30.24-1983

OCCUPIED AREAS OF NORWAY.

APRIL 26--HITLER PROCLAIMS STATE OF WAR WITH NORWAY; ALLIES RETREAT FROM LILLEHAMMER, FALL BACK SOUTH OF DOMBAS.

APRIL 29--NAZI COLUMNS PUSH RAPIDLY THROUGH CENTRAL NORWAY REACH RAILROAD CONNECTING ALLED BASES IN DOMBAS AND STOREN.

APRIL 30--NAZIS REPORT CAPTURE OF DOMBAS AND ESTABLISHMENT OF MILITARY CONNECTION BETWEEN OSLO AND TRONDHEIM.

DA431PED MAY 1 - 1940

THE WAR TODAY

MAY 1 - 1940

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

INTIMATIONS FROM HIGH SOURCES THAT ITALY IS HEADED FOR PARTICIPATION IN THE EUROPEAN WAR--SPOKEN WITH GREAT FIRMNESS, THOUGH PURPOSELY VAGUE AS TO WHY, WHEN, WHERE AND WITH WHOM--HAVE BEEN COMING OUT OF ROME WITH THE FREQUENCY OF PEAS POPPING OFF A HOT SKILLET.

THESE STATEMENTS, COUPLED WITH EVEN MORE POINTED REMARKS IN THE PRESS, BEAR ALL THE EAR-MARKS OF PROPAGANDA DIRECTED TO A SPECIFIC END. IT IS NATURAL, THEREFORE, THAT EUROPE SHOULD HAVE EMBARKED ON ANOTHER ANXIOUS GUESSING BEE AS TO WHAT SIGNOR MUSSOLINI'S INTENTIONS ARE.

I HAVE SAID BEFORE THAT THE INDICATIONS WERE IL DUCE WOULD REMAIN OUT OF THE WAR AS LONG AS HE COULD, AND THEN ADOPT A COURSE WHICH WOULD BEST SERVE ITALY'S INTERESTS. CIRCUMSTANCES AT THE MOMENT PROBABLY WOULD DETERMINE THE SIDE ON WHICH THOSE INTERESTS LAY.

BE IT REMARKED HERE THAT IL DUCE IS A THOROUGHLY PRACTICAL INDIVIDUAL WHO ISN'T SWAYED BY HIS EMOTIONS AND IS LONG ON HORSE-

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THERE SEEMS TO ME TO BE NO REASON FOR CHANGING THIS ESTIMATE OF THE LINE THE ITALIAN LEADER WILL PURSUE. HOWEVER, IT DOES STRIKE ME THAT HE PROBABLY SEES IN THE WRITING ON THE WALL THAT THIS WAR IS LIKELY TO BE TRICKY IN FAST CHANGES FROM NOW ON. HE KNOWS THAT HE MAY HAVE TO MAKE A QUICK DECISION--AND HE IS PREPARING HIS PEOPLE FOR AN EVENTUALITY.

ON THREE SUCCESSIVE DAYS LAST WEEK THE POSSIBILITY OF ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR WAS DISCUSSED IN THE CHAMBER OF FASCES AND GUILDS BY MUSSOLINI'S TRUSTED LIEUTENANTS. AND IN EACH INSTANCE THE FASCIST CHIEFTAIN WAS PRESENT TO HEAR THE HINTS AT HIS COUNTRY'S INVOLVEMENT IN THE CONFLICT. THUS IT IS FAIR TO SAY THAT THE WORDS WERE SPOKEN WITH HIS BLESSINGS. MAY 1 - 19[illegible]

MUCH OF THE RECENT ITALIAN PROPAGANDA HAS HAD A PRO-NAZI AND ANTI-ALLY TINGE, AND RELATIONS BETWEEN ITALY AND THE ALLIED BROTHERHOOD HAVE BEEN RATHER STRAINED. THIS HAS GIVEN THE IMPRESSION--AND PROBABLY WAS INTENDED TO--THAT MUSSOLINI WAS PREPARING TO JOIN HERR HITLER AGAINST ENGLAND AND FRANCE. EVEN IN THE CHAMBER OF FASCES AND GUILDS, IN IL DUCE'S PRESENCE, FRANCESCO GIUNTA REMARKED:

"AS FOR ENGLAND, WHOSE POWER IS BEGINNING TO BE PLACED IN DOUBT, HER TRADITIONAL FRIENDSHIP FOR US IS NOTHING BUT A COMMONPLACE, REFUTED BY HISTORY AND BY FACT."

THE SITUATION GOT SO PEPPERY RECENTLY THAT BRITISH MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE CROSS IN A SPEECH WARNED ITALY TO BEHAVE LIKE A NEUTRAL IF SHE WANTED TO BE TREATED AS ONE. TO THIS VIRGINIO GAYDA, AUTHORITATIVE FASCIST WRITER, REPLIED THAT ITALY "HAS NOTHING TO LEARN FROM ANY ONE ABOUT ITS RULES OF CONDUCT AND WOULD NOT ACCEPT

A WARNING FROM ANYONE."

NOW IT IS INDEED POSSIBLE THAT ALL THIS MEANS MUSSOLINI IS LEANING TOWARDS GERMANY. HOWEVER, I STILL THINK IL DUCE WILL BE GOVERNED BY CIRCUMSTANCES AT THE TIME HE HAS TO CHOOSE HIS SIDE. THERE HAVE BEEN NO INDICATIONS THAT HE HAS ANY DEEP AFFECTION FOR EITHER THE ALLIES OR HIS PARTNER IN THE AXIS. WHAT I BELIEVE MUSSOLINI IS DOING IS THIS:

MAY 1 - 1940

THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, WHILE LOYAL TO THEIR DUCE, HAVE LITTLE LIKING FOR HERR HITLER OR NAZI PRINCIPLES. WHEN I WAS IN ITALY AT THE END OF 1938 I FOUND SENTIMENT VERY STRONG AGAINST THE NAZI REGIME, AND AGAINST THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS, FOR THAT MATTER.

IT SEEMS QUITE LOGICAL TO THINK THAT MUSSOLINI NOT ONLY IS PREPARING THE PUBLIC MIND FOR WAR BUT IS BUILDING UP A CASE SO THAT IF HE FEELS IT NECESSARY TO JOIN HITLER HE WILL HAVE GOT ITALY READY FOR IT. IL DUCE ALREADY KNOWS THAT HIS PEOPLE WOULD FOLLOW HIM INTO WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES, AND HE MAY WANT TO STRENGTHEN THE OTHER SIDE--JUST IN CASE.

YESTERDAY MUSSOLINI APPOINTED ONE OF HIS CLOSEST ADVISERS, DINO ALFIERI, AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN. MANY THOUGHT THEY SAW SIGNIFICANCE IN THE FACT THAT ALFIERI IS DECIDEDLY PRO-GERMAN. COINCIDENTLY IN BERLIN ROBERT LEY, LEADER OF THE NAZI LABOR FRONT, REPRESENTED ENGLAND AND FRANCE AS COMMON ENEMIES OF GERMANY AND ITALY, AND PROCLAIMED ITALO-GERMAN SOLIDARITY FOR "VICTORY."

THAT SOUNDS PRETTY OMINOUS TO THOSE WHO WOULD LIKE TO SEE ITALY WITH THE ALLIES. ALL IN ALL, HOWEVER, I BELIEVE IL DUCE IS FREE TO CHOOSE EITHER SIDE WHICH LOOKS GOOD TO HIM WHEN THE TIME COMES.

IT IS REASONABLE TO BELIEVE THAT HE EXPECTS TO HAVE TO COME INTO THE WAR, POSSIBLY IN THE NEAR FUTURE. CERTAINLY HE HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE EXPECTS TO HAVE A LARGE HAND IN PEACE, AND IN THIS CONNECTION ONE RECALLS HIS WORDS OF TWENTY-FIVE YEARS AGO WHEN HE SUCCESSFULLY CAMPAIGNED TO BRING ITALY INTO THE WORLD WAR ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES:

MAY 1 - 1940

"THE VANQUISHED WILL HAVE A HISTORY, BUT NOT THE ABSENT. IF ITALY REMAINS ABSENT, SHE WILL BE ONCE MORE 'THE LAND OF THE DEAD.'"

MANKIEWICZ

British Sink or Fire 2 Nazi Ships In Raid on Kattegat Supply Line; Germans Quit Roeros and Tynset

Planes and Surface Craft Battle for 2 Hours 10 Miles Off Gothenburg

3 Nazi Air Fields Bombed by R.A.F.

MAY 2 - 1940

Invaders Retire in East Norway, Presumably to Let Supports Catch Up

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, May 1.—British naval raiding units, apparently varying their submarine attack on Germany's supply and transport line across the Kattegat to Norway, were reported to have brought planes and surface ships into play in a large-scale naval engagement off the Swedish west coast today.

Observers at Gothenburg, Sweden, said they saw one German ship set afire and another sunk during a two-hour battle about ten miles northwest of that important Swedish naval base. German warships convoying transports and supply ships returned the British fire.

This sea fight came almost simultaneously with an announcement by Norwegian authorities that German troops, composing an excellently equipped tank unit of about 150 men, had retreated southward from Roeros, key point in the upper Oesterdal, and had withdrawn from Tynset, twenty-five miles farther south.

The Norwegians said Norse troops with "foreign volunteers" had reoccupied the area around Roeros but not the town itself, because the Germans had threatened to subject it to aerial bombardment if they did. The "foreign volunteers" may have included Swedes, Norwegian sources said, but they were not positive about it. Norwegian authorities quoted a German officer as saying that "our retreat is necessary because our communications have been cut."

Planes Busy Over Steinkjer

An Allied-Norwegian communique issued from Grong, back of the Steinkjer front, said there was little ground activity but much warfare in the air in that sector.

[A United Press dispatch from Stockholm said a correspondent of "Social Demokraten" reported that Allied and Norwegian troops had repulsed German units advancing north from Steinkjer, killing twenty-three German soldiers.

[At London, successful raids by

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the Royal Air Force were reported on the German-held airports at Stavanger and Fornebu (Oslo), in Norway, and Aalborg, Denmark. Considerable damage was done to the air fields, and at least three German aircraft were shot down, while seven British planes failed to return.]

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The Norwegian troops entered Roeros suburbs about 5 a. m., after the Germans had withdrawn during the night, and established communication with Sweden. Norwegian military sources indicated that reorganized Norwegian forces, now geared to shift quickly, were harassing the Germans' rear, making necessary their retreat from their northernmost posts, and were interfering with their supply lin

It was not yet clear whether the German withdrawal was only a temporary move to await reinforcements. This strategy is a favorite one with the Germans. It was not yet clear either whether the Germans' retreat would affect their position at Trondheim, on the west-central coast.

Situation More Puzzling

The Oesterdal is the easternmost of two valleys used in the Nazis' campaign to establish a connection between Oslo and Trondheim. The Germans reported this connection completed yesterday in the Gudbrandsdal, the valley to the west. The eastern line would be of less importance to them if the Gudbransdal line was secure.

The latest developments gave a puzzling twist to the military situation in central Norway. Even if the Germans retain control of the Gudbrandsdal, military experts pointed out, Tynset would be an important key to maintaining the German forces which advanced from that point to Kvikne to cut the western valley railwa'.

Adding to the puzzle was the report from British quarters in Norway denying that Dombaas, railway junction in the Gudbrandsdal, had been vacated by the British. On the contrary, the British here said, the Allies have now brought fairly heavy artillery up to defend that junction. It was clear, at least, that the British had made a strong fight.

Late tonight the Swedish radio broadcast a Norwegian communique saying that German forces were defeated in an attack at Otta, twenty miles south of Dombaas, and suffered "heavy losses."

Despite the German retreat, foreign military observers expressed doubt that the British and Norwegians were equipped to cope with the German methods.

They explained that the nature of these tactics made Norwegian re-occupation of Roeros and Tynset of minor importance, if true; that these towns may well have been abandoned by the on-pushing advance columns pending arrivals of reinforcements coming up behind. This same thing, the experts said, occurred farther south in Norway.

The German tactics involve taking long chances. Small, well armed patrols operate a considerable distance from their base, with the prime purpose of breaking up Allied and Norwegian communications. Aerial units precede and protect the hard-hitting patrols. These measures have been successful in Norway—so much so that foreign military men, following the unique pattern of the fighting, said they could not understand why the narrow valley passes of southern and central Norway were not longer defended. They could only conclude that the British, who fought hard and well when they had a chance, were baffled by the unorthodoxy of the German advance.

As in Poland, the Germans, despite the rough terrain, went around difficult positions wherever possible instead of smashing through—always under cover of an airplane barrage.

For instance, the first contact with Trondheim, sketchy though it may be, was established by Oslo units which left the main column at Tynset, some fifty miles south of Stoeren, struck across mountain trails to the western railway line at Ulsberg and on that railroad met southbound German troops from Trondheim who had gone through or around Stoeren. Meanwhile, other German units, advancing up the east spur of the railway after passing Tynset, were forcing their way past Roeros, with some difficulty because of Norwegian defenses.

Dombaas, where the Allied troops from coastal Aandalsnes met the main German column coming up the Gudbrandsdal, is about fifty miles west and slightly south of Tynset. It was on the railroad branch above Dombaas that the first junction of Germany's Trondheim and Oslo troops was effected.

If the German contact between Trondheim and Oslo is effective for the transportation of supplies and reinforcements, a real battle is in the offing. The Germans can hardly rest on their laurels at Trondheim, with increasing Allied forces concentrated just to the north, about Steinkjer. Intense German air activity from north of Steinkjer to Namsos, Allied disembarkation point, is regarded as a prelude to a land attack.

Coupled with these reports were dispatches asserting that a British destroyer had been sunk with heavy loss of life during an eleven-hour German air raid on the Allied landing base at Namsos and that the British gradually were closing in on a Nazi force isolated at Narvik, in the far north.

Heroic Norwegian Blocks Advance.

The Stockholm newspaper Tidningen printed a dispatch from a special correspondent declaring that a German column moving south from Trondheim to meet another Nazi force advancing northward from Oslo had been halted before reaching Storen.

It was not clear whether this dispatch was written before or after the German announcement yesterday that the two columns had met south of Storen.

The Tidningen story said that the Norwegians still were holding positions a mile north of Storen, after delaying the Germans' southward march at Lundamo, where a young Norwegian had dynamited a bridge as two Nazi cars were crossing the span, killing himself and eighteen of the enemy.

Lundamo is about ten miles north of Storen and twenty miles south of Trondheim.

Bombers Attack Namsos.

The German air raid on Namsos, approximately 100 miles north of Trondheim, was recounted by the correspondent of the newspaper Svenska Dagbladet, who said the Nazi bombers attacked persistently from 7:15 A. M. to 6 P. M. yesterday, despite a steady fire from British anti-aircraft batteries.

Two of the German raiders were reported shot down.

The Swedish correspondent said the Nazi bombers concentrated their attack on a British cruiser and a destroyer which had entered Namsos harbor during the night. One bomb fell squarely on the stern of the destroyer, he declared, starting a fire which spread to the magazine and caused an explosion that "blew the entire vessel to pieces."

"Scores of British marines and sailors were believed killed," the correspondent wrote. "The remainder, number unknown, were taken aboard the cruiser, which then managed to get out of the fjord."

The British warships were said to have been at anchor when the German bombers appeared, but got under way and steered a zigzag course in an attempt to escape.

Six planes participated in the first attack, the correspondent said, and bombers continued to fly over at intervals in groups of three each.

Fugitives fleeing across the Swedish border from the Arctic Norwegian port of Narvik reported that the German garrison besieged there by the British was running short of provisions and could not hold out for more than a week.

British guns were said to have silenced all the German artillery, compelling the Nazis to retire from mountains around the town to a precarious position along the coast.

Among the fugitives reaching the Swedish border were 134 Norwegian soldiers who were captured by the Germans when they occupied the town. The Norwegians, who were interned on crossing the frontier, said they had been released by the Germans because provisions were running low.

Weak From Lack of Food.

Many of the Norwegians were so weak from lack of food that their companions were compelled to carry them.

Some of the refugees said that all the higher German officers had disappeared from the town in the last few days, and expressed the belief that they had made their way across the Swedish border disguised as civilians.

Military activity on the Steinkjer front, midway between Trondheim and Namsos, apparently was stalled temporarily by the beginning of the spring thaw.

German mechanized forces were reported unable to get under way against positions held by the French and supported by the British.

A Swedish business man who succeeded in making his way from Trondheim to the border estimated that the original force the Germans landed there totaled no more than 1,200 men.

More than five times that number, however, he said, have since been brought in by planes, which also transported light anti-aircraft guns.

Nazis Omit Contact Claim

German War Communique Merely Reports Fighting Near Trondheim.

MAY 2 - 1940

BERLIN, May 1 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced in its regular communique today that fighting "still went on" yesterday at Trondheim, the north Norwegian port which the Germans had previously described as linked by land with Oslo by the German columns driving northward.

Nevertheless, said today's communique, "the German advance in Norway continues," and the capture of a total of 4,900 Norwegian troops and forty Britons was claimed.

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The High Command also said that German aerial bombs had sunk a British "anti-aircraft cruiser," a destroyer and five transports; and damaged another cruiser and five other transports.

Resistance Still Strong.

The report of continued fighting in the Trondheim region indicated that Allied resistance was still formidable in some areas in the path of the German advance.

A lack of any reports from north of the Nazi-held port, where the British are believed to be strongly entrenched, was regarded as a sign of Allied opposition there. That the cruisers reported bombed were said to have been off Namsos, 100 miles north of Trondheim, also was taken to indicate newly arriving reenforcements for the British.

The Germans, presumably, were engaged chiefly in consolidating their positions on the Dombas-Trondheim railroad.

'Drive in Norway Continues.'

The communique follows:

"The German advance in Norway continues. At Trondheim fighting still went on yesterday.

"Surrender of arms on the part of Norwegian troops northwest of Lillehammer proved more extensive than reported yesterday. The rest of the Second Norwegian Division was captured with 200 officers and 3,500 men belonging to various regiments, as were forty Britons.

"Booty consisted of seven cannon, 125 machine guns, 250 motor vehicles in good condition.

"An additional 1,200 men surrendered in the mountainous region near Lomm, between Fafernes and Sogne Fjord.

Says Cruiser Was Sunk.

"The air force attacked British sea forces successfully before Namsos. One anti-aircraft cruiser was sunk by two direct hits, one heavy cruiser was damaged seriously aft by a direct hit of light caliber.

"In addition one destroyer and five British transports sank after being hit, while five others suffered severe damage.

"During a British air attack on Stavanger eight enemy planes were shot down by pursuit planes and anti-aircraft guns, while during a British attack on Fornebu Airport, near Oslo, on the night of April 30 one British plane was shot down by anti-aircraft artillery.

"In the course of a renewed attack on this airport during the early morning of May 1 only slight damage was done."

Late this afternoon DNB, the official eGrman news agency, said that more recent reports put the British losses at Stavanger at planes, and that isolated British efforts to attck the Aalborg Airport failed. Although a bomb landed in a garden plot in an Aalborg suburb and caused slight damage to houses in the vicinity.

Picture British as Trapped.

Meanwhile today the German army, jubilant over swift successes in central Norway, turned to plans for a sweeping concentric attack on "trapped" British forces perched on the Norwegian west coast, hoping to drive them back into the sea.

Taking its cue from Fuehrer Hitler himself, who praised the army for having "fulfilled a tremendous assignment" the Nazi press predicted the destruction of the Allied forces operating in the region of Andalsnes, on the coast south of Trondheim, unless they withdraw speedily.

"They will be caught by the closing German fist and will be lost," said the Berlin newspaper Lokalanzeiger.

The Germans say it is only a question of time before they mop up the Allied troops there and the Norwegian troops further south, around Vaga on the Bergen-Oslo Railway.

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Hitler Mentions Contact.

Hitler's own newspaper, the Volkischer Beobachter, flatly stated: "The enemy has been defeated. The landing in the Molde Fjord was a failure."

The Molde Fjord is the body of water on which Andalsnes lies. The British troops which landed here were those which last week smashed down the railway to the important junction of Dombas and then north to Storen, cutting off German-held Trondheim from Oslo. It was these forces which the Germans defeated yesterday, capturing both Dombas and Storen, according to the German Army, and thereby, in their eyes, making the conquest of Norway virtually complete after three weeks of fighting.

From Hitler came a spirited order of the day to his troops in Norway in which he said, after mentioning the establishment of land communications between Oslo and Trondheim, that "therewith the aim of the West Powers still to be able to force Germany to her knees by a belated occupation of Norway has been definitely frustrated."

Credit Motorized Units.

"You have fought on the Norwegian front," he said, "against all hardships on sea, land and in the air and against the resistance of the enemy. You have fulfilled a tremendous assignment which I, believing in you and your strength, had to give you. . . . You have made a decisive contribution in the most difficult and fateful battle of our nation for existence."

The Germans credit their air force and their motorized and mechanized units especially with having enabled the army command to carry out its task with such lightning rapidity.

Wherever possible, said the press, the air forces attacked first. "Shattering the nerves of the enemy by continuous bombings and power dives," thus preparing the way for advancing infantry and at the same time reducing German losses to a minimum.

100 Bombers at Once.

One authoritative spokesman said that the air force was operating in continuous waves of 100 bombers each. After such attacks armored cars, motorized infantry and tanks would move up. In this way the Germans, according to the authoritative commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, routed "English troops of the first line, mostly experienced soldiers, of whom many had fought in the colonies."

Dienst aus Deutschland also declared that "the right flank of the German front, against which England planned a flanking movement with the occupation of Norway, has now been finally secured."

The Berliner Borsen Zeitung described England's sacrifices as "enormous," claiming that "roughly eighty British ships, among them approximately fifty-five warships and twenty-five transport vessels," had been "sunk, set afire or more

or less severely damaged by direct hits in fighting around Norway."

"These are losses," the paper stated, "which even the strongest sea power is unable to stand for any length of time."

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British Silent on Claim.

LONDON, May 1 (A. P.).—British naval spokesmen declined to comment on the German claim today that a British cruiser had been sunk and another damaged at Namsos.

One spokesman did say, however, that "having sunk all our battleships, they are now reduced to sinking our cruisers."

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Prior German Claim Denied.

On April 21 Germany announced that Great Britain had lost five cruisers, ten destroyers and eight submarines sunk, one cruiser beached and numerous other warships, including four battleships, severely damaged in the Scandinavian fighting up to that point.

The next day Great Britain issued a summary stating that only eighteen British warships had been sunk during the entire war, including five submarines and the armed merchant cruiser Rawalpindi. This statement said that Great Britain had lost no cruisers and only ten destroyers of a prewar fleet of 185.

land. One civilian has been killed at the Orkney Islands during the raids on the Scapa Flow naval base and other civilians have been wounded in Scotland proper.

Crashes at Busiest Corner.

The spot where the bomber crashed is at the busiest crossing on the main street of Clacton, which is less than fifty miles from London.

The crash occurred shortly after enemy planes had been sighted flying at a low altitude—apparently mine-laying aircraft.

Apparently crippled by the anti-aircraft batteries, one of the planes headed inland, circled Clacton for half an hour, dropped a landing flare, and then suddenly plunged into a row of seven houses, which it demolished. The explosion blasted out a crater which witnesses called "as big as a house." The walls of neighboring homes collapsed, burying their occupants.

A baby carriage, standing beside one house, was blown into a treetop. Other trees were uprooted and fell across the street.

As air raid crews went to the aid of the injured another plane was heard overhead and all lights were ordered extinguished, adding to the difficulty of rescue work.

The crash caused the biggest

the public of the safety of the resort, had announced only yesterday that their guests would be given a one-third discount on their bills for any day on which a bomb fell near the town or a mine exploded near the promenade pier.

Residents along the Yorkshire coast told of hearing two airplanes overhead and several heavy explosions and seeing tracer bullets fired from guns at sea.

British Admit Dombas Retreat

London Says Troops Withdrew to Prepared Positions After Hard Battle.

MAY 2 - 1940

LONDON, May 1 (A. P.).—The War Office announced today that British troops "withdrew to prepared positions" in the important Dombas area, 100 miles south of Trondheim, after having stubbornly resisted strong German attacks.

The communiqué, issued after a military spokesman had described the position of British forces in central Norway as "dangerous and very obscure," said, in full:

"At Narvik (arctic ore port) areas occupied by Allied forces have been extended and operations are continuing satisfactorily.

"In the Namsos area (central Norway, north of Trondheim) the situation at the front remains unchanged.

"In the Dombas area our troops, after stubborn resistance in the face of strong enemy attacks, withdrew to prepared positions."

Relief Efforts Pressed.

Efforts to relieve the Allied forces of the center continued, while the British air force struck savagely at three German air bases in Scandinavia.

The spokesman admitted that it was "quite possible" that Dombas and Storen, vital railway junctions in the Trondheim theater of war, had been taken by the Germans, as reported in Berlin yesterday, but there was no official confirmation today that the British had lost the two big towns.

Fresh Troops Are Landed.

Indications that the British were seeking to relieve the pressure on their forces in Norway was seen in a War Office announcement last night that fresh troops had been landed.

The military spokesman declined to speculate on Norwegian developments, declaring that "speculation at this stage may mean the loss of men's lives."

He said that the situation at Namsos and Steinkjer, north of German-held Trondheim, was "good" and that the Allied forces were moving closer to Narvik.

The Air Ministry said that seven British bombers had been lost in raids on German airdromes at Stavanger, on the southwestern coast of Norway, on Fornebu, near the German-occupied capital, Oslo, and on Aalborg, in Denmark, but declared three German planes had been shot down and "heavy damage" had been inflicted on the three airfields.

British Silent on Claims.

At sea the German High Command reported new attacks on the British power, announcing that German aerial bombs had sunk a British anti-aircraft cruiser, a destroyer and five transports, and had damaged another cruiser and five other transports.

The British followed their "shutmouth" policy in declining to comment on the German naval claims.

Meanwhile Prime Minister Chamberlain informed the House of Commons today that he would make a statement on the Norwegian situation tomorrow.

Mr. Chamberlain may reply to a sharp personal attack made on him last night by the Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair.

Mr. Chamberlain was believed to have given King George VI a confidential account of the war at an audience last evening before the King and Queen Elizabeth left for Lancashire. There was no immediate indication that the consultation with the King implied any ministerial changes.

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 1—Neutral military sources in London, reviewing the first two weeks of the Norwegian campaign, tonight called the Allied situation "grave but far from hopeless."

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They said there is an opportunity for an Allied counter-attack in the south but "only if they obtain parity in the air."

"Germany may have lost Narvik," these sources said, "but she has gained something a thousand times more valuable—submarine and air bases in Britain's front yard."

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 1—An unconfirmed report carried by the Exchange Telegraph Agency from Goteborg, Sweden, said Allied forces were advancing southward on the Steinkjer front, north of Trondheim.

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seeking to relieve the pressure on their forces in Norway was seen in a War Office announcement last night that fresh troops had been landed.

The Air Ministry said seven British bombers were lost in raids on German airdromes at Stavanger, on the southwestern coast of Norway, on Fornebu, near the German-occupied capital, Oslo, and on Aalborg, Denmark, but declared three German planes were shot down and "heavy damage" was inflicted on the three air fields.

Silent On Naval Claims

The British followed their "shutmouth" policy in declining to comment on the German naval claims that German aerial bombs had sunk a British anti-aircraft cruiser, a destroyer and five transports and had damaged another cruiser and five other transports.

Confronted with repeated German reports of successes in Norway, there was no attempt by Britain's military spokesman to discount the Nazi announcement that German forces in Oslo and Trondheim had joined hands.

Doubts "Constant Flow"

However, he pointed out that "we must remember that what with demolitions and bombing German communications will not be easy." He said that if only small parties of Germans had made contact this "does not mean there is a constant flow of men and material."

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(Swedish reports that Norwegian troops still were occupying positions north of Storen cast doubts on German claims that the Nazis had established land communications between Oslo and Trondheim.)

The Air Ministry communique follows:

"Large concentrations of enemy aircraft were reported yesterday at air bases in Norway and Denmark.

"Extensive attacks were, therefore, launched by strong forces of Royal Air Force bombers and aircraft last night on the airdromes at Stavanger, Fornebu and Aalborg.

Heavy Damage Reported

"The attacks were pressed home in the face of strong opposition from anti-aircraft guns and fighters. Preliminary reports indicate that heavy damage was done on the airdromes and on aircraft dispersed there.

Falling Nazi Plane Blows Up; Wrecks Center of English Town

Three Houses Destroyed and 50 Damaged by Blast Which Kills Two and Injures 156 Civilians

MAY 2 - 1940

LONDON, May 1 (A. P.).—The crash of a German bomber, shot down by anti-aircraft guns, and the explosion of its deadly load of mines and bombs at the very center of the Essex coast resort town of Clacton-on-Sea, killed the Nazi crew of four men last night and caused England's first civilian air raid casualties—two dead and 156 injured, 34 severely.

Air raid rescue workers dug charred bodies from the debris resulting from the crash, which resembled a giant skyrocket exploding a box of fireworks. The explosion destroyed three houses, damaged fifty others and left a huge crater in the street.

Although the casualties were England's first air raid losses in the war, others have occurred in Scotturnout of Air Raid Precaution units under actual wartime conditions in Britain since the start of the war.

Witnesses said that the center of Clacton looked as though it had undergone an artillery bombardment. Traffic was completely disorganized today and bus service was rerouted around the town.

By an ironic coincidence, Clacton Hotel operators, seeking to assure the public of the safety of their resort, announced only yesterday that guests would get one-third rebate on their bills for any day a bomb or mine exploded near the town.

SIX KILLED, 160 INJURED IN NAZI BOMBER CRASH

25 To 30 Houses Wrecked, Damage To Clacton Put At $350,000

MAY 2 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 1—Rows of wrecked homes, a list of more than 160 casualties and a great crater in the center of the quiet resort town of Clacton-On-Sea tonight marked the end of the trail of havoc of a crippled German bomber which crashed last night with its load of mines and bombs.

The giant mine layer, victim of British fighting planes and anti-aircraft guns, plowed through two streets of small red brick villas, smashing them to pieces, ripping off walls and roofs and exploded with a vast roar.

Toll Of First Civilian Raid

Tonight England's first civilian air-raid casualties were listed as follows:

Two killed, some 160 injured, 34 seriously.

In addition the crew of four of the Heinkel bomber were killed.

Between twenty-five and thirty houses were wrecked, more than fifty others made unsafe. Windows were shattered all over town. Unofficial estimates placed the damage at $350,000.

Hundreds of homeless were sheltering with friends or in hotels. Many had almost incredible escapes.

The crater, marking the exact spot of the crash, was at the busiest intersection of the main street, less than fifty miles from London.

Ironically, Clacton Hotel operators, in an effort to assure the public of the safety of their resort, announced only yesterday that guests would get one-third rebate on their bills for any day a bomb or mine exploded near the town.

Chamberlain Talking On Norway Tomorrow

MAY 2 - 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 1—Prime Minister Chamberlain informed the House of Commons today that he would make a statement on the Norwegian situation tomorrow.

Meanwhile, the British Air Force struck savagely at three German air bases in Scandinavia.

Seven Bombers Lost

Indications that the British were

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"Casualties were inflicted on enemy fighters. At least three are known to have been shot down. Seven of our aircraft were lost during these operations.

"Further attacks have been carried out this morning."

Churchill Absolved

The liberal *News Chronicle* declared that responsibility for any faulty decisions rested with Chamberlain and not with Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty and head of the fighting services.

"The Norwegian campaign has produced—if reports are to be believed—at least one case where divided counsels have checked effective action," the newspaper said.

"There are strong reasons for believing that at the outset of operations—when the feat would have been easier and less costly than now—naval chiefs were in favor of a sea attack on Trondheim and thought it would succeed.

". . . It is believed, however, that the Cabinet turned down the project on the ground that it was too rash and too costly."

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U. S. ENVOY SEES ROME DICTATOR AS FEARS GROW

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France Expresses Alarm at Stand of Neighbor in Mediterranean.

BRITISH SHIP MOVE STUDIED

Italy Ponders Order Diverting English Merchantmen Around Africa.

ROME, May 1 (A. P.).—William Phillips, United States Ambassador, was understood today to have been assured by Premier Mussolini that no war move is contemplated by Italy at present.

Mr. Phillips conferred with Il Duce this morning to receive first-hand information on Italy's position and intentions in view of recent international developments.

With much anxious speculation current in Rome over Great Britain's order preventing through merchant ships from using the Mediterranean Sea, the British Charge D'Affaires, Sir Noel Charles, conferred with the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, presumably to explain the British action.

Visit Is Called Timely.

Mr. Phillips's visit to Premier Mussolini was regarded in political circles as particularly timely for the opportunity it provided to obtain a clarified view of the Italian policy in the face of the strained Mediterranean situation.

[In Paris, a French Foreign Office spokesman declared that the Italian attitude toward the Allies "has become definitely alarming" and said that France was "frankly uneasy" over her relations with Italy.]

Mr. Phillips was reported to have found Il Duce in excellent health and good spirit.

The first word of the British diversion of shipping from the Mediterranean appeared in the Italian papers in the form of a communique issued by the Italian Government under a London date line. This was merely the verbatim report of an announcement issued yesterday by the British Foreign Office. There was no comment.

Meanwhile, however, there was evidence of German propaganda activity in Italy at a press conference for Italian newspaper men at which the German view of the war was outlined by the diplomatic correspondent of the Berliner Boersen Zeitung. The conference was arranged by the German embassy.

Fishing Technic Is Seen.

Before the shipping communique was sent to the papers, Italian spokesmen insisted they knew nothing about the action.

The Italian authorities appeared to be genuinely unaware of it until informed by foreign correspondents, although the British decision presumably was communicated to the Italian Ambassador in London several days ago.

In some foreign circles the British announcement was interpreted as a move to draw some clearer statement of Italy's intention in the war, particularly since there was little sign of tension in the Mediterranean itself.

The newspaper Il Corriere Padano, owned by Air Marshal Italo Balbo, Governor of Libya, declared today in protest against what it called "insupportable" British handling of Italian merchant ships in the Mediterranean that Italy is becoming "ever more impatient . . . to throw the intruder out of that sea."

The newspaper reiterated Italy's claim to vital rights in the Mediterranean, which she calls "Mare Nostrum," and declared that Great Britain, at best, has the "right of passage."

It charged that contraband control at Gibraltar and other British Mediterranean bases was "exercised with rigor not unmixed with capricious hatefulness" and that this offended Italian dignity.

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No Report to Welles.

WASHINGTON, May 1 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, Acting Secretary of State, said today that William Phillips, United States Ambassador to Rome, has standing instructions to seek an audience with the head of the Italian Government whenever the situation seems to warrant.

Mr. Welles said that he had not received any report from Mr. Phillips on the results of his conference with Il Duce today.

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Italy Alarms the French.

PARIS, May 1 (A. P.).—The Italian attitude toward the Allies "has become definitely alarming" in the last two days, a Foreign Office spokesman declared today, adding that the Foreign Ministry's concern over the future relations of France with her Mediterranean neighbor was "frankly uneasy."

He said that the Ministry's apprehension was based on the general atmosphere in Government and diplomatic circles in Rome rather than on specific facts.

The statement was made at a press conference.

The Paris papers gave front page display to the precautions taken by the British in forbidding use of the Mediterranean Sea to British through merchant traffic.

War Risk Rate Doubled.

LONDON, May 1 (A. P.).—The Institute of London Underwriters doubled war risk insurance rates today for voyages to the Mediterranean and the Black Sea, effective tomorrow.

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The announcement of the new insurance rate schedule followed the Admiralty's diversion of trans-Mediterranean shipping around the Cape of Good Hope.

The rate between Mediterranean ports and the Americas is £4 for each £100 ($14 for $350).

A Cairo dispatch to Reuters, a British news agency, said that defense precautions officially described as "usual under present circumstances" were enforced throughout Egypt this afternoon.

The precautions, the nature of which was not disclosed, were said to have been taken because of the uncertainty of the Mediterranean situation.

REX SAILS, COOLS ITALY WAR TALK

MAY 2 - 1940

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK.

Rome, May 1 (AP).—Italy's transatlantic flagship, the Rex, sailed from Naples for New York today and President Roosevelt's Ambassador to Italy, William Phillips, was understood to have received assurance that Italy considers no move into the war at present.

The sailing of the Rex was considered most significant, since it is believed unlikely that Italy would embark in a war while the flagship is in foreign seas.

Ambassador Phillips called upon Mussolini to obtain a clear view of Italy's foreign policy, at a time when the expressions of the Italian press and high Fascist leaders have made it appear Italy might be getting ready for war on the side of Germany.

He found Mussolini affable.

Talk 45 Minutes.

Details of this interview are not available, but Il Duce was reported to have confirmed the widely held impression that Italy, pending some important development, will remain the non-belligerent ally of Germany.

Phillips' visit preceded Mussolini's attendance at a cabinet session at which heavy surtaxes on war industry profits were imposed. The interview, in the Premier's office in the Interior Ministry, lasted 45 minutes. Phillips and Mussolini met alone.

While Phillips was so occupied, the British Charge d'Affaires, Sir Noel Charles, was explaining to Foreign Minister Count Ciano the meaning of Britain's diversion of her through shipping from the Mediterranean to the long Cape of Good Hope route.

This meeting was described as cordial, and it was indicated there was mention of Britain's desire for good relations with Italy and resumption of long-suspended trade negotiations. The meeting took place at Ciano's request.

Belief was expressed in British circles that the decision to divert British ships from the Mediterranean reflected no change in relations between Britain and Italy.

Italy's press reported the British announcement of the decision to divert shipping verbatim. This announcement said "certain precautions" were being taken in regard to British shipping which normally follows the Mediterranean route because of the recent anti-Allied expressions of the Italian press and some Fascists.

There was no official Italian comment and no developments to indicate any imminent danger to Mediterranean shipping, despite evidence of considerable anxious speculation as to what inspired the British decision.

To some foreigners it looked as if the British move was designed to draw some clear statement of policy from Italy.

There still was criticism of Britain in the Fascist press. Air Marshal Italo Balbo's paper, Il Corriere Padano, said Italy was itching to "throw the intruder out" of the Mediterranean because of the way the British are handling Italian ships in their Mediterranean blockade of Germany. It accused British contraband control authorities of "capricious hatefulness," and added that England had only "rights of passage," at best, in Italy's "Mare Nostrum."

Yet England is acting like St. George with Italy in the perpetual role of horse, said Il Corriere.

Germans were active in Italy. The diplomatic correspondent of the Berliner Boersen Zeitung, at a conference arranged by the German Embassy, told Italian journalists that the war is one between Germany and "imperialistic plutocracies." and that there is a close bond between Italy's Fascist revolution and Germany's National Socialist revolution.

The German sports fuehrer, Capt. Hans von Tschammer und Osten, was honor guest at a German Embassy reception at which Dino Alfieri, new Italian Ambassador to Berlin, was present.

Sailing of Rex Held To Be Hopeful Sign

NAPLES, May 1 (A. P.).—The Italian Line's flagship, the Rex, continued her journey to New York today from this port, and foreign observers believed this was a sign that Italy does not intend to drop her non-belligerent policy within the next two weeks at least. She left Genoa yesterday.

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Observers said it was unlikely that Italy would send her finest ship out of the Mediterranean if there were a likelihood that the sea would be closed to her.

The Rex carries as passengers Alexander Weddell, United States Ambassador to Spain, and Sir Thomas Beecham, the noted London conductor.

...zis Return To Namsos Area After Blasting British Ship

Two Planes Draw Fire Of Guns, While Other Dives From Sun With Dead Load

MAY 2 - 1940

By J. NORMAN LODGE

Associated Press Correspondent

Namsos, Norway, May 1—Their appetites whetted by the destruction of the 1,190-ton British escort vessel Bittern, German warplanes returned with machine guns spouting today to strafe this Norwegian countryside with clock-like regularity at thirty-minute intervals.

With the first crack of dawn, the Nazis took up where they left off yesterday and ranged from this British landing place, where the Bittern was blasted to pieces by a power-diving bomber with heavy loss of life, all the way to the Swedish frontier on the east.

Virtually everything moving on the roads from Namsos to Grong, twenty-five miles on the east, and in the mountain pass between Formofoss and Gaddede, on the Swedish border, came in for bursts of machine-gun fire from the canny Nazi airmen.

Attack From Behind

They zoomed, they dived and slipped up from behind with motors cut off to catch their prey unawares and were off again to repeat the performance farther down the road.

I was rolling along serenely from Namsos to Grong when all of a sudden a single-motored pursuit job swept down silently from the rear, sped over my car at fifty or one hundred feet, then turned and came back with guns blazing.

My chauffeur and I got to a ditch in nothing flat and escaped with only a bad scare. But our car was not so lucky. Its radiator was punctured and its top, just above where we'd been sitting, was filled with bullet holes.

No Air Defenses

Twice the German pilot dived and raked the road with machine-gun fire while we held our breath.

There is no air defense in the inland regions hereabouts, and the civilian population was kept busy all day dashing in and out of the woods.

The persistence of the Nazi pilots resulted in a warning from British and Norwegian military authorities that henceforth correspondents are "on their own."

It took the Germans six hours yesterday to hit the Bittern, and then they resorted to an old trick to do the job.

Between Bittern And Sun

Observers who witnessed the performance from a hill overlooking the fjord at Namsos said the Nazis aimed their bombs all morning at the British but were kept at a high altitude by British and French anti-aircraft guns.

Then a squadron of three planes put themselves between the Bittern and the sun. Two of them dropped to about 9,000 feet to draw the attention of the anti-aircraft guns.

The third plane, which had remained high and out of sight in the sun, power-dived and at 1,000 feet dumped the full load of bombs in its right wing.

Struck Depth Charges

One bomb hit the Bittern's stern, where depth charges are carried, and there was a terrific explosion which rent the entire aft end of the little warship.

The British managed to down two of the attackers, but the maneuver had succeeded. One German plane got away.

An undisclosed number of dead and wounded were removed from the Bit-

tern and the latter were placed in Namsos hospitals. French medical officers did heroic work in helping rescue their Allied comrades.

Victim Fells Two Nazi Bombers

British Escort Vessel Brings Raiders Down Before It Is Itself Sunk off Namsos.

By J. NORMAN LODGE.

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NAMSOS, Norway, May 1 (A. P.).—The Germans sacrificed two bombers to sink the British escort vessel Bittern, at anchor in the fjord off Namsos, yesterday.

Observers on a hill overlooking the fjord said the Germans tried all morning to nail the little warship but were kept so high by British and French anti-aircraft guns they could not find their target.

Finally, after six unsuccessful hours, the squadron of three planes resorted to an old trick. They put themselves between the Bittern and the sun. Then two dropped to about 9,000 feet to draw a full barrage of anti-aircraft fire.

While the ship's guns were trained on them, the third, which had remained high and out of sight in the sun, suddenly power dived from nowhere.

The maneuver succeeded—but at a cost of two warplanes.

[The German High Command reported a British destroyer sunk by air attack off Namsos. The Bittern, of similar appearance to a destroyer but less heavily armed and slower, was a 1,190-ton vessel with a normal complement of 125 men. Although launched less than three years ago she was capable of only about nineteen knots and had no torpedo tubes.

[The Germans also said they sank a British cruiser and five transports and damaged another cruiser and five other transports.]

Whole Load of Bombs Dropped.

The third German bomber, pulling out of his dive at barely 1,000 feet, loosed the whole load of bombs in his right wing.

One of them struck the Bittern in the stern, where depth charges are carried. There was a terrific explosion and the entire after-end of the ship was destroyed. The British, however, were able to take off an unknown number of dead and wounded. The latter were placed in hospitals in the vicinity of Namsos.

Germany's air circus started out again this morning in the Namsos area, taking up where it left off yesterday. Before 9 A. M. three flights had headed inland, over Grong. There is no air defense at all in the inland regions and the bombers have kept the civilian population dashing in and out of the woods all day.

Valiant work by French medical officers who quickly removed all the wounded from the Bittern saved many of them from death.

Travelers Machine-gunned.

The Germans continued their air raids every half hour this morning over Grong, Namsos and the mountain pass between Formofoss and Gaddede, on the Swedish frontier.

Two Heinkels returned to the pass and strafed traffic with their machine-guns wide open.

En route to Grong, which is about twenty-five miles east of Namsos, my automobile was attacked twice by a single-motored pursuit plane. The pilot dived twice and raked the road with machine-gun fire.

The attacker came in from the rear with his motor shut off to within 50 to 100 feet, then opened up full blast, shot over the car and turned back at us head-on. Bullets pierced the radiator and tonneau of our car but I got to safety in a ditch without a scratch. So did my chauffeur.

So persistent have the Nazis been in strafing all roads in this vicinity that correspondents were warned by military authorities that they are "on their own."

SWEDES DRAW FIRE IN NORWAY

MAY 2 - 1940

Volunteers in Truck Train Attacked by Nazis.

AMBULANCE MACHINE-GUNNED

Intensity of German Air Action Suggests New Drive Coming.

By J. NORMAN LODGE.

FORMOFOSS, Norway, May 1 (A. P.).—German bombing planes have ranged this northern war front from the coast to the Swedish frontier for twenty-four hours, strafing the Allied communication lines with an intensity that has led observers to wonder whether a new Nazi land offensive is in the making.

An almost complete lack of activity by German infantry patrols has accompanied these aerial operations, intensifying rather than relieving the alert expectancy of the Allied outposts.

Two Nazi patrols which ventured out on the Norwegian-held sector of the front were captured yesterday, but there was little movement in front of the British and French lines.

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Ambulance Raked by Fire.

Among the objects of the latest German air attacks, according to information received here, were a truck train filled with Swedish volunteers and a Red Cross ambulance train being brought into Norway by British Quakers.

Dr. Richard Early, commander of the Red Cross unit, said that the Germans twice swooped down on the ambulances as they were nearing Formofoss. One of the ambulances was raked with machine-gun fire, he said, but there were no casualties.

German planes sighted the truck column of Swedish volunteers on the narrow winding road that leads from Gaddede, a Swedish frontier town, and swept it with their machine guns, but again they failed to do any serious damage.

Food Trucks Attacked.

A seven-truck supply convoy, bringing food from Sweden to residents of this community on Snasa Lake, also was attacked.

Namsos, the British debarkation point, which has been raided repeatedly from the air, was again visited yesterday by German planes, but they were forced by newly installed anti-aircraft guns to fly at a high altitude.

From Namsos the Germans swung over Grong, thirty miles to the east, dropping a number of bombs and strafing the area with machine guns, but without causing extensive damage. The Nazis also flew over Formofoss, but did not attempt to attack.

One of their planes, "hedgechopping" a clump of trees near the headquarters, passed overhead at an altitude of not more than seventy-five feet and the smiling faces of the two men in the front cockpit could be seen very clearly.

SWEDEN DEMANDS SHE BE LEFT FREE

Premier Stresses Neutrality in May Day Speech.

STOCKHOLM, May 1 (A. P.).—Premier Per Albin Hansson today declared that Sweden was determined to assert and defend her neutrality "with all the means in our power."

Addressing a May Day gathering, Premier Hansson asserted "this neutrality implies that we demand that our independence and our freedom be left unmolested."

He pleaded for loyalty and solidarity of the Swedish people and with their co-operation with the Government in meeting the present situation.

"Even if we succeed—and in this respect my trust is strong—in preserving neutrality and peace for our people," he continued, "war has confronted us with tasks requiring all our efforts."

He said that the Swedish Government had received "with satisfaction" repeated assurances from the belligerents that they would respect Sweden's neutrality and integrity.

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"We know these assurances," he said, "are made not only from good will but also from a consciousness of our own unyielding determination and our ability to defend our neutrality and integrity."

He expressed the hope that "the sun will shine again over the north and that its three peoples (Sweden, Denmark, Norway) can mutually resume and continue their peaceful work."

"The northern institution such as we inhabitants of the north wish to shape it," he concluded, "has been broken up for how long we do not know. Nevertheless we will not mourn this institution as lost."

Sweden turned May Day into an enormous demonstration of national unity today instead of the Socialist rally of former years.

The Social-Demokraten, organ of the Social Democratic party, said:

"The illusion that an unarmed country can live as a neighbor of armed countries had been tragically exposed in the case of Denmark, where the Germans are now establishing air bases from which to attack the Danes' brother people in Norway.

"Only people who are ready and willing to die for their freedom can live in freedom."

IRON GATE PATROL PLAN IS REJECTED

Yugoslavia and Rumania Spurn Hungarian Idea.

BELGRADE, May 1 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia and Rumania have rejected Hungary's proposal for international policing of the stretch of the Danube River under their sovereignty, it was announced officially today.

The Hungarian plan would have made all Danubian countries responsible for guarding the river near the "Iron Gate." It was understood to have been advocated by Dr. Karl Clodius, German trade negotiator, in an interview yesterday with the Yugoslav Foreign Minister, Aleksander Cincar-Markovic.

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It was said the Yugoslav and Rumanian rejection of the Danube patrol proposal followed an agreement between the two countries that they were able to prevent the sabotage of transportation on the section of the river which forms their common boundary along an eighty-mile stretch. It was said that Hungary's international patrol proposal had failed to win approval in the other Balkan States because Germany, both a belligerent and a Danubian country, might take advantage of the scheme to send Nazi gunboats down the river.

200 Germans to Be Ousted.

BUCHAREST, May 1 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Government was reported today to have signed orders for the expulsion of 200 Germans after a canvass of 600 homes in the oil field districts and other strategic areas of Rumania.

The raiders reported resistance in one case near Craiova which resulted in an exchange of revolver shots.

The police said that quantities of firearms had been found in many houses inhabited by Germans suspected of being members of a "Fifth Column" which was said to have planned to rise in case German troops marched across Rumania.

Most raids were made just after dawn.

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THE STREAM OF GERMAN "TOURISTS," EXPERTS AND INVESTIGATORS WHICH UNTIL A FEW WEEKS AGO POURED INTO RUMANIA AND YUGOSLAVIA HAS BEEN HALTED BY RESTRICTIVE MEASURES ENFORCED BY THE TWO COUNTRIES WITH THE RESULT THAT SEVERAL HUNDRED GERMAN VISITORS ARE LEAVING DAILY.

MILAN STOYADINOVIC, FORMER YUGOSLAV PREMIER, WHOSE CORDIAL RELATIONS WITH THE NAZIS PROMPTED THE BELGARDE TO INTERN HIM ON APRIL 19, IS RELIABLY REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM RUDNIK TO NOVA VAROS IN MONTENEGRO TO PREVENT ANY POSSIBILITY OF FOREIGN CONTACTS.

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NAZIS SEIZED IN WEST

French Repel Attacks on 2 Outposts Near Vosges.

PARIS, May 1 (A. P.).—The War Ministry reported today that the French had captured several German prisoners in the Nied sector of the western front, where fog and rain have reduced activity in general.

West of the Vosges the Germans attacked two French outposts behind a curtain of artillery fire but were repulsed, a spokesman said.

Aerial activity on both sides was limited to occasional reconnaissance.

The French High Command's regular communique said:

"Patrol activity in the region of the Nied (River). Some artillery fire in the region of the Blies (River). Yesterday at nightfall a short encounter took place between our reconnaissance unit and an enemy party."

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BERLIN, May 1 (A. P.).—In its regular communique today the German High Command said in part:

"On the western front there were no special events. One French plane of the Potez type was shot down during an air attack."

BARS FETE IN NORWAY

Nazi Council Forbids Celebration of Independence Day

OSLO, May 1 (AP)—The Norwegian Administrative Council for the German-occupied area of Norway proclaimed tonight that its authority covered the whole Norwegian coast from the Swedish frontier to Stavanger, on the Atlantic. The council decreed that Norway's Independence Day, May 17, would be an ordinary working day with no celebrations in the Nazi-held zone.

Cooperating with German military authorities, it is directing conversion of ammunition and arms factories to civil production and has named a five-man commission to assure full output of civil trade and industry.

Regular coastal shipping services have been re-established connecting Halden, near the mouth of Oslo Fjord, Oslo itself and Kristiansand, on the Skagerrak coast, with occasional calls at Stavanger. These routes are important for Eastern Norway's food supplies.

EDEN WARNS BRITAIN

Says Nothing Short of Utmost Effort Will Win War.

LONDON, May 1 (A. P.).—Major Anthony Eden, the Secretary of State for the Dominions, declared today that "nothing less than the greatest effort of which our people are capable will insure victory."

Major Eden spoke at a luncheon to which the guests had carried newspapers with headlines reporting "Allied Troops Fighting With Backs to Wall" in Norway.

"It is inevitable as this war proceeds," Major Eden said, "that we shall have bad days as well as good before the struggle is closed in final victory."

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Describing the Nazi war machine as "truly formidable," he added that "no scruple is ever going to hamper the Nazi leaders" in its use.

Paris Says Nazis Use War Lies to Sway Mussolini

Foreign Office 'Uneasy' as Italy's Recall of Military Class of '06 Is Reported

PARIS, May 1 (AP).—French observers kept a wary eye tonight on developments in Italy in the light of what they called false German reports of Norwegian victories to influence Premier Benito Mussolini to declare himself on Germany's side.

"Paris-Soir," most widely circulated French afternoon newspaper, said in an article by Andre Chaumeix, one of the "forty immortals" of the French Academy, that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's "design above all is to persuade Italy that the French-British fleet, concentrated in the north, has been weakened in the Mediterranean."

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This and similar expressions appeared in the press after a Foreign Ministry spokesman declared that the Italian attitude toward the Allies in the last two days had become "definitely alarming" and that the Foreign Office was "frankly uneasy" over future relations with the Mediterranean neighbor. The spokesman added, however, that this apprehension was based on the general atmosphere in Rome's government and diplomatic circles rather than on specific facts.

Great Britain's announcement of "precautions" taken to safeguard British shipping in the Mediterranean as the result of hostile Italian utterances was widely described in the French press as "strictly necessary." Reports circulated here, but not yet confirmed in Rome, that Italy had recalled her military class of 1906 more than offset for the French press the lack of public statements following today's meeting of the Italian Cabinet with Il Duce.

Premier Paul Reynaud, in a ten-minute May Day broadcast to the nation, reiterated that France's sole "claim" is to win the war against Germany and the right to "live as free men."

"The struggle will be hard," he warned again as he has repeatedly heretofore in his efforts to whip up the spirit of Frenchmen behind the lines to support Allied troops on the western and northern fronts. "What is the great claim of all of us?" he asked, drawing a parallel between workers' claims for social improvements in peace time and in war time. Then he answered himself: "The claim of all of us is to live as free men."

The speech was heard by workers who abandoned their usual May Day holiday and remained at their posts throughout the day to speed up wartime production.

Parts of Sweden Closed to Aliens

Stockholm, May 1 (By Radio) (AP).—The Swedish Government issued a decree barring foreigners from living in certain inland and border districts after May 5. The closed districts include the area between the naval base at Goeteborg and the Norwegian border, districts on the border, opposite German-occupied Trondheim, districts around Stockholm, Gotland Island, and the Norrbotten area in northernmost Sweden.

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British Reported In Five Ports Below Trondheim

Andalsnes Said To Have Only Rail Or Road Connection With Interior

Berlin, May 1 (AP)—Reports from war correspondents attached to the German forces in Norway disclosed today that the British have occupied five ports south of Trondheim, but only one—Andalsnes—was said to have a railroad or road connection with the interior.

The ports are Alesund, about 250 miles south of Trondheim and at the entrance to Romsdals fjord, which leads to Andalsnes; Kristiansund, about 150 miles south of Trondheim; Stangvik, at the head of the fjord which begins near Kristiansund, and Molde, which lies between Alesund and Kristiansund.

Dutch Trawler Feared Lost.

AMSTERDAM, May 1 (A. P.).—Owners of the 147-ton Dutch trawler Willy expressed belief today that she had been sunk by a mine north of Terschelling Island and her crew of ten lost. She is a week overdue on a fishing trip.

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Steinhardt at Bucharest

BUCHAREST, May 1 (AP).—The American Ambassador at Moscow, Laurence A. Steinhardt, arrived at Bucharest today en route to Italy and the United States for what he described as a "personal" leave of absence. He declined to discuss Russia or international issues, saying he would reserve all comment until he reached Washington.

Oslo Communist Paper Raided by Gestapo

STOCKHOLM, May 1 (A. P.).—The Oslo paper Arbeideren, organ of the Norwegian Communist party, was raided by the German Gestapo (secret police) and copies of the publication confiscated after it had printed a strong criticism of the short-lived Nazi regime of Vidkun Quisling, who proclaimed a government immediately after the German occupation.

The article said that if Quisling had succeeded in keeping his power it would have meant the destruction of Norwegian culture and Norwegian national feeling.

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SNOW IN THE BALKANS

Hail and Storms Interfere With May Day Plans.

BUDAPEST, May 1 (A. P.).—Snow, hail and heavy storms marked May Day throughout southeastern Europe.

Snow blanketed the Rumanian resorts of Sinaia and Brasov, to which guests spending the Orthodox Easter holidays had taken summer clothing.

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Hailstones fell in the streets of Istanbul, Turkey.

Four boats were wrecked by a storm on the Black Sea.

The Belgrade police arrested fifteen students and workers who participated with 500 Communist sympathizers in a demonstration favoring a military alliance between Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia.

Yugoslav Communists took May Day as an occasion to press vigorous propaganda for diplomatic and military re-enforcement of trade relations now being resumed with Russia for the first time since the Bolshevik revolution.

Four policemen and twenty civilians were injured in clashes which followed a May Day parade of 5,000 anti-war demonstrators in Zagreb.

French Take Prisoners In Clash on West Front

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Artillery-Supported Attack by Germans Is Repulsed

PARIS, May 1 (AP).—The War Ministry reported today that the French had captured several German prisoners yesterday in the Nied sector of the western front, where fog and rain have reduced activity.

West of the Vosges Mountains the Germans attacked two French outposts behind a curtain of artillery fire, but were repulsed, a spokesman said. Aerial activity on both sides was limited to occasional reconnaissance.

Tonight's communique said: "A quiet day on the whole."

Commons Gets Chuckle Over Nude Performers

LONDON, May 1 (A. P.).—The House of Commons had a laugh today over the recent row stirred by nude entertainers in London shows.

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A member asked, "Where can these entertainments be seen?" but the Home Office spokesman remained silent, amid shouts of "Answer, answer!"

Real Shells to Fly In Budapest Suburbs

BUDAPEST, May 1 (A. P.).—Part of Budapest's suburbs will be cleared of residents on Friday for extensive military maneuvers in which real shells will be used in a test of the Hungarian Army's effectiveness in defending the city against any army coming down the Danube Valley.

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Stop-the-war Advocate Loses English Election

LONDON, May 1 (A. P.).—Commander T. D. Galbraith, a national government candidate, defeated John Nicolson, a "stop-the-war" advocate, in a Pollok constituency bye-election today to fill the parliamentary vacancy caused by the death of Sir John Gilmour, Minister of Shipping.

Commander Galbraith polled 17,850 votes to Mr. Nicolson's 2,401. It was the seventh defeat for "stop-the-war" candidates.

Ship Notice Soft Pedaled

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 1—A source close to the Foreign Office today declared "we should frankly deprecate too much attention being paid to the notice that his Majesty's Government has closed the Mediterranean for through traffic."

He described the measure as "purely precautionary and of a defensive character," added that it is the Government's "earnest hope" that the measure prove temporary and declared the British still were hopeful of reopening trade negotiations with Italy.

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The measures are a result of certain utterances "which seem provocative," the authority said, and the Government decided that in the present situation "every precaution must be taken" on all fronts.

At the outbreak of the war Britain routed her merchant ships around the cape for a while, until Italy's non-belligerent status seemed assured.

British Detain 36 Ships

LONDON, May 1 (AP).—The Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that thirty-six ships, including five Danish vessels, had been detained in British contraband control stations due to the "situation in Norway and Denmark." It announced that the contraband control examined 135 ships during the fortnight ended April 27, including fifty-four Italian, eight United States, thirty-six Netherlands, twelve Norwegian, six Belgian and four Greek ships. The others were not listed.

MAY 2 - 1940

Big Sailing Ship Burns In Copenhagen Harbor

LONDON, May 1 (A. P.).—The Swedish radio said last night that the 1,003-ton Estonian sailing ship Gunn, one of the world's largest sailing craft, had been destroyed by fire in Copenhagen harbor.

Nazi Propaganda in Cuba

LONDON, May 1 (AP).—Information Minister Sir John Reith rejected a suggestion in the House of Commons today that Great Britain consult with the United States on counter-measures against German propaganda in Cuba.

British Ship Is Sunk By Mine; 27 Missing

Forty Of Crew Of Minesweeper, Dunoon, Landed At English Port, Admiralty Announces

London, May 1 (AP)—The Admiralty announced tonight that the British minesweeper, Dunoon had been sunk by a mine.

MAY 2 - 1940

Forty survivors were landed at a British port tonight.

An Admiralty communique said:

Three officers and twenty-four men are missing and it was feared that they are lost.

The Dunoon was a 710-ton ship and carried a normal complement of seventy-three.

False Air Raid Alarm in England.

LONDON, May 1 (A. P.).—An air raid alarm test was held in southeast England this morning. A British news agency erroneously reported for a few moments that a real alarm had been sounded.

PREPAREDNESS IS THEME OF RED MAY DAY

Union Of Workers Also Stressed As Stalin Reviews Armed Might

MAY 2 - 1940

Soviet Legions Reminded U. S. S. R. Is Only Standing Aloof From War

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, May 1—Soviet Russia celebrated May Day today with an impressive demonstration of its military and political might, and the mixed theme of armed preparedness and a world-wide union of workers against "capitalism and war."

Joseph Stalin, flanked by Premier Vyacheslaff M. Molotoff and Gen. Grigori M. Stern, commander of Red forces in the war with Finland, stood in bright sunlight at the base of Lenin's tomb for hours while tens of thousands of troops with every type of war implement in Russia's formidable armory rumbled through the Red Square. The dense throng of spectators included American and other members of the diplomatic corps.

Must Strengthen Forces

From the reviewing stand Marshal Klementi E. Voroshiloff, the War Commissar, told the Red legions it was necessary "to double our vigilance and strengthen our army and navy. . . . The U. S. S. R. is only standing aloof from the war."

Voroshiloff echoed the Comintern May Day manifesto by saying the "abyss between Soviet and capitalist countries is deeper than ever"; that the latter were trying to involve Russia in the European war.

Comintern executive Georgi Dimitroff, in commemorating the day, wrote in the party newspaper *Pravda* that "the courageous struggle of American Communists against war encounters more sympathy in American labor and industrial unions, even in all ranks."

75,000 March in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, May 1 (AP).—The greatest parade of militarized workers' units ever seen here marked May Day. The three great streams of marchers which poured into the Presidential Plaza were estimated to total 75,000. The Mexican Workers' Confederation (C. T. M.) alone was said to have sent 30,000 uniformed worker-marchers.

Some organizations, such as workers in schools for army children, carried banners declaring opposition to full militarization of workers.

President Lazaro Cardenas and Cabinet officials watched the spectacle from a balcony of the Presidential Palace. Vicente Lombardo Toledano, head of the confederation, and Manuel Avila Camacho, the Cardenas party's Presidential candidate, reviewed the parade from the C. T. M. headquarters.

Reds Call for Stronger Army

MAY 2 - 1940

War Commissar at Lenin's Tomb Says Soviet Is 'Only Standing Aloof From War.'

MAY 2, 1940

MOSCOW, May 1 (A. P.).—The War Commissar, Klementi E. Voroshilov, declared in a May Day address from Lenin's Tomb today that it is necessary "to double our vigilance and strengthen our army and navy. . . . The U. S. S. R. is only standing aloof from the war."

Joseph Stalin and the Premier-Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov stood with Voroshilov and other Soviet leaders for hours on the tomb in Red Square reviewing a tremendous parade of troops and singing workers.

The dominant theme of the May Day celebration in this world capital of Communism was that the workers of the world should unite under the Communist banner against capitalism and war. In contrast to the practice of former years, the marching workers carried no caricatures of Adolf Hitler.

Lesser celebrations were held in all cities, towns and villages.

Reds Celebrate in Conquered Lands.

For the first time, May Day was celebrated in Communist fashion in the territories acquired in Poland and Finland.

There was an imposing military review in Leningrad, principal base of the recent war with Finland.

Diplomats and military attaches of foreign Powers witnessed the spectacle in Red Square. Mrs. Laurence A. Steinhardt, the wife of the American Ambassador; Walter Thurston, Counselor of Embassy, and others of the embassy staff were spectators. Mr. Steinhardt is en route to the United States.

Mechanized units, infantry and cavalry swung past the tomb of Lenin, followed by almost interminable lines of workers. Numerous military men were awarded the title of Hero of the Soviet Union and other decorations.

Sees Widening Abyss.

Speaking to the Red Army troops after an impressive review, the War Commissar said:

"Today there is a deeper difference between the capitalistic and Soviet countries and deep is the abyss between them.

"The international situation is very tangled. The incendiaries of war will try to involve our country in the war."

MAY 2 - 1940

Nazi Germany Celebrates, Too.

BERLIN, May 1 (A. P.).—Nazi Germany today celebrated May Day with the keynote set by the triumphs claimed for the German troops in Norway yesterday.

Rudolf Hess, Adolf Hitler's Nazi party deputy, told a May Day audience of workers in the Krupp Locomotive Works at Essen that the German people were celebrating "with the certainty of victory as never before."

"The guaranty of victory is our Fuehrer," he said, "and the great community of the nation which he created through his movement. The fighting expression of this community of the nation is our wonderful armed force."

He ridiculed the Allied hope of internal German collapse.

May Day is known as "National Labor Day" in Germany.

Pushes Trade With Russia.

Meanwhile Germany was directing her efforts toward increasing her trade with Russia.

The German Industrial Financing Corporation formed by the Deutsche Bank and the Dresdner Bank declared its readiness to grant cheap credits to German manufacturers dealing with Russia. The credits, it was explained, are to be used chiefly for buying raw materials.

This action, it was said, will greatly facilitate the German-Russian exchange of manufactured goods and raw materials.

Mexico Celebrates.

MAY 2 - 1940

MEXICO CITY, May 1 (A. P.).—About 32,000 workers were called out today for a May Day parade before President Cardenas and Cabinet members.

A five-hour suspension of street car and bus service was ordered during the celebration.

MAY 2 - 1940

Shots Fired in Singapore.

SINGAPORE, May 1 (A. P.).—A police patrol of twenty men was attacked in a narrow street by 200 Chinese armed with sticks, stones and bottles during a May Day parade here today.

The mob dispersed when the police fired warning shots.

REYNAUD HAILS LABOR

Tells Workers of France, 'You Are an Army.'

PARIS, May 1 (A. P.).—Premier Paul Reynaud declared in a May Day broadcast today that France's sole "claim" on this traditional labor day in Europe is to win the war against Germany and the right to "live as free men."

The Premier spoke for ten minutes on a nation-wide hookup after French workers had abandoned their usual holiday and remained at their posts throughout the day to speed up wartime production.

"You are an army," M. Reynaud said in addressing himself to French workers.

MAY 2 - 1940

PARIS, MAY 1-(AP)-THE FRENCH NATION, FROM THE HEAD OF THE GOVERNMENT TO THE RECOGNIZED LEADERSHIP OF FRENCH LABOR, TODAY CELEBRATED TRADITIONAL MAY DAY AS A DAY CONSECRATED TO WAR AGAINST GERMANY. THE MARXIST HOLIDAY, WHICH IN THE PAST HAS SEEN HEADS OF THE GOVERNMENT MARCHING THROUGH THE REVOLUTIONARY PLACE DE LA BASTILLE WITH CLENCHED FISTS AND RIOTS IN THE WORKERS SUBURBS, PASSED QUIETLY. WARTIME FRANCE HAS OUTLAWED COMMUNISM.

MAY 2-1940 R658PES

ATHENS, GREECE, MAY 1-(AP)-PREMIER-DICTATOR GEORGE METAXAS SAID IN A MAY DAY SPEECH TODAY THAT GREECE DESIRED PEACE AND WILL NOT GO TO WAR "EXCEPT TO DEFEND HER INDEPENDENCE AND NEUTRALITY."

MAY 2-1940 WE1118PED

MEXICO CITY, MAY 1-(AP)-ORANGES WERE HURLED AT THE REVIEWING STAND OF THE CONFEDERATION OF MEXICAN WORKERS BY A GROUP AMONG THE 75,000 PARADERS PARTICIPATING IN MEXICO'S MAY DAY CELEBRATION TODAY WHEN SOMEBODY LET GO WITH A LUSTY "VIVA" IN BEHALF OF GENERAL MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO, ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT.

MAY 2-1940

AVILA CAMACHO HIMSELF WAS IN THE REVIEWING STAND WITH VICENTE

30.24-1991

30.24-1991

TOLEDANO LOMBARDO, CTM HEAD, AT THE TIME OF THE EPISODE. IT OCCURRED WHILE RAILWAY WORKERS, REGARDED AS FRIENDLY TO GENERAL JUAN ANDREU ALMAZAN, INDEPENDENT PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATE, WERE PASSING BY.

EXCEPT FOR MINOR BRUSHES IN THE MILLING THRONG OF SPECTATORS, THIS PROVIDED THE ONLY INCIDENT OF THE DAY.

WE1117PED

Stripped And Fully Loaded, Ile De France Slips Away

Two Unknown Passengers Aboard As French Luxury Liner Leaves Supposedly For Halifax

[By the Associated Press]

MAY 2 - 1940

New York, May 1—The French liner Ile de France, once the "floating art gallery," but now daubed a camouflage gray and loaded with the tools of war, lifted anchor at 4.55 P. M. today and steamed slowly down the bay into the gathering dusk for an unknown destination.

Two passengers were aboard. They were described as a French general and the 16-year-old daughter of a French army officer. They refused to give their names.

Capt. Herbert Fontaine, a veteran of the French merchant marine, was on the bridge. He had a crew of 375, many of them French-Canadians brought here to augment her skeleton crew.

Workmen had labored for the past week at loading the ship with planes, machinery, bars of copper and steel sheets and tubing. She had been stripped bare of her furnishings and her luxurious cabins were crammed with 12,000 tons of cargo.

The "Eel" had been tied up here since last September 8, when she brought over the first large group of war refugees.

Shortly before the Ile de France sailed, the Rev. Peter Jalbert, a Montreal priest, came off and was asked: "How does the ship look inside?"

"It looks like war," he answered.

Bound For Halifax?

Unofficial reports said the liner would proceed to Halifax, Nova Scotia, transship her cargo there and sail for Australia to join the British liners Queen Mary and Mauretania in troop transport service.

Sailors aboard the vessel, however, expressed belief the "Eel" would dash directly for Europe with her huge cargo of metal and planes.

Maritime men said that if she did cross the Atlantic, she probably would travel most of the journey without convoy, depending on her speed of twenty-three knots to carry her safely past any lurking submarines and pick up warship protection as she neared England or France.

Got Here In September

The "Eel," greatest liner in the French merchant fleet until the Normandie was built, last left her French port on September 2, and was at sea when the sinking of the crowded British liner Athenia on September 3, the first day of declared hostilities, electrified the world.

As the ship plied a circuitous northerly course, passengers learned in a dramatic announcement by the captain that the Allies and Germany were at war. The news the ship's company tried to keep from them—the sinking of the Athenia—they heard over small private radios.

In New York the "Eel" took a place beside the Normandie, tied up before the "war of nerves" warmed to gunfire, and several weeks later was moved over among the rusty freighters off Staten Island. It cost $20,000 to dredge a berth great enough to sleep her.

Two Big Ships Remain

The Normandie remained at her North River dock, idling at an estimated cost of $1,000 a day above pier rental.

The first sign of rousing the "Eel" from her wartime somnolence came in March, after the long idle British liners Queen Mary and Mauretania slipped away to become Empire troopships.

Left here for possible future use in wartime activities are the Normandie and the incomplete British liner Queen Elizabeth, the greatest of them all, which slipped into New York in March, a fugitive from German war bombers, after a furtive dash from England.

NEARS PORT WITH TALE OF BERGEN'S FALL

MAY 2 - 1940

American Freighter Spent 14 Days At Norwegian City As Nazis Dug In

U. S. Renews Efforts To Free Ship Stranded In Fjord With War Supplies

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 1—The American freighter Flying Fish approached New York tonight after a maiden voyage that gave her a closeup view of the German capture of Bergen, Norway, and fourteen days of watching the Nazis consolidate their position in the face of fierce bombarding from British planes.

As the $2,000,000 Government-owned vessel, one of three American ships caught in Norway by the invasion, neared her home port, the State Department in Washington renewed efforts to free the freighter Charles R. McCormack, still stranded in a tiny fjord twenty miles from Bergen.

Operators of the McCormack Line expressed concern over the safety of the 6,027-ton vessel and her crew of thirty-three because of the ship's failure to answer a cable ordering her to return home at once.

Reported At Vaksdal

She was reported to be at Vaksdal with a heavy load of war supplies, including munitions and trucks consigned to Finland. It was feared that some attempt had been made to remove her cargo.

The State Department ordered an investigation by Maurice P. Dunlap, American consul at Bergen.

L. N. Stockard, who chartered the ship for the special voyage, said he had sent her German-born captain, William Schutz, orders to sail at once.

The National Broadcasting Company repeated the order in a short-wave broadcast when Stockard felt that his cable might have gone astray, but the ship failed to reply.

Reports "All Well"

The 7,194-ton Flying Fish left Bergen April 23 and was expected to dock here at 3 P. M. tomorrow.

Her skipper, W. W. Wollaston, a native of Denver, radioed the Moore-McCormack Lines "all well, crew and ship unharmed, Consul Dunlap and staff well."

Wollaston, 50, said he was returning with 1,800 tons of cargo which he had been unable to discharge because of the invasion and with nineteen rolls of paper loaded at Narvik.

He sailed his ship and her crew of forty-two from New York last March 10, reached Narvik on the twenty-third, put in there for two days and arrived at Bergan on the twenty-seventh—thirteen days before the Germans captured the busy city.

Nazis Delayed Ships

The day after the Germans took the city wave after wave of British planes bombed Nazi naval vessels in the harbor.

Commander Robert C. Lee, executive vice-president of the Moore-McCormack Lines, said the British ordered neutral ships to leave the harbor before the attack, but the Germans refused to let them go.

An eyewitness account of Bergen's capture has never been published because of the disruption of communications.

Suggests Gibraltar Plan Is War Aim Of Germany

Dr. Borchers, Consul General At New York, Denounces British As "Unwanted Oppressors"

New York, May 1 (AP)—Dr. Hans Borchers, German Consul-General, suggested broadly tonight that the attempted ouster of the British from Gibraltar was a German war aim.

Any such campaign presumably would presuppose material support from the Italians.

Dr. Borchers' denunciation of the English as "unwanted oppressors" in Gibraltar and in other areas was included in a speech at the Schwabenhalle in Brooklyn.

"Are we to believe," he asked rhetorically, "that the Lord himself gave England authority to lock both ends of the Mediterranean with fortresses, in order to subject to her will all nations living within these confines? Or is her rule based on force—naked and brutal force?

"The only possible answer is that conditions such as these should not and cannot last forever."

Spee's Sailors Reported Thriving in Buenos Aires

MAY 6 1940

Americans Say Men Seem to Have Plenty of Money

SAN DIEGO, Calif., May 1 (AP).—Passengers arriving today from South America on the McCormick steamer West Ira reported that German sailors from the scuttled "pocket battleship" Graf Spee were walking the streets of Buenos Aires in uniform and appeared plentifully supplied with money. William R. Burke, retired lumberman, said there was no indication the Argentine government had taken measures to send the sailors into the interior.

"It was reported in Montevideo," Mr. Burke said, "the hulk of the Spee had been sold to a syndicate for $100,000. Sailors from the German ship were quoted as saying the original cost of the warship exceeded $20,000,000.

"Work of removing the scrap iron had started, but the ship's superstructure still was jutting out of the water and could be plainly seen from inside Montevideo harbor.

"Warships of England and France are rigidly patrolling South American ports, where from two to five German merchant ships are awaiting an opportunity to dash back to Germany with supplies. We sighted two French submarines at Trinidad and British patrols in the vicinity of Barbadoes in the British West Indies."

Refugee Says He Plans Revolt Against Hitler

Czechoslovakian Editor Asserts He Seeks Aid To Revive Union Movement In German Lands

New York, May 1 (AP)—Bedrick Stampher, Czechoslovakian editor, asserted today that he and his associates in the Social Democratic party of his now extinct native land were planning revolutionary movements against Hitler.

MAY 2 - 1940

In the United States for three months soliciting financial and moral help from labor groups affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, he said he addressed the Pennsylvania convention of the AFL at Pittsburgh yesterday and received assurances of support in an attempt to revive the trade union movement in Germany and the countries Germany has taken over.

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-NEWS-HUNGRY, ANXIOUS ENGLAND DREW CHEER TONIGHT FROM THE ASSAULTS OF ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS ON THREE GERMAN AIRPORTS IN NORWAY AND DENMARK AND GLUM CONCERN FROM THE WAR OFFICE'S TERSE ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF THE BRITISH RETREAT FROM DOMBAS, CENTRAL NORWAY'S HOTTEST BATTLEGROUND.

ON THE MEDITERRANEAN SCENE OF TENSION, A NEUTRAL DIPLOMATIC SOURCE, VIEWING THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE'S EFFORTS TO MINIMIZE THE GOVERNMENT'S ACTION IN GETTING BRITISH SHIPS AWAY FROM THAT SEA, SAID "IT IS JUST ONE MORE CARD IN THE POKER GAME WHICH THEY ARE PLAYING WITH ITALY."

ANNOUNCING THE BRITISH WITHDRAWAL BEFORE STRONG ATTACKS IN THE DOMBAS AREA, THE WAR OFFICE SAID, HOWEVER, THAT THE BRITISH HAD EXTENDED BATTLE POSITIONS IN THE FAR-NORTH NARVIK AREA, WHERE A RING OF FIRE IS CLOSING SLOWLY ON THE ORE PORT HELD BY THE GERMANS.

AS FOR OTHER FRONTS, THE WAR OFFICE SAID THE SITUATION AT STEINKJER 50 MILES NORTH OF TRONDHEIM AND IN THE ADJACENT NAMSOS AREA WHERE THE ALLIES ARE ENTRENCHED "REMAINS UNCHANGED." EARLIER SOURCES HAD DESCRIBED THE ALLIED POSITION THERE AS "GOOD."

THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL BRITISH CONFIRMATION THAT THE NAZIS HAD TAKEN DOMBAS, JUNCTION POINT OF THE TRONDHEIM-OSLO RAILROAD AND ABOUT 75 MILES SOUTH OF STOREN.

MAY 2-1940

CHEERING TO A PUBLIC WHICH IS EAGERLY AWAITING THE WAR STATEMENT PROMISED BY PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN FOR TOMORROW WAS THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT THAT BRITISH BOMBERS LAST NIGHT HAD POUNDED THE AALBORG AIR FIELD IN DENMARK, A KEY POINT IN GERMANY'S AERIAL TROOPS-FERRY TO NORWAY, AND THE GERMAN-HELD AIRPORTS AT STAVANGER, ON THE SOUTHWEST COAST, AND FORNEBU, NEAR OSLO.

ALTHOUGH REPORTING THE LOSS OF SEVEN PLANES, THE BRITISH SAID THEIR RAIDERS INFLICTED "HEAVY DAMAGE" ON THE AIRDROMES AND NAZI AIRCRAFT.

THE BRITISH CLAIMED FOUR (CORRECT) NAZI FIGHTERS WERE SHOT DOWN IN THE AIR ATTACKS WHICH WERE DELIVERED IN THE FACE OF A STORM OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE AND ASSAULTS BY SPEEDY GERMAN MESSERSCHMITT PLANES.

THE PLANES RAIDING STAVANGER MADE UP ONE OF THE LARGEST AND STRONGEST AERIAL FORCES ENGAGED IN A SINGLE NIGHT RAID THUS FAR IN THE WAR.

THE BRITISH AIR FORCE FOLLOWED UP ITS RAIDS WITH A DAYLIGHT ATTACK ON STAVANGER. A LARGE NUMBER OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS WERE REPORTED DROPPED AND HITS WERE OBSERVED ON THE LANDING FIELD.

(THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SAID EIGHT BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AT STAVANGER AND ANOTHER AT FORNEBU. DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, LATER RAISED THE STAVANGER TOTAL TO ELEVEN. THE GERMANS SAID NO DAMAGE RESULTED FROM THE RAIDS.)

DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES WEIGHED THE AIMS AND EFFECTS OF BRITAIN'S ACTION IN CLOSING THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA TO ITS THROUGH SHIPPING TRAFFIC, AND MAKING IT GO AROUND THE CAPE INSTEAD.

THE NEUTRAL DIPLOMATIC SOURCE, QUOTED PREVIOUSLY, DECLARED BRITAIN IS PURSUING TWO AIMS.

MAY 2-1940

ONE IS TO SHOW ITALY HOW EASILY SHE CAN SHUT THE GIBRALTAR AND SUEZ "GATES," WHICH WOULD CLAMP JUST AS TIGHTLY ON ITALIAN SEA-BORNE SUPPLIES IN THE CASE OF WAR AS THEY DID YESTERDAY ON BRITISH SHIPPING.

30.24-1993

THE SECOND IS TO DEMONSTRATE TO GERMANY AND ITALY THAT SHOULD THE LATTER ENTER THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF HER AXIS PARTNER AND MINE THE CHANNEL BETWEEN PANTALLERIA AND SICILY, BRITAIN COULD MOVE FOOD AND TROOPS FROM INDIA AND AUSTRALASIA AROUND AFRICA.

PS&MT447PED

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LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH XXX THE MEDITERRANEAN. around Africa

AN AUTHORIZED BRITISH ACCOUNT OF THE RAIDS ON STAVANGER, BASED ON PILOTS' REPORTS, SAID THE FIRST WAVE OF BOMBERS TO REACH THE AIRPORT DROPPED EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY A.? "WITHIN THE TARGET AREA" WHERE "LARGE NUMBERS" OF

MAY 2-1940

AIRPORT DROPPED EXPLOSIVE AND INCENDIARY BOMBS "WITHIN THE TARGET AREA" WHERE "LARGE NUMBERS" OF GERMAN PLANES WERE SEEN.

"FOLLOWING SOON AFTER THE FIRST WAVE CAME ANOTHER AND STILL STRONGER FORCE OF BOMBERS. APPROACHING THE AIRDROME IN A SHALLOW DIVE, THE BRITISH BOMBERS LAUNCHED THEIR ATTACK FROM DIFFERENT DIRECTIONS, BATTERING THE GROUND DEFENSES AND REGISTERING HITS ON ALL PARTS OF THE AIRDROME.

"SALVOS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS WERE SEEN TO STRADDLE THE PRINCIPAL RUNWAYS...SEVERAL FIRES VISIBLE FROM A LONG DISTANCE WERE SEEN TO BREAK OUT.

"THE FIGHTER OPPOSITION WAS INTENSE."

ANOTHER WAVE OF BOMBERS ATTACKED STAVANGER LATER, THE BRITISH ACCOUNT SAID.

AT FORNEBU, A FIRE "VISIBLE SOME 30 MILES AWAY" WAS REPORTED

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STARTED BY THE FIRST ATTACK, JUST BEFORE MIDNIGHT. OTHER PLANES WERE GUIDED TO THE TARGET BY THIS FIRE.

"GUNS PLACED AROUND THE AIRDROME AND ON PROMONTORIES EAST AND SOUTH ATTEMPTED TO SCREEN THE TARGET WITH A BARRAGE OF FIRE BUT COULD NOT HOLD OFF THE ATTACKERS, WHO RAN A GANTLET OF POWERFUL DEFENSES AND DROPPED BOMBS ON HANGARS AND RUNWAYS," THE BRITISH ACCOUNT SAID.

IN FOLLOWING UP THE RAIDS ON STAVANGER TODAY, THE BRITISH SAID, THE DAMAGE INFLICTED ON THE AIRBASE DURING RECENT ATTACKS WAS "PLAINLY VISIBLE."

IN LONDON, THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WAS QUIET, REFLECTING THE NEWSPAPER ATTITUDE.

"THE NEWS IS BAD AND WE KNOW THAT A BRITISH SET-BACK IN NORWAY MAY HAVE SERIOUS REPERCUSSIONS ELSEWHERE," DECLARED LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EVENING STANDARD. "BUT THE BALANCE IS NOT ALL AGAINST US."

THE EVENING STANDARD LISTED ON THE CREDIT SIDE THAT THE "SUPERIORITY OF OUR FLEET HAS BEEN ENHANCED. X X X NO SMALL INROAD HAS BEEN MADE INTO THE NAZI AIR FORCE AND ITS STORE OF PETROL X X X IRON ORE, THE CHIEF PRIZE OF THE CONTEST, IS NOT YET WITHIN THE NAZI GRASP." MAY 2-1940

CENSORSHIP OF ALL NORWEGIAN REPORTS GREW MORE STRICT. ALL NEWS OF THE CAMPAIGN HAD TO PASS UNDER THE WAR OFFICE SCRUTINY.

BRITISH NEWSPAPER MEN WRITING ON THE CAMPAIGN NOW ARE REQUIRED TO SUBMIT COPY FOR CENSORSHIP JUST AS THE FOREIGN PRESS DOES, A MOVE WHICH ONE INFORMED SOURCE DECLARED WAS TAKEN TO "BLUNT THE PENS OF SOME OF OUR TOO-INFORMED OR PERHAPS TOO-ASTUTE MILITARY CORRESPONDENTS.

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-FOUR CAPTAINS AND 123 BRITISH SEAMEN FROM FIVE BRITISH VESSELS SUNK IN THE HARBOR AT NARVIK, NORWAY, ARE RECUPERATING AT THE ISOLATED NORTHERN VILLAGE OF JORN, SWEDEN, IT WAS REPORTED TODAY BY REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY.

THE MEN WERE IMPRISONED BY THE GERMANS AT NARVIK FOR 14 DAYS AND THEN WERE COMPELLED TO MAKE A FORCED MARCH TO THE FRONTIER.

REUTERS REPORTED THE MEN CAME FROM THE BRITISH SHIPS RIVERTON, BLYTHMOOR, NORTH CORNWALL, ROMANBY AND MERSINGTON COURT.

CAPTAIN EVANS OF THE NORTH CORNWALL AND 56 OTHER CREWMEN WERE REPORTED STILL MISSING.

MAY 2-1940

WE1115PED

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-THE WELL-INFORMED BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID TONIGHT THERE HAD BEEN A GOOD DEAL OF TALK ABOUT STRENGTHENING THE CHAMBERLAIN GOVERNMENT ANEW AS THE RESULT OF "DIFFERENT VIEWS AS TO RECENT WAR POLICY."

THE VIEW HAS GAINED GROUND, IT ADDED, THAT THE WAR CABINET SHOULD BE MADE UP OF MINISTERS WITHOUT DEPARTMENTAL RESPONSIBILITES.

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE IS BEING MENTIONED IN SOME QUARTERS FOR SUCH A NON-DEPARTMENTAL OFFICE.

MAY 2-1940

MT614PED

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-GERMAN CONVOYS WERE ATTACKED BY PLANES IN THE KATTEGAT TONIGHT, THE STOCKHOLM RADIO ANNOUNCED.

THE BROADCAST SAID OBSERVERS ON THE SWEDISH WEST COAST SAW ONE SHIP SET AFIRE. THEY BELIEVED IT SANK.

MAY 2-1940

ESCORTING WARSHIPS OPENED HEAVY ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE.

MT619PED

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-A DEMAND FOR A "FRANK STATEMENT" ON THE BRITISH CAMPAIGN IN NORWAY CAME TONIGHT FROM ERNEST BEVIN, SECRETARY OF THE IMPORTANT TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION, IN A MAY DAY ADDRESS AT STOKE-ON-TRENT.

"LIKE EVERY OTHER BRITISH CITIZEN I HAVE GRAVE GROUNDS FOR UNEASINESS," HE SAID.

CRITICIZING BRITISH STRATEGY, BEVIN SAID POWERFUL BATTLESHIPS SHOULD HAVE BEEN SENT TO NARVIK IMMEDIATELY, AS THEY WERE LATER.

THE LABOR LEADER ALSO SAID HE WANTED TO "HEAR NO MORE ABOUT TWO BRITISH FIGHTERS GOING UP TO TACKLE 10 GERMAN MESSERSCHMITTS," AND ADDED:

"THAT IS NOT GOOD STRATEGY."

MAY 2-1940

WE1113PED

LONDON, MAY 1--(AP)--THE BRITISH SUBMARINES SHARK AND SEAWOLF ARRIVED AT THEIR HOME BASES TONIGHT FROM PATROLS IN NORWEGIAN WATERS, AND THE SEAWOLF REPORTED SHE HAD SUNK 8,000 TONS OF GERMAN TRANSPORTS DURING HER VOYAGE.

MAY 2-1940

~~SHARK CLASS~~ DASH THE SEAWOLF IS A SISTER SUBMARINE OF THE SHARK CLASS OF 670 TONS, CARRYING ONE THREE-INCH GUN AND SIX 21-INCH TORPEDO TUBES, AND CAPABLE OF A CRASH DIVE IN 30 SECONDS.

MAY 2-1940

THE SEAWOLF WAS COMPLETED IN MARCH, 1936 AND THE SHARK IN OCTOBER, 1934.

30.24-1995

ANOTHER SISTER SHIP SUBMARINE IS THE STERLET,

WHICH WAS GIVEN UP TUESDAY BY THE ADMIRALTY AS LOST.

ANOTHER SHIP OF THIS CLASS, THE SPEARFISH, of Second Class

NARROWLY ESCAPED DESTRUCTION AT THE BOTTOM OF HELGOLAND BIGHT

LA T OCTOBER, AND THEN WAS REPORTED BY THE BRITISH ON APRIL 14 TO

HAVE TORPEDOED THE GERMAN POCKETBATTLESHIP ADMIRAL SCHEER.

MAY 2-1940

OCC MISC 9P

LONDON, MAY 1--(AP)--THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY

THAT THE BRITISH PLANES HAD BOMBED AIRDROMES AT STAVANGER AND FORNEBU

IN NORWAY AND AT AALBORG, IN DENMARK, LAST NIGHT, DOING "HEAVY

DAMAGE."

MAY 2-1940

FWC 922A

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID SEVEN BRITISH PLANES WERE LOST

AND THREE GERMAN PLANES WERE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN.

FURTHER ATTACKS WERE CARRIED OUT THIS MORNING, IT WAS

SAID:

FWC 930A

30.24-1995

THE COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

"LARGE CONCENTRATIONS OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT WERE

REPORTED YESTERDAY (TUESDAY) AT AIR BASES IN NORWAY AND DENMARK.

"EXTENSIVE ATTACKS WERE THEREFORE LAUNCHED BY

STRONG FORCES OF ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS AND AIRCRAFT LAST NIGHT

ON THE AIRDROMES AT STAVANGER, FORNEBU AND AALBORG. MAY 2-1940

"THE ATTACKS WERE PRESSED HOME IN THE FACE OF STRONG

OPPOSITION FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND FIGHTERS. PRELIMINARY REPORTS

INDICATE THAT HEAVY DAMAGE WAS DONE ON THE AIRDROMES AND ON

AIRCRAFT DISPERSED THERE.

"CASUALTIES WERE INFLICTED ON ENEMY FIGHTERS. AT LEAST

THREE ARE KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN. SEVEN OF OUR AIRCRAFT WERE

LOST DURING THESE OPERATIONS. MAY 2-1940

"FURTHER ATTACKS HAVE BEEN CARRIED OUT THIS MORNING."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY WAS QUOTED TONIGHT IN A REUTER (BRITISH) DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM AS ANNOUNCING THAT GERMAN TROOPS HAVE WITHDRAWN FROM BOTH RORDS AND TYNSET, IN THE OSTERDALEN (VALLEY) EAST OF STOREN AND DOMBAS.

THE REPORT SAID GERMANS TAKEN PRISONER EXPLAINED THEY HAD TO RETREAT BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF SUPPLIES.

NORWEGIANS REOCCUPIED RORDS LAST NIGHT WHEN THE GERMANS WITHDREW, THE REPORT SAID.

MT456PED

MAY 2-1940

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-AN UNCONFIRMED REPORT CARRIED BY THE EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH (BRITISH) AGENCY FROM GOTEBORG, SWEDEN, SAID ALLIED FORCES WERE ADVANCING SOUTHWARD ON THE STEINKJER FRONT, NORTH OF TRONDHEIM.

MT538PED

MAY 2-1940

OXFORD, ENGLAND, MAY 1-(AP)-SEVERAL HUNDRED OXFORD UNDERGRADUATES STARTED FREE-FOR-ALL FIGHTS TONIGHT BY PELTING A COMMUNIST MAY DAY PROCESSION WITH ROTTEN EGGS AND OLD TOMATOES. POLICE MADE SEVERAL ARRESTS.

WE1118PED

MAY 2-1940

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL REPORT SAID TODAY THAT AT LEAST FIVE PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED AND 90 INJURED LAST NIGHT WHEN A GERMAN HEINKEL BOMBER, CRIPPLED BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, CRASHED INTO A ROW OF HOUSES IN THE EAST COAST HOLIDAY RESORT OF CLACTON.

OF THE DEAD, FOUR WERE MEMBERS OF THE PLANE'S CREW.

FH403AED

MAY 2-1940

LONDON, MAY 1-(AP)-SIR JOHN REITH, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT SIR NEVILE HENDERSON, FORMER AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN, WOULD NOT REPRESENT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ON A FORTHCOMING AMERICAN LECTURE TOUR.

WHEN HERBERT STANLEY MORRISON, LABORITE, SUGGESTED THAT THE "LESS THE WORLD HEARS FROM HIM THE BETTER IT WOULD BE" IN VIEW OF THE "TRAGIC FAILURE" OF HENDERSON'S BERLIN MISSION, THE HOUSE SOUNDED A CHORUS OF "NO."

WD1114AED

MAY 2-1940

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA, MAY 1-(AP)-REPORTS OF ITALIAN MILITARY ACTIVITY NEAR THE YUGOSLAV FRONTIER WORRIED AUTHORITIES IN CROATIAN SLOVENIA AND DALMATIA TODAY.

ITALIAN COAL IMPORTS FROM GERMANY BY WAY OF SLOVENIA HAVE BEEN VIRTUALLY SUSPENDED. THIS WAS ATTRIBUTED TO HEAVY MILITARY TRAFFIC ON ITALIAN RAILROADS LEADING TO THE YUGOSLAV FRONTIER.

RAILWAY WORKERS SAID THEY SAW A TRAINLOAD OF TANKS BEING MOVED IN ITALY, AND OTHERS REPORTED ERECTION OF NEW ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES AT THE NORTHERN ITALIAN PORTS OF FIUME AND TRIESTE.

WD1144AED

MAY 2-1940

GRONG, NORWAY, MAY 1-(AP)-AN ALLIED-NORWEGIAN COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID "IT WAS A STILL DAY AT THE FRONT; MUCH AIR ACTIVITY IN SOME AREAS."

MT659PED

MAY 2-1940

BY EDWIN SHANKE

BERLIN, MAY 1-(AP)-FURIOUS WARPLANE ATTACKS WHICH SANK OR DAMAGED 13 BRITISH WARSHIPS OR TRANSPORTS AND THE CONTINUED ADVANCE

30.24 1997

30.24-1997

OF NAZI WARRIORS IN CENTRAL NORWAY DESPITE DOGGED ALLIED RESISTANCE WERE REPORTED TODAY BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

INDICATING THAT THE BRITISH ARE POURING REINFORCEMENTS INTO NORWAY IN AN ATTEMPT TO STEM THE GERMAN TIDE, THE HIGH COMMAND ASSERTED THAT ONE CRUISER, ONE DESTROYER AND FIVE TRANSPORTS WERE SUNK OFF NAMSOS, ALLIED LANDING PLACE ABOUT 100 MILES NORTH OF GERMAN-HELD TROND HEIM, AND THAT FIVE OTHER TRANSPORTS AND A CRUISER IN THAT SECTOR WERE DAMAGED BY AIR RAIDERS.

THE COMMUNIQUE TOUCHED ONLY BRIEFLY ON LATEST DEVELOPMENTS, REPORTING THAT FIGHTING "STILL WENT ON YESTERDAY" ON THE TRONDHEIM FRONT AND THAT THE "GERMAN ADVANCE IN NORWAY CONTINUES."

THE GERMANS YESTERDAY OFFICIALLY ANNOUNCED THE CAPTURE OF DOMBAS, KEY RAILROAD JUNCTION TOWN ON THE OSLO-TRONDHEIM RAILROAD, AND SAID THAT THEIR OSLO AND TRONDHEIM FORCES HAD ESTABLISHED CONTACT.

(MORE) MT455PED

MAY 2-1940

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED IN BERLIN--NIGHT LEAD GERMAN--AFTER FOURTH PARAGRAPH X X X CONTACT.

GERMAN AUTHORIZED SOURCES, AS ON YESTERDAY, AGAIN SAID THEY UNDERSTOOD THE GERMAN TROOPS WERE PUSHING AFTER RETIRING BRITISH AND NORWEGIAN FORCES WEST OF DOMBAS, TOWARD ANDALSNES, 60 MILES FURTHER WEST AND THE BRITISH LANDING POINT IN THAT AREA. THERE WERE NO INDICATIONS, HOWEVER, AS TO WHAT PROGRESS WAS BEING MADE.

(BRITISH OFFICIALS ADMITTED A WITHDRAWAL AT DOMBAS, "TO PREPARED POSITIONS."

MAY 2-1940

(BRITISH SOURCES, ETC. 9TH GRAF)

BERLIN--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN (BJT) X X X CONTACT.

(BRITISH SOURCES YESTERDAY SAID THE GERMANS ALSO HAD CAPTURED STOREN, ANOTHER JUNCTION TOWN ON THE RAILROAD BETWEEN DOMBAS AND TRONDHEIM, BUT UNCONFIRMED REPORTS FROM STOCKHOLM TONIGHT SAID THE NORWEGIANS HAD REOCCUPIED STOREN, POSSIBLY AFTER A GERMAN WITHDRAWAL. SIMILAR REPORTS SAID THE NORWEGIANS HAD RE-ENTERED ROROS, EAST OF STOREN.

(THE BRITISH MADE NO COMMENT ON THE REPORTED SINKINGS AT NAMSOS AND THE WAR OFFICE IN LONDON SAID ALLIED TROOPS HAD WITHDRAWN TO PREPARED POSITIONS IN THE DOMBAS AREA. A BRITISH SPOKESMAN SAID IT IS "QUITE POSSIBLE" THAT THE GERMANS HAD CAPTURED DOMBAS.)

BRITAIN'S BOMBERS HURLED NEW ATTACKS AT THREE GERMAN AIRFIELDS DURING THE NIGHT, THOSE AT STAVANGER, ON NORWAY'S SOUTHWEST COAST, FORNEBU, NEAR OSLO, AND AALBORG, IN DENMARK, BUT THE GERMANS SAID THE RAIDS WERE COSTLY AND DID NO REAL DAMAGE.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID NINE BRITISH PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN; DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN AGENCY, PUT BRITISH LOSSES AT STAVANGER ALONE AT 11 PLANES. (THE BRITISH SAID FOUR GERMAN FIGHTERS WERE DOWNED AND "HEAVY DAMAGE" INFLICTED ON THE AIRPORTS AND ADMITTED LOSS OF SEVEN OF THEIR OWN PLANES.)

MAY 2-1940

AN AUTHORITATIVE GERMAN SPOKESMAN, EVIDENTLY PLEASED AT WHAT HE CONSIDERED AN EVIDENCE OF BRITISH WEAKNESS, SAID OF THE ORDER KEEPING BRITISH THROUGH SHIPPING OUT OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, "IT'S THE GREATEET NEWS OF THE DAY BH FAR."

GERMANY'S CELEBRATION OF MAY DAY, KNOWN IN THE REICH AS "NATIONAL LABOR BAY," WAS LED BY CUDOLF HESS, NUMBER THREE NAZI AND ADOLF

HITLER'S PARTYLDEPUTY, WHO TOLD AN AUDIENCE OF KRUPP LOCOMOTIVE WORKERS AT ESSEN THAT THE GERMAN PEOPLE WERE CELEBRATING THE DAY "WITH THE CERTAINTY OF VICTORY AS NEVER BEFORE."

"THE GUARANTEE OF VICTORY IS OUR FUEHRER," HE SAID, "AND THE GREAT COMMUNITY OF THE NATION WHICH HE CREATED THROUGH HIS MOVEMENT. THE FIGHTING EXPRESSION OF THIS COMMUNITY OF THE NATION IS OUR WONDERFUL ARMED FORCE."

IN ITS REPORT OF THE AIR RAIDS OFF NAMSOS, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE CRUISER WHICH WENT DOWN BEFORE GERMAN BOMBS BRISTLED WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS. (BRITAIN HAS SIX WARSHIPS, FORMERLY CRUISERS, CONVERTED TO ANTI-AIRCRAFT VESSELS.)

MAY 2-1940

THE NUMBER OF BRITISH TRANSPORTS AT NAMSOS, INDICATING EXTENSIVE TROOP LANDINGS, LED MILITARY OBSERVERS TO EXPRESS BELIEF THAT THE BRITISH HOPED TO RELIEVE THE PRESSURE ON THEIR TROOPS SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM BY SMASHING AT THE GERMAN FLANK IN THE STEINKJER DISTRICT, ABOUT 50 MILES NORTH OF TRONDHEIM.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID GERMANY HAD TAKEN MORE THAN 4,900 PRISONERS AND A QUANTITY OF GUNS AND MUNITIONS IN NORWAY. THE PRISONERS WERE SAID TO INCLUDE 40 BRITONS CAPTURED NORTHWEST OF LILLEHAMMER, ABOUT 140 MILES NORTH OF OSLO ON THE ROAD TO TRONDHEIM.

HESS DEVOTED THE MAJOR PART OF HIS ADDRESS TO RIDICULING ALLIED HOPES FOR COLLAPSE WITHIN GERMANY.

"YOUR HOPE IS AND WILL REMAIN IN VAIN," HE SAID. "ANOTHER 1918 WILL NOT REPEAT ITSELF--COME WHAT MAY."

THE PARTY CHIEFTAIN SAID THAT THE ENGLISH IN NORWAY FINALLY "HAVE ONCE MORE BECOME ACQUAINTED WITH THE GERMAN SOLDIER IN THE ORIGINAL, AND I DON'T BELIEVE THIS ACQUAINTANCE HAS EXACTLY INCREASED THE CONFIDENCE OF VICTORY IN LONDON."

HESS REVEALED THAT 24 LABORERS WORKING ON THE WEST WALL NEAR THE FRONT HAVE LOST THEIR LIVES.

MT512PED

HONOLULU,MAY 1-(AP)-THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER EASTERN GUIDE UNLOADED A COPPER CONSIGNMENT HERE BEFORE SAILING FOR VLADIVOSTOK. BRITISH CRUISERS ARE SEEKING CONTRABAND WHICH EVENTUALLY MIGHT REACH GERMANY THROUGH RUSSIA.

SECOND MATE FRANK SANTINA SAID THE SHIP LOADED "A COUPLE HUNDRED TONS OF COPPER AT NEW YORK" AND UNLOADED IT HERE AFTER GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS INTERVENED. A GENERAL CARGO WAS LOADED.

VR840PCS NM

MAY 2-1940

NASSAU, BAHAMAS, MAY 1-(AP)-IT WAS OFFICIALLY REPORTED TODAY THAT THE STEAMSHIP MATAKÂNA WAS WRECKED IN THE FRENCH CAYS, EAST OF ACKLIN ISLANDS.

(THE LOCATION MENTIONED IN OFFICIAL DISPATCHES IS ABOUT 500 MILES SOUTHEAST OF MIAMI IN THE WEST INDIES.

(THE MATAKANA IS LISTED IN LLOYD'S AS A BRITISH STEAMER OF 8,048 GROSS TONS OUT OF SOUTHAMPTON).

MAY 2-1940

R748PES

BY BJORN BUNKHOLDT

OSLO,MAY 1-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN AND ALLIED FORCES IN THE DISTRICT SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM WERE PRESUMED TO BE CUT OFF FROM THEIR BASE AT ANDALSNES TODAY, AND THEIR FATE WAS UNKNOWN HERE.

MAY 2-1940

IN SPITE OF THE RAPID ADVANCE OF THE GERMAN TROOPS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, YESTERDAY'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE GERMANS FROM THE OSTER VALLEY HAD ESTABLISHED CONNECTION WITH THE GERMAN FORCES AT TRONDHEIM CAME AS

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A SURPRISE HERE.

ALLIED FORCES WHICH WERE DEFEATED AS THE GERMANS CAPTURED DOMBAS AND OPDAL IN A DRIVE UP THE GUDSBRAND VALLEY PRESUMABLY FELL BACK TOWARD THEIR BASE AT ANDALSNES BUT THE ALLIED AND NORWEGIAN FORCES NORTHWARD AT STOREN, RAIL JUNCTION 30 MILES SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM, HAD NO SUCH EASY PATH FOR WITHDRAWAL.

GERMAN FORCES VIRTUALLY SURROUNDED THEM, SINCE THEY DROVE UP BOTH THE RAILWAYS FROM THE SOUTH LEADING INTO STOREN AND ALREADY WERE ENTRENCHED AT THE END OF THE LINE RUNNING NORTH TO TRONDHEIM.

THE BRITISH AND NORWEGIAN FORCES IN THE STOREN AREA WERE KNOWN TO BE IN A CRITICAL SITUATION, SINCE THEIR SUPPLY LINES ARE BROKEN.

A BRITISH TEMPORARY AIR BASE ESTABLISHED ON FROZEN SELBU LAKE SOUTHEAST OF TRONDHEIM HAS BECOME USELESS.

PS647AED

OTTAWA, MAY 1-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT MOVED TODAY TO BOLSTER ITS WAR-TIME FINANCIAL POSITION WITH A FAR-REACHING ORDER DIRECTING HOLDERS OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE TO SELL THEIR HOLDINGS, WITH CERTAIN EXEMPTIONS, TO THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD BEFORE MAY 31.

THE STEP TO ROUND UP IDLE FOREIGN EXCHANGE APPLIES TO CASH BALANCES HELD ABROAD AND WHICH ARE NOT NEEDED FOR LEGITIMATE BUSINESS PURPOSES. SECURITIES AND OTHER INVESTMENTS ARE NOT INCLUDED, AND SPECIAL CONSIDERATION IS PROMISED UNITED STATES RESIDENTS OF CANADA.

MAY 2-1940

ALL CANADIAN RESIDENTS WITH SUCH BALANCES PRIOR TO SEPT. 15 AND ARE STILL IN POSSESSION OF THEM MUST SELL THEM TO THE CONTROL BOARD BEFORE MAY 31 DEADLINE AT THE OFFICIAL RATE OF EXCHANGE EXISTING TODAY.

THOSE WHO HELD FOREIGN SECURITIES PRIOR TO SEPT. 15 AND HAVE SOLD THEM, HAVE UNTIL THE SAME DATE TO RE-INVEST IN STRICTLY FOREIGN SECURITIES OR BRING THEIR FOREIGN EXCHANGE BACK TO CANADA AT THE PREVAILING RATE OF EXCHANGE.

CANADIANS HOLDING FOREIGN SECURITIES AND SELLING THEM IN THE FUTURE CAN SWITCH TO OTHER FOREIGN SECURITIES ONLY BY PUTTING THROUGH SELLING AND BUYING ORDERS AT THE SAME TIME WITH THE CONTROL BOARD'S PERMISSION. OTHERWISE, THE BOARD BUYS UP THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALE.

THE NEW ORDER MAKES IT CLEAR THAT THERE WILL BE NO INTERFERENCE WITH EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS REQUIRED TO MEET DEBT PAYMENTS OR OTHER CONTRACTUAL OBLIGATIONS.

IN ITS BROAD TERMS, THE ORDER GENERALLY WILL AFFECT BUSINESSES AND INDIVIDUALS MAINTAINING BANK BALANCES OF CONSIDERABLE PROPORTIONS ABROAD.

RQ934PED

ROME, MAY 1-(AP)-THE FASCIST PRESS TODAY IGNORED THE LONDON ANNOUNCEMENT THAT BRITISH SHIPPING WOULD BE DIVERTED FROM NORMAL MEDITERRANEAN ROUTES TO THE FAR EAST BECAUSE OF THE PRO-GERMAN ATTITUDE OF THE SPOKESMEN OF THE ITALIAN REGIME.

MORNING NEWSPAPERS GAVE A MAXIMUM OF ATTENTION TO GERMAN NEWS OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION OF DOMBAS, NORWAY, WHICH IL MESSAGGERO TERMED "A GREAT STRATEGIC SUCCESS."

MAY 2-1940

OTHERWISE THERE WAS NO NEW MANIFESTATION OF HOSTILITY TOWARD THE ALLIES AFTER YESTERDAY'S BITTER ANTI-FRENCH OUTBURST IN WHICH VIRTUALLY THE ENTIRE ITALIAN PRESS COMMENTED STRONGLY ON THE FRENCH TREATMENT OF ITALY. THE OCCASION WAS THE 91ST ANNIVERSARY OF GARIBALDI'S DEFEAT OF A FRENCH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SENT AGAINST ITALIAN REPUBLICAN TROOPS IN ROME.

CONCERNING THE EVENTUAL POSSIBILITY OF A MORE FRIENDLY ATMOSPHERE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, FASCISTS OBSERVED THAT IT ALREADY HAD BEEN MADE CLEAR THAT FREE ACCESS TO THIS SEA, BOTH ENDS OF WHICH ARE CONTROLLED BY BRITAIN, IS ESSENTIAL TO A CLARIFICATION OF BRITISH-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

ON THE OTHER HAND DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS SAW NO SIGN OF ANY IMMEDIATE CHANGE IN ITALY'S NON-BELLIVERENCY.

THE FACT THAT THE ITALIAN LINER REX SAILED YESTERDAY FOR NEW YORK ON SCHEDULE AND THAT OTHER ITALIAN LINERS WERE DEPARTING REGULARLY FOR NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICA AND THE FAR EAST WAS CONSIDERED ONE INDICATION THAT ITALY IS PLANNING NO DRASTIC ACTION IN THE NEAR FUTURE.

MAY 2-1940

PS625AED

ROME, MAY 1-(AP)-THE ITALIAN CABINET TODAY DECREED A SPECIAL EXCESS PROFITS TAX ON EARNINGS ATTRIBUTABLE TO WAR CONDITIONS.

THE TAX, GRADUATED FROM TEN TO 60 PER CENT, WILL BE APPLIED WHEN THE TOTAL ANNUAL EARNING EXCEEDS 12,000 LIRE (ABOUT $600).

MAY 2-1940

ME937AED

ROME, MAY 1-(AP)-THE NEWSPAPER IL CORRIERE PADANO, OWNED BY AIR MARSHAL ITALO BALBO, GOVERNOR LF LIBYA, DECLARED TODAY IN PROTEST AGAINST WHAT IT CALLED "INSUPPORTABLE" BRITISH HANDLING OF ITALIAN MERCHANT SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THAT ITALY IS BECOMING "EVER MORE IMPATIENT . . . TO THROW THE INTRUDER OUT OF THAT SEA."

MAY 2-1940

THE NEWSPAPER REITERATED ITALY'S CLAIM TO VITAL RIGHTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, WHICH SHE CALLS "MARE NOSTRUM" (OUR SEA), AND DECLARED THAT BRITAIN, AT BEST, HAS THE "RIGHT OF PASSAGE."

IT CHARGED THAT CONTRABAND CONTROL AT GIBRALTAR AND OTHER BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN BASES WAS "EXERCISED WITH RIGOR NOT UNMIXED WITH CAPRICIOUS HATEFULNESS" AND THAT THIS OFFENDED ITALIAN DIGNITY.

AR301PED

ROME, MAY 1--(AP)--AS A NEW PREPAREDNESS [redacted] STEP THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY CREATED A COMMITTEE TO "DISCIPLINE, COORDINATE AND CONTROL" TELEPHONE, TELEGRAPH AND RADIO COMMUNICATION IN THE EVENT OF WAR.

A DECREE PUBLISHED IN THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE SAID THE COMMITTEE WOULD BE HEADED BY MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS GIOVANNI HOSTVENTURI WITH 17 AIDES INCLUDING REPRESENTATIVES OF THE WAR, NAVY AND AIR MINISTRIES.

MAY 2-1940

BERLIN, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-

TO THE DISMAY OF GERMAN DIPLOMATS WHO LOVE POMP AND CIRCUMSTANCE, THE "FOREIGN OFFICE" UNIFORM" OF THE NAZI REICH HAS BEEN SHORN OF EPAULETTES, CORDS AND BRAIDS AND THE DIPLOMATS ALSO HAVE BEEN DENIED THE FIELD GREY [redacted] OF THE ARMY.

MAY 2-1940

(SHOULDER STRAPS INDICATING RANK AND CORDS AND BRAIDS SPRAWLING ALL OVER THE RIGHT CHEST OF A BLUE-BLACK TUNIC WITH SILVER OR GOLD BROCADED BELT)

30.24-2001

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SPROUTED ON AMBASSADORS, MINISTERS, CHARGES D'AFFAIRES, CONSULS, COUNSELORS OF MISSIONS AND ELSEWHERE SHORTLY AFTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP BECAME FOREIGN MINISTER IN 1938.

MAY 2-1940

THEN, WHEN THE WAR STARTED AND ADOLF HITLER APPEARED SUDDENLY IN THE REICHSTAG IN FIELD GREY, THE WILHELMSTRASSE AND THE DIPLOMATS FOLLOWED SUIT. HITLER'S GARB WAS NOT A MILITARY UNIFORM; MERELY THE NAZI UNIFORM IN GREY INSTEAD OF BROWN, AND HE SAID HE WOULD WEAR FIELD GREY AS LONG AS THE WAR LASTED.

FIELD GREY FOR HITLER AND HIS AIDES WAS PERFECTLY ALL RIGHT WITH THE ARMY; THE FUEHRER WAS AT THE FRONT AGAIN, AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ANYWAY.

BUT THE DIPLOMATS? NO! WHY, ASKED THE ARMY, SHOULD MEN WHO ARE SAFE IN THEIR OFFICES GO AROUND THE STREETS DRESSED AS IF THEY WERE USED TO THE SMELL OF GUNPOWDER?

AND WHY SHOULD THEY WEAR EPAULETTES, CORDS AND BRAIDS? THOSE WERE T E PREROGATIVES OF THE ARMY.

THE UPSHOT WAS THAT RECENTLY AN ORDER WAS CIRCULATED THROUGH THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE, "EFFECTIVE IMMEDIATELY", CONSIGNING THE FIELD GREY UNIFORM TO THE CEDAR CHEST AND ONLY A SUBSEQUENT ORDER REMOVED THE EPAULETTES AND CORD, BUT LEFT THE FANCY BELTS AND DISTINGUISHING MARK ON THE LEFT ARM. THUS THE "FOREIGN OFFICE UNIFORM" NOW IS DEVOID OF ANY MILITARY CHARACTER. HENCE WHEN VON RIBBENTROP AND HIS AIDES WENT TO ROME LAST MONTH THEIR SHOULDERS WERE UNADORNED, THEIR UNIFORMS BLUE-BLACK AND THEY HAD NO CORD OR BRAID TO KEEP THEM COMPANY.

MAY 2-1940

LOCKNERS 098 FV1145R

ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA , MAY 1-AP-FOUR POLICEMEN AND 20 CIVILIANS WERE INJURED TODAY IN CLASHES WHICH FOLLOWED A MAY DAY PARADE OF 5,000 ANIT-WAR DEMONSTRATORS THROUGH THE STREETS OF ZAGREB/

MAY 2-1940

BY LLOYD LEHRBAS

WASHINGTON MAY 1-(AP)-POINTING TO STATISTICS AS PROOF, UNITED STATES OFFICIALS DECLARED TODAY THAT THE COUNTRY'S EXPORTS OF TIN AND RUBBER TO SOVIET RUSSIA HAVE CEASED AND THAT COPPER SHIPMENTS HAVE GREATLY DIMINISHED DESPITE RUSSIA'S RECOGNIZED NORMAL NEED OF THOSE COMMODITIES.

MAY 2-1940

THEY CITED EXPORT FIGURES FOR 1939 AND THE FIRST QUARTER OF 1940 IN REPLYING TO ASSERTIONS OF RONALD CROSS, BRITISH MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, THAT GERMANY WAS OBTAINING VITALLY NEEDED WAR MATERIALS FROM THE UNITED STATES VIA SIBERIA.

CROSS TOLD THE AMERICAN CHAMBER OF COMMERCE IN LONDON THAT STOPPAGE OF SUCH AMERICAN SHIPMENTS WAS THE MAJOR OBJECTIVE OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE NOW IN FORCE AGAINST VLADIVOSTOK, THE SOVIET'S ONLY PACIFIC PORT.

TIN, RUBBER AND COPPER WERE MENTIONED BY THE BRITISH ECONOMIC MINISTER AS THE PRINCIPAL ITEMS WHICH THE BRITISH NAVY SOUGHT TO INTERCEPT.

TWO SOVIET FREIGHTERS CARRYING METALS--THE 2,492-TON SELENGA AND THE 3,972-TON VLADIMIR MAYAKOVSKY--HAVE BEEN SEIZED RECENTLY BY THE BRITISH, AND ANOTHER SOVIET STEAMER TURNED BACK TO AN AMERICAN PORT WHEN WARNED.

OFFICIALS HERE POINTED OUT, HOWEVER, THAT AMERICAN EXPORTS TO THE SOVIET IN 1939 ACTUALLY SHOWED A DECLINE OF 19 PER CENT FROM 1938 FIGURES. THE TOTAL WAS $56,638,000, AND OF THAT, 70 PER CENT WENT FOR METAL-WORKING MACHINERY, FERRO-ALLOYS, COPPER, AIRCRAFT AND PETROLEUM PRODUCTS.

SHIPMENTS OF AIRPLANES AND PARTS, MOLYBDENUM, ALUMINUM, AND PLANTS AND PLANS FOR MANUFACTURE OF AVIATION FUEL, THEY ADDED, CEASED LAST DECEMBER WHEN THE "MORAL EMBARGO" WAS INSTITUTED. THAT "MORAL EMBARGO" IS STILL IN FORCE, GREATLY REDUCING AMERICAN EXPORTS TO THE SOVIET.

COMMERCE DEPARTMENT STATISTICS FOR 1939 SHOW AMERICAN EXPORTS TO SOVIET RUSSIA OF THE THREE COMMODITIES CITED BY CROSS WERE:

RUBBER: 11,383,000 POUNDS VALUED AT $2,521,000.

TIN: 1,957,000 POUNDS VALUED AT $1,012,000.

COPPER: 45,496,000 POUNDS VALUED AT $5,791,000.

MAY 2 - 1940

THE SOVIET NORMALLY IMPORTED ABOUT 60,000 TONS OF COPPER TO SUPPLEMENT ITS ANNUAL PRODUCTION OF 145,000 TONS TO MEET PEACETIME REQUIREMENTS FOR THAT METAL.

CONCERNING AMERICAN EXPORTS OF COPPER, RUBBER AND TIN TO RUSSIA, THE COMMERCE DEPARTMENT'S DIVISION OF FOREIGN TRADE STATISTICS STATED:

"IT IS OBVIOUS THAT SOVIET BUYING AGENCIES, UNABLE, BECAUSE OF CONDITIONS IN EUROPE, TO OBTAIN THESE COMMODITIES FROM THEIR USUAL SOURCES OF SUPPLY, HAVE TURNED TO THE UNITED STATES FOR ASSISTANCE IN OBTAINING THEIR NORMAL IMPORTS OF THESE COMMODITIES."

THE DEPARTMENT EXPORT FIGURES SHOW THAT THERE HAVE BEEN NO SHIPMENTS OF RUBBER FROM THE UNITED STATES TO RUSSIA SINCE LAST DECEMBER.

MAY 2 - 1940

TIN EXPORTS IN JANUARY CONSISTED OF 2,743,000 POUNDS VALUED AT $1,403,000, AND IN FEBRUARY (AS A RESULT OF THE "MORAL EMBARGO") HAD DECLINED TO 509,000 POUNDS VALUED AT $187,000.

COPPER EXPORTS TO RUSSIA IN JANUARY TOTALED 53,205,000 POUNDS VALUED AT $6,910,000, AND IN FEBRUARY DROPPED TO 12,816,000 POUNDS VALUED AT $1,684,000.

MD256AESNM

WASHINGTON,MAY 1-(AP)-THE OFFER BY SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH, PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE OF A $1,000,000 REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF ADOLF HITLER PROMPTED STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS TODAY TO MAKE A CLOSE STUDY OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PROCLAMATION OF UNITED STATES NEUTRALITY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

MAY 2 - 1940

THEY DECLINED TO COMMENT OPENLY ON WHETHER THE REWARD OFFER DIRECTLY INVOLVED ANY SECTIONS OF THE PROCLAMATION BUT THERE WERE VARIOUS ONES WHICH THEY SAID MIGHT BEAR UPON THE SITUATION.

30.24-2003

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THEY EXPLAINED, FOR INSTANCE, THAT THE PROCLAMATION (ISSUED SEPTEMBER 5) DECLARED THAT "THE LAWS AND TREATIES OF THE UNITED STATES, WITHOUT INTERFERING WITH THE FREE EXPRESSION OF OPINION AND SYMPATHY, NEVERTHELESS, IMPOSE UPON ALL PERSONS WHO MAY BE WITHIN THEIR TERRITORY AND JURISDICTION THE DUTY OF AN IMPARTIAL NEUTRALITY DURING THE EXISTENCE OF THE CONTEST."

CITIZENS ALSO WERE DIRECTED BY THE PROCLAMATION TO "REMAIN AT PEACE WITH ALL OF THE SAID BELLIGERENTS" (GERMANY AND THE ALLIES) AND TO "MAINTAIN A STRICT AND IMPARTIAL NEUTRALITY."

VX1121AES

BY ANDRUE BERDING

MAY 2-1940

WASHINGTON, MAY 1-(AP)-JAPAN, ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA HAVE ESTABLISHED NEUTRALITY ZONES AROUND THEIR BOUNDARIES SINCE THE AMERICAN NATIONS SET AN EXAMPLE BY CREATING SUCH AN AREA AROUND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. THIS UNEXPECTED DEVELOPMENT HAS HAD THE EFFECT OF CIRCUMSCRIBING THE THEATER OF WAR.

JAPAN WAS THE FIRST TO FOLLOW THE LEAD OF THE UNITED STATES AND THE 20 LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS. SHE TOLD BRITAIN AND FRANCE THAT SHE CONSIDERED THE SEA OF JAPAN TO BE NEUTRAL WATER WHICH SHOULD BE FREED OF BELLIGERENT ACTIVITIES. THE SEA SEPARATES JAPAN FROM CHINA AND RUSSIA.

THIS DECLARATION WAS MADE WHEN THE ALLIES LAID PLANS TO INTERCEPT SHIPMENTS TO RUSSIA OF AMERICAN COPPER, CHILEAN NITRATES AND MEXICAN OIL ON THE GROUNDS THAT THEY WERE ULTIMATELY DESTINED TO GERMANY. INSTEAD OF PATROLING THE ENTIRE PACIFIC, THE ALLIED WARSHIPS INTENDED TO INTERCEPT THE RUSSIAN FREIGHTERS AS THEY CROSSED THE SEA OF JAPAN TO VLADIVOSTOK, RUSSIA'S FAR EASTERN PORT.

BUT SINCE JAPAN REGISTERED HER OBJECTION, ALLIED WARSHIPS HAVE BEEN WARY OF INTERCEPTING RUSSIAN SHIPS THERE.

JAPAN ALSO PROTESTED BRITAIN'S ACTION IN REMOVING 21 GERMAN SEAMEN FROM A JAPANESE MERCHANT SHIP. THE OBJECTION WAS BASED LARGELY ON THE FACT THAT THE SAILORS WERE SEIZED 35 MILES FROM THE JAPANESE MAINLAND. EVENTUALLY BRITAIN RETURNED NINE OF THE SAILORS TO JAPAN.

WHEN THE ALLIES THREATENED TO INTERCEPT YUGOSLAV SHIPS CARRYING TO TRIESTE, ITALY, RAW MATERIALS PURCHASED BY GERMANY ITALY AND YUGOSLAVIA INTIMATED TO THE ALLIES THAT THEY CONSIDERED THE ADRIATIC SEA A ZONE IN WHICH THERE SHOULD BE NO BELLIGERENT ACTIVITIES. YUGOSLAV SHIPS HAVE CONTINUED TO SAIL TO TRIESTE WITH GERMAN PRODUCTS ABOARD AND HAVE NOT BEEN MOLESTED.

MUSSOLINI, ACCORDING TO PRESS DISPATCHES, ALSO PUT HIS FOOT DOWN ON THE POSSIBILITY OF GERMAN SUBMARINE ACTIVITIES AGAINST ALLIED SHIPPING IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE DISPATCHES SAID MUSSOLINI REGARDED THE WHOLE MEDITERRANEAN AS A SEA IN WHICH HOSTILE ACTS SHOULD BE FORBIDDEN.

MAY 2-1940

OFFICIALS HERE HAVE BEEN INTERESTED IN THESE NEW DEVELOPMENTS AND THE REACTIONS OF THE BELLIGERENTS TO THEM. THIS IS, IN FACT, A REVOLUTION IN THE CONDUCT OF WAR, SINCE IN PAST CONFLICTS IT HAS ALWAYS BEEN THE BELLIGERENTS WHO SET DANGER ZONES AND PROHIBITED AREAS, AND THE NEUTRALS HAVE EITHER HAD TO PROTEST OR GIVE IN.

THERE IS ONE DISQUIETING FEATURE ABOUT THE SPREAD OF NEUTRALITY ZONES, HOWEVER. IF THE BELLIGERENTS WHO CONTROL THE SEAS, NAMELY THE ALLIES, FIND MORE AND MORE OF THE WORLD'S WATERS CLOSED TO THEM,

THEY MAY REACT FORCEFULLY AGAINST ALL SUCH ZONES. THEY MAY ARGUE THAT TO GIVE IN ON ONE WILL SET A DANGEROUS PRECEDENT THAT WILL RESULT IN A MULTIPLICATION OF THE ZONES.

SM5PES

NEW YORK, MAY 1-(AP)-CARL W.ACKERMAN, DEAN OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY'S GRADUATE SCHOOL OF JOURNALISM AND EX-WAR CORRESPONDENT, DECLARED TODAY THAT THE OFFER OF A $1,000,000 REWARD FOR THE CAPTURE OF ADOLF HITLER WAS "CALCULATED TO CONTRIBUTE TO THE INVOLVEMENT OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE PRESENT EUROPEAN WAR."

WHILE OFFICIAL WASHINGTON STUDIED THE OFFER IN THE LIGHT OF U.S. NEUTRALITY LEGISLATION, ACKERMAN ASSAILED THE PROPOSAL IN AN OPEN LETTER TO SAMUEL HARDEN CHURCH, PRESIDENT OF THE CARNEGIE INSTITUTE, WHO MADE PUBLIC THE OFFER IN BEHALF OF AN UNIDENTIFIED GROUP OF PITTSBURGH RESIDENTS.

MAY 2-1940

TO COLLECT UNDER THE OFFER, ANY PERSON OR PERSONS WOULD HAVE TO DELIVER THE GERMAN FUEHRER "ALIVE, UNWOUNDED AND UNHURT" TO THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS DURING MAY FOR TRIAL "FOR HIS CRIMES AGAINST THE PEACE AND DIGNITY OF THE WORLD."

"TO OFFER A MONETARY REWARD FOR THE SACRIFICE OF HUMAN LIFE, WHICH WOULD BE NECESSARY TO CAPTURE HERR HITLER, IS A DANGEROUS NATIONAL AS WELL AS INTERNATIONAL PROPOSAL," ACKERMAN DECLARED. "THE AMERICAN PEOPLE WILL NEVER SANCTION A POLICY OF KIDNAPING EITHER AT HOME OR ABROAD.

"YOUR PROPOSAL IS NOT AN APPEAL TO PUBLIC OPINION OR TO THE REASONED JUDGMENT OF THE NATION. IT IS AN EFFORT TO STAMPEDE PUBLIC SENTIMENT BY MOBILIZING PUBLIC EMOTION, FOR THE OBVIOUS PURPOSE OF PRECIPITATING EVENTS CALCULATED TO FORCE THE CONGRESS TO DECLARE WAR UPON GERMANY.

"NEVERTHELESS YOUR OFFER SERVES A USEFUL PUBLIC SERVICE. IT INDICATES THAT THE TIME HAS ARRIVED FOR THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO BEGIN TO LIST OUR WAR MAKERS. YOU HAVE WON THE UNIQUE POSITION OF WAR MAKER NO. 1, X X X

"IN THE LAST WORLD WAR, THE WAR MAKERS WERE THOSE WHO WISHED TO PROFIT BY THE WAR. IN THIS CRISIS IT APPEARS THAT THE NEW WAR MAKERS IN THE UNITED STATES ARE THE INTELLECTUAL LEADERS, WHO ARE TOO OLD THEMSELVES TO FIGHT BUT WHO ARE QUITE WILLING THAT YOUNG MEN SHOULD DIE IN ORDER THAT A FEW PITTSBURGH MILLIONAIRES MAY LIVE IN LUXURIOUS SECURITY.

"IF A GROUP OF CITIZENS IN PITTSBURGH HAVE ONE MILLION DOLLARS CASH TO SPEND SO FREELY IT COULD BE USED BY HUNDREDS OF EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS, PHILANTHROPIC AND RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS FOR HUMANITARIAN PURPOSES AND SOCIAL WELFARE AT HOME AND ABROAD.

"FORTUNATELY, I THINK, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE ARE NOT AS UNINTELLIGENT AS OUR INTELLECTUAL WAR MAKERS."

MAY 2-1940

IN WASHINGTON, STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS DECLINED TO SAY WHETHER THE OFFER DIRECTLY INVOLVED ANY SECTIONS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEUTRALITY PROCLAMATION BUT POINTED OUT SEVERAL SECTIONS WHICH THEY SAID MIGHT HAVE A BEARING ON THE SITUATION.

FOR INSTANCE, THEY EXPLAINED THAT THE SEPT. 5 PROCLAMATION DIRECTED TO ALL U.S.CITIZENS TO "REMAIN AT PEACE WITH ALL" THE BELLIGERENTS AND TO "MAINTAIN A STRICT AND IMPARTIAL NEUTRALITY."

ANOTHER SORT OF COMMENT ON THE REWARD OFFER CAME, MEANWHILE, FROM LARRY MACPHAIL, NOW PRESIDENT OF THE BROOKLYN DODGERS BASEBALL CLUB,

30.24-2005

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WHO PARTICIPATED WITH OTHER AMERICANS AFTER THE WORLD WAR IN AN ABORTIVE ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP FORMER KAISER WILHELM.

"THE ONLY PERSON WHO COULD FIGURE THAT OUT WOULD BE SOME GENERAL OF THE ALLIES' ARMIES AND DON'T WORRY, THAT'S WHAT THEY'RE ALL TRYING TO DO RIGHT NOW," MACPHAIL SAID.

"NOW WHEN WE TRIED TO GET WILHELM, THE CLOSEST WE GOT TO HIM WAS 15 FEET, AND THIS FELLOW WAS OUT OF HIS OWN COUNTRY, OVER IN HOLLAND AND NOT PROTECTED BY ANY BODYGUARDS. I HOPE SOMEBODY GETS THAT MILLION, BUT -----."

MAY 2-1940

WE1014PED

NEW YORK, MAY 1-(AP)-SEVENTY-EIGHT MEN WERE RESCUED TODAY BY THE UNITED STATES PANAMA LINES FLAGSHIP PANAMA FROM THE WRECKED BRITISH BEEF-LADEN STEAMER MATAKANA WHICH RAN AGROUND ON MAYAGUANA ISLAND, ABOUT 150 MILES NORTH OF HAITI IN THE WEST INDIES.

A BRIEF WIRELESS MESSAGE FROM THE PANAMA'S MASTER, CAPT.ERIC J. ERICKSON, TO THE LINE'S PORT CAPTAIN, FRANK FOSTER, TOLD OF THE RESCUE AT ABOUT 9 A.M., TODAY, AFTER THE BRITISH VESSEL EARLIER HAD FLASHED A CALL FOR AID.

MAY 2-1940

WE1035PED

THE MESSAGE SAID THE CAPTAIN, CHIEF OFFICER AND CHIEF ENGINEER OF THE STRICKEN VESSEL HAD REMAINED ON THE ISLAND WITH A WEEK'S SUPPLY OF FOOD PROVIDED THEM BY CAPT.ERICKSON. TWO OF THE CREW HAD SUFFERED BROKEN LEGS.

THE MATAKANA, AN 8,048-TON VESSEL REPORTED SHE HAD GONE ASHORE, PRESUMABLY IN HEAVY SEAS, ABOUT 6:40 A.M.(EST) TODAY.

CAPTAIN FOSTER SAID HE EXPECTED THE PANAMA TO ARRIVE IN NEW YORK WITH THE SURVIVORS SATURDAY MORNING. HE ADDED THAT HE PRESUMED ALL MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH SHIP'S CREW WERE SAVED.

HE SAID HE UNDERSTOOD THAT SEAS WERE BREAKING OVER THE DISABLED VESSEL, WHICH HAD LEFT AUSTRALIA WITH A CARGO OF FROZEN BEEF FOR THE BRITISH ISLES. NO DETAILS OF THE CAUSE OF THE WRECK WERE AVAILABLE.

THE RESCUE, SAID FOSTER, WAS COMPLETED AT 6:29 P.M. TODAY, INDICATING THE HIGH SEAS MADE THE RESCUE BOTH LABORIOUS AND DIFFICULT.

THE PANAMA IS A 9,000-TON, 471-FOOT SHIP COMPLETED IN 1939, AND IS ONE OF THREE SISTER-VESSELS OF SIMILAR SIZE OPERATING IN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE BETWEEN NEW YORK, PORT AU PRINCE, AND CRISTOBAL.

MAY 2-1940

HOMEWARD-BOUND, THE PANAMA WENT OUT OF HER COURSE APPROXIMATELY 85 MILES TO MAKE THE RESCUE, FOSTER SAID.

THE MATAKANA IS REGISTERED FROM SOUTHAMPTON AND IS OWNED BY THE SHAW, SAVILLO AND ALBION COMPANY OF LONDON.

WE1106PED

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 1 (AP)-THE CREW OF THE FREIGHTER EWA, OUT OF SAN FRANCISCO, WAS REPORTED EN ROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES ABOARDAN ITALIAN LINER TODAY, AFTER HAVING BEEN REMOVED FROM THEIR SHIP BY BRITISH AUTHORITIES WHO ACCUSED THE MEN OF INSUBORDINATION.

THE CREW WAS TAKEN OFF THE MATSON FRUIGHTER AT PORT SAID, AT THE MEDITERRANEAN END OF THE SUEZ CANAL. REPORTS RECEIVED HERE RELATED THAT THE CREW MEMBERS REFUSED TO SAIL BECAUSE A WAGE INCREASE WAS REFUSED THEM. THE EWA WAS UNDER CHARTER TO THE ISTHMIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, OPERATING BETWEEN THE GULF OF PERSIA AND THE EAST COAST.

MAY 2-1940

THE EWA WAS SENT HOME WITH A BRITISH CREW.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON ANNOUNCED TODAT THAT THE AMERICAN SEAMEN WERE ABOARD THE ITALIAN LINER ROMA, DUE IN NEW YORK NEXT WEEK. THE DEPARTMENT SAID TWO MEMBERS OF THE CREW WERE REPORTED STILL TO BE IN A HOSPITAL AT CAIRO.

GG;30PCS NN

WASHINGTON,MAY 1-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE PROVISIONAL ESTABLISHMENT OF CONSULAR RELATIONS WITH GREENLAND.

THE ACTION FOLLOWED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF DIRECT RELATIONS LAST MONTH WITH ICELAND, SISTER KINGDOM OF INVADED DENMARK, GREENLAND IS A DANISH COLONY.

"SINCE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN COPENHAGEN AND GREENLAND HAS BEEN INTERRUPTED, DIRECT CONSULAR REPRESENTATION HAS BEEN DEEMED ADVISABLE BY THE UNITED STATES AND BY THE GREENLAND AUTHORITIES," THE DEPARTMENT SAID.

JAMES K.PENFIELD, A FOREIGN SERVICE OFFICER, WAS DESIGNATED BY THE DEPARTMENT AS CONSUL AT GOTHAAB, GREENLAND. GEORGE L.WEST, JR., WAS DESIGNATED VICE CONSUL.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS AND AN AMERICAN-DANISH GREENLAND COMMISSION ORGANIZED BY HENRIK DE KAUFFMANN, THE DANISH MINISTER HERE, ARE SURVEYING GREENLAND'S RELIEF NEEDS, WHICH PREVIOUSLY HAVE BEEN MET BY SHIPMENTS FROM DENMARK EACH SUMMER.

MAY 2-1940

SM1231PESNN

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 30--BITTERN (BRITISH) NAVAL ESCORT VESSEL, 1,190 TONS, SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES AT NAMSOS, NORWAY, NO REPORT ON CREW.

WE1124PED

MAY 2-1940

WASHINGTON,MAY 1-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT CABLED MAURICE P. DUNLAP, THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT BERGEN, NORWAY, TODAY TO LEARN THE FATE OF THE AMERICAN FREIGHTER CHARLES R.MCCORMICK, SUPPOSED TO BE NEAR BERGEN.

THE SHIP HAS NOT BEEN HEARD FROM SINCE APRIL 20, WHEN DUNLAP REPORTED THAT IT HAD SHIFTED ANCHORAGE FROM BERGEN AND WAS IN A NEIGHBORING SAFER PLACE WITH CARGO INTACT.

ANOTHER AMERICAN FREIGHTER, WHICH ALSO HAD BEEN AT BERGEN, IS NOW ENROUTE TO THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 2-1940

SINCE APRIL 20 THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS SENT SEVERAL MESSAGES TO THE CAPTAIN OF THE CHARLES R.MCCORMICK WITHOUT AVAIL.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT ALSO ASKED THE BRITISH, GERMAN AND NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENTS TO GIVE EVERY ASSISTANCE TO THE SHIP TO PROCEED SAFELY THROUGH MINE FIELDS AND REQUESTED THE BELLIGERENTS NOT TO MOLEST THE FREIGHTER IN ANY WAY.

AJ141PES

UNDATED MAYDAY

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

SOVIET RUSSIA TODAY SET THE PACE FOR CELEBRATION OF MAY DAY BY THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD, WHILE IN MANY COUNTRIES WAR OR THE THREAT OF WAR SUPPRESSED OR SUBDUED THE TRADITIONAL LABOR CELEBRATIONS OR MADE THEM OVER INTO DEMONSTRATIONS OF NATIONAL UNITY OR PATRIOTIC LOYALTY.

MAY 2-1940

JOSEPH STALIN AND OTHER RUSSIAN NOTABLES WITNESSED A MAMMOTH DEMONSTRATION OF THE U.S.S.R.'S POLITICAL AND MILITARY POWER IN MOSCOW'S RED SQUARE.

KEY-NOTES FOR RUSSIA'S THREE-DAY CELEBRATION WERE THE COMMINTERN'S APPEAL TO THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD TO UNITE UNDER THE RED BANNER AGAINST

30.24-2009

30.24-2007

CAPITALISM AND WAR COMMISAR KLEMENTI VOROSHILOFF'S CALL FOR THE STRENGTHENING OF THE RED ARMY.

MAY DAY MEANT LITTLE TO WORKERS IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE, BUT IN GERMANY THE DAY WAS THE OCCASION OF LARGE SCALE NAZI CELEBRATIONS HIGHLIGHTED BY REPORTS OF GERMAN TRIUMPHS IN NORWAY. THE DAY LONG HAS BEEN STRIPPED OF ANY LEFTIST CHARACTER IN THE THIRD REICH.

SWEDEN TURNED WHAT WAS TO HAVE BEEN A CELEBRATION OF THE 15TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC PARTY INTO AN IMPRESSIVE DEMONSTRATION OF NATIONAL UNITY AND MILITARY PREPAREDNESS IN WHICH LEADERS OF ALL POLITICAL FACTIONS AND SOCIAL GROUPS PARTICIPATED.

UNSEASONABLE SNOW AND HAIL STORMS AND STRICTLY ENFORCED PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES WERE RESPONSIBLE FOR A QUIET DAY IN ALL THE BALKAN STATES EXCEPT YUGOSLAVIA.

MAY 2-1940

TWENTY-FOUR WERE INJURED WHEN POLICE CLASHED WITH PARADERS SHOUTING ANTI-WAR SLOGANS IN THE STREETS OF ZAGREB. IN BELGRADE THE POLICE ARRESTED 15 OF 500 COMMUNIST SYMPATHIZERS WHO WERE DEMONSTRATING ON BEHALF OF A MILITARY ALLIANCE BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

IN THE BELLIGERENT NATION OF CHINA ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE WORLD WORKERS CARRIED ON WITHOUT A HOLIDAY, IN-LINE WITH OFFICIAL PRESS EXHORTATIONS THAT WORKERS CAN DO MORE TOWARD DEFEATING JAPAN BY STICKING TO THEIR JOBS THAN BY DEMONSTRATIONS.

IN THE WAR-FREE WESTERN HEMISPHERE MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS OF CUSTOMARY PROPORTIONS WERE HELD IN BUENOS AIRES AND MEXICO CITY. TRAFFIC WAS HALTED ON THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL'S PRINCIPAL THOROUGHFARES AS THOUSANDS OF WORKERS AND PARTISANS OF POLITICAL FACTIONS TOOK OVER THE STREETS AND PLAZAS TO HEAR SPEAKERS CALL UPON THE WORKERS OF THE WORLD TO WORK AS BROTHERS FOR PEACE.

IN MEXICO CITY 32,000 WORKERS MARCHED IN A COLORFUL PARADE PAST PRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS.

MARCHERS' RANKS WERE THINNER IN NEW YORK'S ANNUAL PARADE DOWN EIGHTH AVENUE TO A REVIEWING STAND IN UNION SQUARE BUT THEY INCLUDED SOME OF THE CITY'S LEADING A.F.LM AND C.I.O. UNIONS.

AR139PED

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 2-1940

APRIL 29--HAMMOND (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 452 GROSS TONS, BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID SHE HAD BEEN SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES, CREW RESCUED.

APRIL 29--LARWOOD (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 452 GROSS TONS, BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID SHE HAD BEEN SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES, CREW RESCUED.

SW1142AED

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 2-1940

MAY 1--WILLY (NETHERLANDS) TRAWLER, 147 GROSS TONS, GIVEN UP FOR LOST WITH CREW OF 10 AS WEEK OVERDUE AND LAST SEEN IN VICINITY OF MINE EXPLOSION NORTH OF TERSCHELLING, THE NETHERLANDS.

WD120APED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

MAY 2-1940

THERE IS SOME DISPUTE WHETHER THE GERMANS ACTUALLY HAVE ESTABLISHED FULL COMMUNICATION BETWEEN OSLO AND THEIR GARRISON IN THE STRATEGIC RAIL-HEAD OF TRONDHEIM, BUT THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE NAZIS HAVE WON A VERY CONSIDERABLE VICTORY.

IMMEDIATE CONCERN OF THE ALLIES AND THEIR SUPPORTERS HAS TURNED TO THE EFFECT OF THE BLOW TO ALLIED PRESTIGE AND THE CORRESPONDING RISE

IN NAZI STOCK, RATHER THAN TO THE MILITARY RESULTS.

THE WAR WILL BE NEITHER WON NOR LOST IN NORWAY, BUT THIS IS A BAD TIME FOR A MAJOR MILITARY SET-BACK, SINCE IT MIGHT STAMPEDE SOME NERVOUS NEUTRALS INTO HASTY MILITARY COMMITMENTS.

QUICK RECOGNITION OF THIS DANGER CAME IN BRITAIN'S SUDDEN ORDER DIVERTING ALL HER MERCANTILE TRAFFIC FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN -- A BLUNT INDICATION THAT SHE WAS SUSPICIOUS OF ITALY'S INTENTIONS.

SO FAR AS ONE CAN SEE FROM THIS DISTANCE THE PROBABILITIES ARE THAT THIS SENSATIONAL MOVE WAS INSPIRED BY PRECAUTION RATHER THAN ANY DEFINITE SIGN THAT SIGNOR MUSSOLINI WAS PREPARING TO JOIN HITLER. THIS MANEUVER ALSO WOULD SERVE AS A WARNING TO ROME TO SIT TIGHT AND NOT BE STAMPEDED BY THE NORWEGIAN SITUATION.

MAY 2 - 1940

THE BRITISH DOUBTS OF IL DUCE'S POSITION HAVE BEEN AROUSED BY THE STEADY STREAM OF ANTI-ALLY, PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA WHICH HAS BEEN COMING OUT OF ITALY RECENTLY. HOWEVER, ROME DISPATCHES TODAY REPORT THAT THERE IS NO SIGN OF ANY RUSH TO THE GERMAN SIDE.

THERE IS SMALL DOUBT THAT ONE OF THESE DAYS MUSSOLINI WILL HAVE TO MAKE A QUICK DECISION AND GET INTO THE WAR. ONE WOULD EXPECT HIM TO AWAIT SOMETHING MORE SUBSTANTIAL THAN THE PRESENT STATUS OF THE BATTLE OF NORWAY, HOWEVER, BEFORE ABANDONING NON-BELLIGERENCY.

IN PICKING THE SIDE HE WANTS TO FIGHT WITH, THE ITALIAN LEADER IS LIKELY TO KEEP IN MIND THE AXIOM TO WHICH A BRITISH OFFICIAL REFERRED THE OTHER DAY--NO NATION HAS EVER BEEN DEFEATED WHILE HAVING CONTROL OF THE SEAS. THAT IS A SOLID THOUGHT TO CHEW ON. GERMANY'S TASK IS TO DISPOSE OF THE ALLIED FLEET.

AS REGARDS THE ACTUAL BATTLE OF NORWAY, THERE CAN BE NO DOUBT THAT THE ALLIES HAVE A TREMENDOUS JOB AHEAD OF THEM. THEY WILL ALMOST LITERALLY HAVE TO BLAST THE GERMANS OUT IF THEY ARE TO LIBERATE THE COUNTRY.

IF THE NAZIS HAVE ACTUALLY JOINED THEIR SOUTHERN AND NORTHERN FORCES AND THUS PLACED A BARRIER BETWEEN THE TWO ARMS OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH EXPEDITION, THE ALLIES PROBABLY WILL HAVE TO ABANDON THEIR BASE AT ANDALSNES, SOUTHWEST OF TRONDHEIM AND BASE FURTHER OPERATIONS ON NAMSOS, THE PORT THEY HOLD TO THE NORTHEAST OF TRONDHEIM.

THE PREDICAMENT OF THE ALLIED FORCE BASED ON ANDALSNES IS SERIOUS. THE JUBILANT GERMANS ARE PREPARING TO ATTACK THIS ISOLATED UNIT WITH THE IDEA OF DRIVING IT INTO THE SEA.

THE TIGHT PLACE THE ALLIES FIND THEMSELVES IN IS DUE PRIMARILY TO THE FACT THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN ABLE TO EMPLOY THEIR AIR-FLEET TO FULL ADVANTAGE WHILE THE ANGLO-FRENCH HAVE BEEN HAMSTRUNG IN THIS RESPECT. NOT ONLY HAVE THE GERMANS HAD AIR BASES IN DENMARK, CLOSE TO NORWAY, BUT RIGHT AT THE OUTSET THEY SEIZED ALL THE NORTH-WHILE NORWEGIAN AIRPORTS AND THEREBY ESTABLISHED BASES IN THE FIELD OF OPERATIONS.

MAY 2 - 1940

THE ALLIES, ON THE OTHER HAND, HAVE TO OPERATE LARGELY FROM HOME BASES, INVOLVING LONG FLIGHTS. THEIR PLANES HAD TO MAKE RETURN FLIGHTS ON THEIR INITIAL LOAD OF GASOLINE, IN ADDITION TO DOING THEIR BOMBING AND FIGHTING OVER NORWAY.

THAT WAS AN IMPOSSIBLE HANDICAP. THE GERMAN SUCCESS HAS BEEN DUE ALMOST ENTIRELY TO AIR SUPERIORITY AND UNTIL THE ALLIES FIND A WAY OF CHALLENGING THAT THEY ARE NOT LIKELY TO GET AHEAD WITH THEIR JOB OF EVICTING THE NAZIS FROM NORWAY.

MAY 2 - 1940

ANY SUGGESTION THAT THE ALLIES MIGHT ABANDON THE CAMPAIGN IS PERHAPS WELL ANSWERED IN A BRITISH COMMUNIQUE WHICH ANNOUNCES IN A MATTER OF FACT WAY THAT "FRESH LANDINGS HAVE TAKEN PLACE ON THE COAST OF NORWAY."

30.24-2009

I AM REMINDED OF AN INCIDENT I ENCOUNTERED IN FRANCE DURING THE GREAT GERMAN DRIVE OF 1918 IN THE WORLD WAR. THE 51ST BRITISH DIVISION CAME UNDER A TERRIFIC ASSAULT BY FORCES OUTNUMBERING THEM TEN TO ONE. FOR A FULL WEEK, DAY AND NIGHT, THE DOGGED ENGLISH HAD FOUGHT, FALLING BACK STEP BY STEP.

GERMANS TAKE OVER ALL NORWAY SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM AS BRITISH EVACUATE THEIR LANDING BASES

Some Battles Still Raging But Nazis Push Conquest—Norse Forces In Conquered Area Expected To Surrender

MAY 3 - 1940

Swastika Raised Over Andalsnes—Reich Troops Advance To Retake Roros—Bulk Of Country Now In Hands Of Invaders

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 2—The French tonight announced officially the loss of one warship and serious damage to another in a North Sea naval battle.

A communique added, however, that a French submarine had torpedoed a German U-boat.

The names of the lost ship, a patrol boat, and the destroyer which was damaged were not disclosed. The fighting was understood to have taken place within the last forty-eight hours.

[By the Associated Press] MAY 3 - 1940

Stockholm, May 2—Norwegian authorities late tonight energetically denied German reports that King Haakon had left Norway and come to Sweden.

They said the King still was "somewhere in Norway" with his Government.

ANDALSNES GIVEN UP, CHAMBERLAIN SAYS

Tells Commons Troops Withdrew Safely—On Guard Against 'Swoop' on England—Mediterranean Fleet Re-enforced.

BULLETIN. MAY 3 - 1940

BERLIN, May 2 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, said tonight that unconfirmable reports were reaching Stockholm that King Haakon of Norway and Premier Nygaarsvold's government had fled to Sweden.

MAY 3 - 1940

LONDON, May 2 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain today disclosed the withdrawal of British troops from the Andalsnes area and the abandonment of the attempt to take German-held Trondheim from the south, but declared that Great Britain would keep on fighting Germany in Norway and refused to be trapped into letting down her guard in the Mediterranean.

Andalsnes is 100 miles south of Trondheim.

"We have no intention of allowing Norway to become merely a side show," Mr. Chamberlain told the House of Commons, "but neither are we going to be trapped into such a dispersal of our forces as would leave us dangerously weak at the vital center."

He asserted that blows to the German fleet permitted "an important redistribution of the main Allied fleets" and announced that a British-French battle fleet is in the eastern Mediterranean on the way to Alexandria, Egypt.

Mr. Chamberlain's statement was his second report on the Norwegian campaign but he made it clear at the outset that it was only an interim report, that there was much he could not say for fear of disclosing strategy to the Germans, and announced that a debate in the House of Commons on the campaign would be held next Tuesday.

Mr. Chamberlain's announcement indicated that the Allies were abandoning to Germany all Norway south of a line running from Trondheim east to the Swedish frontier including nearly half the country's total area, six-sevenths of the population and nearly all industrial centers.

The troops withdrawn from the Andalsnes front were being transferred "elsewhere," Mr. Chamberlain said.

This led to speculation whether they were joining the British-French army based at Namsos, 100 miles north of Trondheim.

A war communique reporting the withdrawal, however, said "there is nothing further to report from Namsos." It told of "continuing" operations in the far northern Narvik sector, where a German garrison is holding off Allied forces.

As to Withdrawal.

Telling of the withdrawal the communique said: "Allied forces which have been carrying out delaying operations south of Trondheim during the past few days have, after repulsing many enemy attacks, been withdrawn in the face of ever-increasing enemy strength."

The Prime Minister promised further disclosures next Tuesday, insisting that more information now would merely help Germany and endanger lives of British fighting men.

He did not amplify his statement that an Allied battle fleet was in the eastern Mediterranean, but Britain this week has given evidence of anxiety over the possibility of Italy entering the war on the side of Germany by forbidding her merchant marine to use the Mediterranean for through voyages.

Mr. Chamberlain pictured Germany as prepared for invasion of the Netherlands or Belgium or both, action he said she "would not scruple" to undertake.

"Or it may be that their savage hordes will be hurled against southeast Europe," he said.

"They might well do more than one of these things in preparation for an attempt at a large scale attack on the western front or even a lightning swoop on this country."

In announcing the abandonment of the west Norwegian base of Andalsnes, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"We have now withdrawn the whole of our forces from Andalsnes under the very noses of German planes without, so far as I am aware, losing a single man in the operation." MAY 3 1940

He said the Norwegian campaign has "merely concluded a single phase" in which neither Britain nor Germany thus far has achieved their objectives and "their (the German) losses were far greater than ours."

"German losses in men cannot be estimated but they must have amounted to many thousands."

The crowded House received Chamberlain's report in comparative silence. Many members appeared to be stunned by its implications.

Though it has not been possible to capture Trondheim, Mr. Chamberlain said he was satisfied "that the balance of the advantage lies up to the present with the Allied forces."

"Norway is not conquered," he stated, "after three weeks of war in which heavy losses have been sustained by the enemy on the sea, on land and in the air."

The naval movement to Alexandria, he said, was to effect "more normal distribution" of ships through release of some from the North Sea.

He said he could not give details of casualties in Norway but believed they were not proportionately heavy.

Lists Naval Losses.

Mr. Chamberlain gave German naval losses as two capital ships damaged, three or four cruisers sunk, eleven destroyers sunk, five submarines sunk, and thirty transports and store ships sunk, scuttled or set on fire with the loss of several thousand lives. In addition, he said, ten German transports or store ships probably were sunk.

The losses of the German Navy, he said, "were so substantial as to alt - the entire balance of naval power" and permitted "an important redistribution of the main Allied fleets."

MAY 3 - 1940

British losses at the same time, he said, were four destroyers, three submarines, one sloop and five trawlers sunk and "five other warships" damaged by air attack. One store ship had been sunk by torpedoing, he said.

Early in his report to an anxious and critical House, the Prime Minister asserted Germany had forestalled Britain in Norway by "long planning and carefully elaborated treachery."

He disclosed that Allied forces had been gathered originally to help Finland but these were dispersed when Norway and Sweden refused to allow transit of the troops.

About a month ago, however, he said, it was decided to keep ready "certain small forces" to occupy western ports of Norway at short notice in case of invasion by Germany of the northern kingdom.

Start of Chamberlain Speech.

"I can only make an interim statement today," he told the House at the start, adding that it "is impossible to make public as yet plans and movements which are not complete." Mr. Chamberlain said he hoped "the First Lord of the Admiralty (Winston Churchill) and I may be able to say a good deal more early next week."

"I know how many must have been longing for news even of the most meager description," he went on. "But members have realized the difficulty of making any such statement without disclosing information of value to the enemy."

"How was it Germany was able to forestall us?" Mr. Chamberlain asked. "By long planning and carefully elaborated treachery against an unsuspecting and almost unarmed people."

He disclosed that when Britain made ready for the dispatch of an Allied force to Finland's aid, she took into account the possibility that Germany might attack Norway's "western ports."

After permission to send troops to Finland through Norway and Sweden was refused, he said, the greater part of the forces which had been accumulated were dispersed, since both they and the ships were wanted elsewhere.

About a month ago, however, it was decided that certain small forces should be kept in readiness to occupy Norwegian western ports at short notice in case of aggression by Germany against southern Norway, Mr. Chamberlain said.

Knew of German Preparations.

"Accordingly further forces were made ready to occupy these places," he declared.

He said instructions to the commanders of these forces provided they were to proceed to the occupation only under "one of two conditions—either that they were invited to do so by the Norwegian Government or that Norwegian neutrality had already been violated."

The Prime Minister declared Britain "had been aware for many months that the Germans were accumulating transports and troops in Baltic ports and that these troops were constantly being practiced in embarkation and disembarkation."

"It was evident some act of aggression was in contemplation," the Prime Minister said. "But these forces were equally available for attack upon Finland, Sweden, Norway, Holland or this country and it was impossible to tell beforehand where the blow would fall," he added.

"If we had known that Denmark and Norway were to be the victims we could not have prevented what happened without the co-operation of those countries."

Those countries took no precautions against invasion "in the belief that their neutrality" would save them, the Prime Minister asserted.

Referring to British mine-laying in Norwegian waters, he said: "It was a curious chance that this date of April 8 decided upon by the Government should have coincided almost exactly with that chosen by Germany for the invasion of Norway."

Fleet Sailed to Engage Foe.

Mr. Chamberlain related how, after "we got information on Sunday, April 7, that a large German naval force was moving toward and along the west coast of Norway," the main battle fleet and second cruiser squadron sailed from Scapa Flow and Rosyth "in the hope of engaging the enemy."

He continued:

"Our objectives in deciding on further action were:

"1. To give all support and assistance in our power to the Norwegians;

"2. To resist or delay the German advance from the south;

"3. To facilitate the rescue and protection of the Norwegian King and Government."

Amid rousing cheers, Mr. Chamberlain explained that it was obvious that these objectives could be most speedily attained if it were possible to capture Trondheim and, in spite of the hazardous nature of the operation, "we resolved to make the effort."

"Two landing places were selected respectively north and south of Trondheim," he reported. British naval forces landed at Namsos, 100 miles north of Trondheim, on April 14, and British troops followed April 16 to 18.

A few days later French "Chasseurs Alpins" landed and their arrival was "a welcome support to our men," the Prime Minister said.

Withholds Details of Fighting.

Part of this force advanced rapidly to the neighborhood of Steinkjer, midway between Namsos and Trondheim, to support Norwegians known to be holding that place.

Mr. Chamberlain declared he could not give any details of fighting on both fronts since the landings.

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"All that can be said at present is that our troops fought with gallantry and determination and inflicted heavy losses upon the enemy," he told the House.

He acknowledged that the Allied forces were faced with "serious difficulties" and described as "foremost" the fact that available airdromes were in German hands and "the use of fighter aircraft was thus largely denied to us."

The Prime Minister said that "it became evident to us some days ago that it would be impossible, owing to German local air superiority, to land the artillery and tanks which would be necessary to enable our troops to withstand the enemy drive from the south.

"Accordingly we decided last week that we must abandon any idea of taking Trondheim from the South and that we must withdraw our troops from that area and transfer them elsewhere.

"We have now withdrawn the whole of our forces from Andalsnes under the very noses of the German airplanes."

He asserted that it was possible for the Germans, "with their usual disregard of life, even of their own people," to send re-enforcements to Norway "at a much greater rate" than the British "with the inadequate landing places we have to rely on."

"I have no doubt the Germans expected a walk-over" in Norway, as in Denmark, Mr. Chamberlain said, and declared this expectation was "frustrated by the courage of the Norwegian people and by the efforts of the Allies."

Claims 'Balance of Advantage.'

Although Mr. Chamberlain admitted that "in the face of overwhelming difficulties it has not been possible" to capture Trondheim, he declared he was satisfied "that the balance of the advantage lies up to the present with the Allied forces."

He said he expected "more detailed reports before long" and trusted that "this most distressing but inevitable period of uncertainty may not be prolonged."

Germany's "considerable supplies of ore which she was formerly obtaining from Narvik have been indefinitely suspended," he declared.

The Prime Minister said the German losses in transport to Norway or in the fighting there could not be estimated "with any accuracy but they must have amounted to many thousands."

Expects Emergencies Elsewhere.

He warned that the Allies "must not disperse or tie up" their forces as to weaken their "freedom of action in vital emergencies which may at any moment arise."

"We must seize every chance, as we have done and shall continue to do, in Norway to inflict damage upon the enemy, but we must not allow ourselves to forget the long-term strategy which will win the war," he told the House and Empire.

After Mr. Chamberlain sat down, Labor Leader Major Clement R. Attlee and Liberal Opposition leader Sir Archibald Sinclair announced amid cheers that they would not make any comment or ask questions today.

Mr. Chamberlain reviewed the situation last night with Sir Archibald and the Laborite leaders, Major Attlee and Arthur Greenwood. The Prime Minister was reported to have taken the Liberal leader to task in a heated talk for his personal attack and criticisms of the conduct of the Norwegian campaign. Speaking in Glasgow on Tuesday night Sir Archibald accused the Government of "muddling" in Norway and said: "We shall pay for the feebleness of our political direction by prolongation of the war."

COMMONS TOLD OF ANDALSNES ABANDONMENT

Allies Understood To Be Concentrating Forces In Northern Area

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Prime Minister Reveals Anglo-French Fleets Are In Mediterranean

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, May 2—Great Britain abandoned her struggle in lower Norway today and, Prime Minister Chamberlain told the House of Commons, snatched her battle-tired troops from Andalsnes from under the very bomb sights of the German air force that they may live to fight another day for Norway and for England.

His face etched with the lines of anxiety and fatigue, Chamberlain gave Commons a precise, if incomplete accounting of the first phase of the Norwegian campaign, now twenty-three days old, and then faced suddenly south to brandish the whip of Allied naval power in the direction of Italy.

After proudly asserting that the Royal Navy's feats in the north had "altered the entire balance of naval power" he disclosed that a strong British and French battle fleet is steaming through the eastern basin of the Mediterranean, toward Alexandria, where it can keep its eyes on Italy.

Says Allies Will Fight On

Chamberlain told the listeners who packed the benches and steep balconies of the house that the Allies intend to fight on in Norway, to "seize every chance to inflict damage on the enemy" from their land concentrations above Trondheim and in the Arctic region and by air and sea.

Although Chamberlain refused to disclose the course of future operations in Norway, now that the campaign from south of Trondheim has been scrapped, it was learned the Allies almost certainly will fling a line across the country above Trondheim from the coast to the Swedish frontier.

This would provide favorable bases for counter-attacks on the Germans and protect "mopping up" operations at Arctic Narvik, where the Allies are moving slowly but steadily in on the Germans who occupy the port.

Warns Of New Thrust

An Allied blow from above Trondheim, aimed at that port, cannot be entirely discounted.

Although Chamberlain said Norway is not to become "a sideshow," he warned his homeland as well as the neutrals in the west of Europe and in the southeast that they must be ready for new German lightning strokes. Germany, he added, could not trap the Allies into dispersing their forces and weakening "the vital center."

The Germans, he said, may even make a lightning swoop "on this country."

Chamberlain insisted it was too early to strike a true "balance sheet" in Norway, despite his frank declaration that Britain has had to abandon the campaign to assault Trondheim from the south and has taken its troops below Trondheim "elsewhere."

A British communique said that the retiring troops embarked at Andalsnes and other nearby points — apparently on waiting transports and warships.

The Prime Miister argued that "the balance of advantage lies up to the present with the Allied forces."

Calls Death List Small

He explained it this way: The British loss of life in Norway has been small in proportion to the scale of the engagement; German losses on land, sea and in the air "must have amounted to many thousands"; Germany has lost 2 or 3 capital ships damaged, 4 cruisers, 11 destroyers and 5 U-boats sunk and 30 or 40 transports as compared with British losses of 4 destroyers, 3 submarines, a sloop, 5 trawlers and a store-ship; as a result, Britain has been able to divert part of its fleet to the Mediterranean.

Soon after the Prime Minister had told of the withdrawal of "the whole of our forces from Andalsnes (one hundred miles southwest of Trondheim) without, as far as I am aware, losing a single man," the War Office chronicled the withdrawal as the result of "ever - increasing enemy strength."

Covered By Norwegians

Reinforced German troops, moving up from Oslo, had forced the Allies back from Dombas, a main railway junction for Trondheim, toward Andalsnes. Norwegian troops, it was indicated tonight, covered their withdrawal action.

The War Office also said there was "nothing to report" from the Namsos area, where some thought the Andalsnes troops might be used to reinforce strongly intrenched British units and French Alpine Chasseurs.

At Narvik, far in the north, the Germans still held the iron-ore port, but the British surrounding it were stated to have been in "contact with the enemy."

Admits Nazi Air Might

Acknowledging Germany's "central position" on the eve of the eight-month anniversary of the declaration of war by the Allies, Chamberlain's old voice took on a metallic rasp.

The Nazis, he declared, may now attack "with lightning rapidity the Netherlands, Belgium, or both; the Balkans, on the western front, or Britain herself."

Strong, almost frenzied cheers accompanied his declaration: "We must seize every chance, as we have done and shall continue to do in Norway, to inflict damage on the enemy."

His speech followed new Royal Air Force blows against Nazi air bases at Stavanger and Tornebu, Norway, and Aalborg, Denmark, bases which Chamberlain declared had given Germany the "local air superiority" which made the British southern campaign a failure.

Opposition Silent

They have made a total of twenty-seven raids on these bases. The planes returned today unscathed and shot down one German seaplane.

Both the opposition leaders, Clement R. Attlee, for Labor, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, for the opposition Liberals, agreed to Chamberlain's suggestion that they make no comment and ask no questions pending the further statement and debate which he promised for next Tuesday.

Chamberlain preceded his announcement of the Andalsnes retreat with a lengthy explanation of why the British were "forestalled," as he put it, in Norway. He blamed "long planned, carefully elaborated treachery against an unsuspecting and almost unarmed people."

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He recalled evidence, months ago, of Nazi troop practice in getting on and off ships in Baltic ports (stories which reached Europe's neutrals as early as November), but said it was impossible to tell beforehand which country was intended for invasion, and that, at any rate, Britain could not move without the cooperation of Norway and Sweden, which it did not get.

Landing Difficulties

Without going into details of the fighting since the British landed in

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Norway, Chamberlain sketched a brief picture of the impossibility of landing artillery and tanks south of Trondheim because of the "local air superiority" of the Germans.

"It must be remembered," he went on, "that . . . it has always been possible for the Germans, with their usual disregard of life, even of their own people, to send reinforcements to Norway at a much greater rate than would be open to us with the inadequate landing places we have to rely on."

Recalls Corunna

Taking this into consideration, he said, "we decided last week that we must abandon any idea of taking Trondheim from the south and that we must therefore withdraw our troops from that area and transfer them elsewhere."

He compared the British withdrawal at Andalsnes to the historic withdrawal of British forces before Napoleon's superior army at Corunna, Spain, in 1809.

He praised the work of the navy in this action and lauded British-French flotillas for their hampering of German communications and storming of Narvik.

Norse Protest Charges Attack on Hospital Ships

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By The Associated Press.

STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 2 —The Norwegian Legation announced tonight that the Norwegian Government had lodged a strong protest with the International Red Cross at Geneva, charging German planes had bombed Norwegian hospital ships en route to northern ports, "causing serious loss of life including doctors and nurses."

In asking the Red Cross to forward the representations to Berlin, the Norwegians asserted the ships, which they said had been attacked yesterday in Norwegian waters, were plainly designated with Red Cross markers.

The ships presumably carried soldiers wounded in the southern campaign to northern ports held by the British and Norwegians.

Norway's Ships Escape Nazis

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Stockholm, May 2 (By Radio)—An official broadcast tonight said all but one-sixth of the Norwegian merchant marine escaped German hands and is still active.

The broadcast said the fleet consisted of 1,987 ships before the German invasion, and totaled 4,833,000 tons.

2 NAVAL SHIPS LOST BY BRITISH

Sloop and Mine Sweeper Sunk—46 Vessels to Date.

TWO SUBMARINES RETURN

One Reports Torpedoing Pair of Nazi Transports.

LONDON, May 2 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today the loss of the sloop Bittern.

A communique said:

"The secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce the loss of H. M. S. Bittern, a sloop of 1,109 tons, Lieut.-Commander R. H. Mills.

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"This ship was repeatedly attacked by enemy aircraft and after prolonged fighting, in which one aircraft was shot down in flames and others severely handled, was set on fire.

"Efforts to extinguish the fire were unsuccessful and the crew were taken on board another warship. H. M. S. Bittern was finally sunk by our forces in order to avoid her becoming a danger to navigation.

"No casualties have yet been reported."

The Bittern, completed in March, 1938, cost £223,668 (currently about $780,000) and was a sister ship of the Admiralty yacht Enchantress which took King George VI and Queen Elizabeth to France in 1938.

Forty-sixth Naval Loss.

The sinking of the Bittern brought Britain's announced naval war losses to forty-six vessels—equally divided between regular naval ships and trawlers drafted for mine-sweeping and anti-submarine work. About 2,775 men have been lost in addition to sixty-nine who are German prisoners.

The Admiralty also disclosed the loss of the 710-ton minesweeper Dunoon, which struck a mine off the East Coast. Twenty-four men of her crew and three officers were killed outright by the explosion. Another war vessel picked up forty survivors.

Two British submarines returned to their bases safely, it was announced, following hazardous patrol work in Norwegian waters. One of them, the Sea Wolf, was credited with the sinking of two 4,000-ton German transports.

It Cost Two Nazi Planes.

J. Norman Lodge, Associated Press correspondent on the Norwegian front at Namsos, yesterday reported the destruction of the Bittern in the fjord off Namsos Tuesday.

Observers said they watched Nazi warplanes try for six hours to hit the little warship and then sacrifice two of their bombers to get her by a time-worn ruse.

The Germans put the sun at their backs so that anti-aircraft batteries peppering them did not see one streak away and make a sudden power dive on the Bittern. The trick worked, but the witnesses said that two Nazi planes were lost.

The German High Command announced in Berlin earlier that a British cruiser, a destroyer and five transports were sunk by air attack off Namsos and another cruiser and five transports damaged. Of similar appearance to a destroyer, but slower and less heavily armed, the Bittern is classified in Jane's Fighting Ships, authoritative register of war vessels, as an "escort vessel." She normally carried 125 men.

NAZI SOLDIERS DROPPING BACK IN EAST VALLEY

German Forces Retreat Below Tynset on Glomma River.

NORWEGIANS ARE MOVING IN

Hitler's Columns in This Branch of Drive Short of Food—British Planes Active.

STOCKHOLM, May 2 (A. P.).—Norwegian troops, strengthened by foreign volunteers, were reported today moving west from the Swedish frontier and south through the Glomma River valley as German forces fell back from their advance posts to protect their supply lines in central Norway.

The Norwegians' occupation of Roros, point of the Nazis' furthest advance in the Glomma River valley, and Tynset, twenty-five miles south of Roros, after the Germans had withdrawn apparently has prevented the Germans from linking their northern and southern forces, at least temporarily, along this route. Roros is 195 miles north of Oslo.

Norwegians were noncommittal as to the nationality of the foreign volunteers aiding them, but reports have told of numerous Swedes crossing the border to fight the Germans.

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While the guerrilla tactics of reorganized Norwegian forces were harassing the sketchy Nazi line, a new British sea and air offensive to halt the flow of German troops into Norway appeared to be taking shape.

Germans Hold Kvikne.

Latest reports indicated that the Germans still held Kvikne, west of the Glomma valley and northeast of Dombas.

Norwegian accounts of the German withdrawal in the Glomma Valley indicated a severence of communications between Oslo and Trondheim, the establishment of which Berlin announced earlier in the week after reports of sweeping successes.

The Germans were said by the Norwegians not only to have surrendered the key point of Roros, in the northern part of the Glomma Valley, but also to have retired to a position below Tynset.

Run Short of Supplies.

A captured Nazi officer was quoted as saying that the withdrawal was necessitated by a lack of supplies and adequate reinforcements.

The full significance of the German withdrawal in the Glomma Valley was offset, however, by developments in the Gudbrands Valley to the West. If the Germans have control of the railway line extending northward through the Gudbrands Valley, through Dombas and Steven to Trondheim, their retreat from Roros is not strategically important.

Even if the Germans control Dombas, military observers pointed out, it is still important for them to keep a grip on Tynset to maintain communications with a column reported to have advanced westward from that point in an attempt to cut the railway north of Dombas.

There apparently was little change in the situation on the Steinkjer front, fifty miles north of Trondheim, or at Narvik, the arctic ore port where the Allies were reported to have a German force surrounded.

An Allied-Norwegian communique issued last night from Grong, Norway, said there was little ground activity in the Steinkjer sector but that aerial warfare was continuing there unabated. Reports from that area in the last few days have told of repeated forays by Nazi planes engaged in strafing Allied lines of communication.

Meanwhile observers on Sweden's west coast said that British warships, re-enforced by bombing planes, invaded the Kattegat yesterday and fought a two-hour battle with German naval vessels during which one Nazi ship was sunk and another set afire.

London Hears of Improvement.

LONDON, May 2 (A. P.).—Reports reaching here today from the Scandinavian battle front indicated that British warships continued to bombard German-held forts in Trondheim Fjord.

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The Air Ministry announced that Norway's largest airport at German-held Stavanger "was bombed twice during daylight hours of yesterday and this airdrome, together with airdromes at Aalborg and Fornebu, was heavily bombed during last night."

Fornebu is Oslo's chief airport and Aalborg is the Danish starting point for German aerial transports.

The Ministry's communique said the British had suffered no casualties in these forays and had shot down one German plane in an encounter at sea near the island of Norderney, off the German north coast.

The communique read as follows:

"The Royal Air Force maintained their pressure on enemy air bases in Norway and Denmark.

"Stavanger (on Norway's Atlantic coast) was bombed twice during daylight hours of yesterday, and this airdrome, together with airdromes at Aalborg and Fornebu, was heavily bombed during last night.

"In the course of the night's reconnaissance over the southern area of the North Sea, one of our aircraft encountered an enemy seaplane near the island of Norderney and shot it down into the sea. No losses were suffered in these operations."

BRITISH TO KEEP UP NORSE FIGHT

Cabinet Officer Pledges Restoration of Liberty.

ADDRESS HELD SIGNIFICANT

Sir Kingsley Wood Says Britain Won't Rest Till Norway Is Free.

LONDON, May 2 (A. P.).—Sir Kingsley Wood, the Lord Privy Seal, today pledged Great Britain not to rest until Norway again is free.

Addressing the Primrose League, Conservative party political organization, Sir Kingsley said:

"I believe this country regards restoration of the freedom of the Norwegian people as vital to world peace and that we shall not rest until that has been achieved.

"It is perfectly true that we are fighting to defend ourselves in a life-and-death struggle, but we are also waging war against an evil thing, a wicked force, which, if it could, would destroy humanity itself just as it has broken every international rule, sunk merchant ships without warning and sought not only to conquer but to exterminate."

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No Abandonment There.

Sir Kingsley's reference to the restoration of Norway as vital was interpreted as an indication that the Government was entertaining no thought of abandoning the campaign there.

"The issue is clear and unbridgable," Sir Kingsley said.

"The stake is humanity and civilization itself.

"The German dictator is driving his people into the gulf."

Warns Mussolini.

Brig.-Gen. Henry Page Croft, Conservative member of Parliament, conveyed an indirect warning to Premier Mussolini in another address before the league.

"For every German capital ship, cruiser or destroyer," he said, "the Allies can dispatch two capital ships or cruisers to any other ocean, such as the Mediterranean or the Black Sea, where a possible Ally might be persuaded to enter the conflict on Germany's side."

Asserting that Norway had been betrayed, Sir Henry declared that "had she asked our protection before the event, and also had fought, we could have held all her ports and even today no troops would have entered Oslo."

He estimated that the German death toll in Norwegian waters might reach 25,000.

Conservative Party Group.

In England Primrose Day falls on Ascension Thursday, which is considered the anniversary of the death of Benjamin Disraeli, Lord Beaconsfield.

The primrose was his favorite flower and the Primrose League was founded in his memory by his followers in the Conservative party.

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Text of Chamberlain's Speech

LONDON, May 2 (AP).—The condensed text of Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement in Commons today follows:

Three months ago we had made preparations for the dispatch of an Allied force to the assistance of Finland. The possibility of reaching Finland was dependent upon the collaboration of the governments of Norway and Sweden, and, realizing that even their acquiescence in the passage of Allied troops might involve them in an invasion by Germany, we prepared other forces to go to their assistance in that contingency.

It did not escape our attention that in such a case Trondheim and other western ports of Norway, as well as the airdromes at Stavanger, might well be subject to attack by Germany and, accordingly, further forces were made ready to occupy these places.

Cites Two Conditions

Instructions to the commanders of these forces provided that they were only to proceed to the occupation in one of two conditions, either that they were invited to do so by Norwegian government, or that Norwegian neutrality had already been violated.

Germany was able to forestall us by long planned, carefully elaborated treachery against an unsuspecting and almost unarmed people.

We had been aware for many months that the Germans were accumulating transports and troops in Baltic ports and that these troops were constantly being practiced in embarkation and disembarkation.

It was impossible to tell beforehand where the blow would fall.

I cannot today give any details of the fighting which has taken place on both fronts since the landing took place.

It became evident to us some days ago that it would be impossible, owing to the German local air superiority, to land the artillery and tanks which would be necessary to enable our troops to withstand the enemy drive from the south.

"Usual Disregard for Life"

It must be remembered that it has always been possible for the Germans, with their usual disregard for life, even of their own people, to send reinforcements to Norway at a much greater rate than would be open to us with the inadequate landing places we have to rely on.

Accordingly we decided last week that we must abandon any idea of taking Trondheim from the south and that we must therefore withdraw our troops from that area and transfer them elsewhere.

Thanks to the powerful forces which the navy was able to bring to bear and the determination and skillful dispositions of Gen. Paget, in command of the British land forces in the area, backed by the splendid courage and tenacity of the troops, we have now withdrawn the whole of our forces from Andalsnes under the very noses of the German airplanes without, as far as I am aware, losing a single man in this operation.

I am satisfied that the balance of advantage lies up to the present with the Allied forces.

Recounts Nazi Losses

German naval losses include two capital ships damaged certainly, three possibly; four cruisers sunk; 11 destroyers sunk and five U-boats sunk. Thirty transports and storeships have been sunk, scuttled or set on fire with a loss of several thousands of lives. A further ten transport or storeships have been struck by our torpedoes and probably sunk.

The losses sustained by the Royal navy in the same period are four destroyers, three submarines, one sloop and five trawlers sunk. Five other warships have been damaged by air attack. One storeship has also been sunk by a U-boat.

The injury to the German navy has been so substantial as to alter the entire balance of naval power and to permit an important redistribution of the main Allied fleets. It has been thought possible to revert to the more normal distribution of ships in the Mediterranean, which has, for some time, been affected by our requirements in the North Sea.

Already in Eastern Basin

A British and French battle fleet with cruisers and auxiliary craft is already in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean on its way to Alexandria.

At this moment I would say to any who may be drawing hasty conclusions from the fact that for the present we have not succeeded in taking Trondheim: It is far too soon to strike the Norwegian balance sheet yet, for the campaign has merely concluded a single phase in which it is safe to say that if we have not achieved our objective neither have the Germans achieved theirs, while their losses are far greater than ours.

But I would take this opportunity of addressing a warning both to this House and to the country.

We have no intention of allowing Norway to become merely a sideshow but neither are we going to be trapped into such a dispersal of our forces as would leave us dangerously weak at the vital center.

Concedes Nazi Position

We know that our enemy holds a central position. They have immense forces always mounted ready for attack and the attack can be launched with lightning rapidity in any one of many fields. We know that they are prepared, and would not scruple, to invade Holland or Belgium or both. Or it may be that their savage hordes will be hurled against their innocent neighbors in the southeast of Europe. They might well do more than one of these things in preparation for an attempt at a large scale attack on the western front or even a lightning swoop on this country.

It would be foolish, indeed, to reveal to the enemy our conception of the strategy best calculated to secure their defeat. But this can be said—for it is obvious—that we must not so disperse or tie up our forces as to weaken our freedom of action in vital emergencies which may at any moment arise.

We must seize every chance, as we have done and shall continue to do in Norway, to inflict damage upon the enemy, but we must not allow ourselves to forget the long-term strategy which will win the war.

Certain operations are in progress and we must do nothing which might jeopardize the lives of those engaged in them. I would therefore ask the House to defer comment and questions until we can have the debate next week when I anticipate that that particular difficulty will not arise.

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CHAMBERLAIN HIGHLIGHTS

(BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)

HIGHLIGHTS OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY ON THE SITUATION IN NORWAY:

"HOW WAS IT GERMANY WAS ABLE TO FORESTALL US? BY LONG PLANNING AND CAREFULLY ELABORATED TREACHERY AGAINST AN UNSUSPECTING AND ALMOST UNARMED PEOPLE."

"IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO TELL BEFOREHAND WHERE THE BLOW WOULD FALL. IF WE HAD KNOWN THAT DENMARK AND NORWAY WERE TO BE THE VICTIMS WE COULD NOT HAVE PREVENTED WHAT HAPPENED WITHOUT THE COOPERATION OF THOSE COUNTRIES."

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"IT BECAME EVIDENT TO US SOME DAYS AGO THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE, OWING TO GERMAN LOCAL AIR SUPERIORITY, TO LAND THE ARTILLERY AND TANKS WHICH WOULD BE NECESSARY TO ENABLE OUR TROOPS TO WITHSTAND THE ENEMY DRIVE FROM THE SOUTH. ACCORDINGLY WE DECIDED LAST WEEK THAT WE MUST ABANDON ANY IDEA OF TAKING TRONDHEIM FROM THE SOUTH AND THAT WE MUST WITHDRAW OUR TROOPS FROM THAT AREA AND TRANSFER THEM ELSEWHERE."

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"WE HAVE NOW WITHDRAWN THE WHOLE OF OUR FORCES FROM ANDALSNES UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF THE GERMAN AIRPLANES WITHOUT LOSING A SINGLE MAN X X X"

"THE BALANCE OF THE ADVANTAGE LIES UP TO THE PRESENT WITH THE ALLIED FORCES X X X NORWAY IS NOT YET CONQUERED, AFTER THREE WEEKS OF WAR IN WHICH HEAVY LOSSES HAVE BEEN SUSTAINED BQ THE ENEMY ON THE SEA, ON LAND AND IN THE AIR."

"GERMANY'S CONSIDERABLE SUPPLIES OF ORE WHICH SHE WAS FORMERLY OBTAINING FROM NARVIK HAVE BEEN INDEFINITELY SUSPENDED X X X GERMAN SEA LOSSES ARE SO SUBSTANTIAL AS TO ALTER THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF NAVAL POWER X X X"

"THIS PERMITTED AN IMPORTANT REDISTRIBUTION OF THE MAIN ALLIED FLEETS X X X A BRITISH AND FRENCH BATTLE FLEET WITH CRUISERS AND AUXILIARY CRAFT IS ALREADY IN THE EASTERN BASIN OF THE MEDITERRANEAN, ON ITS WAY TO ALEXANDRIA."

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"WE HAVE NO INTENTION OF ALLOWING NORWAY TO BECOME MERELY A SIDE-SHOW BUT NEITHER ARE WE GOING TO BE TRAPPED INTO SUCH A DISPERSAL OF OUR FORCES AS WOULD LEAVE US DANGEROUSLY WEAK IN THE VITAL CENTER."

"WE MUST SEIZE EVERY CHANCE, X X X IN NORWAY TO INFLICT DAMAGE UPON THE ENEMY BUT WE MUST NOT ALLOW OURSELVES TO FORGET THE LONG TERM STRATEGY WHICH WILL WIN THE WAR."

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Germans Claim British Rout

Say Nazi Troops Are Closing In Rapidly on Andalsnes as British Flee

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BERLIN, May 2 (A. P.).—Germany reported today that the British forces in Norway were in a "head-over-heels" withdrawal in the strategic Andalsnes region, and also claimed the capture of 3,500 Norwegian officers and men by the German columns which succeeded, they said, in establishing an unbroken line from Bergen to Oslo in south Norway.

The High Command said that the German vanguards had driven to about twenty-five miles southeast of Andalsnes, the British base, 100 miles south of Trondheim, capturing 300 Norwegian troops in the operation as well as "enormous quantities of British supplies" at Dombas, the railway junction in the interior southeast of Andalsnes and southwest of Trondheim.

DNB, official German news agency, in a report from the front later said that fights around Andalsnes "no longer offer a difficult military problem" and a thrust on that base now appears to be one of the main German objectives.

The agency, which earlied had said the British left Dombas in "headlong flight," asserted the German troops now are breaking the last vestiges of enemy resistance in the region.

Meet Isolated Resistance.

"The opponents' effort to halt the advance of the German troops definitely has failed," DNB said. It asserted that desperate resistance was being encountered in isolated spots.

DNB reported that "enemy troops" which last were about thirty miles northwest of Dombas, near Kleven, were overwhelmed and 300 Norwegians, among the forces covering the British withdrawal, taken prisoner.

In the war on the Allied sea power, the High Command announced the sinking of one British merchant ship, the severe damaging of six others and a hit on the after deck of a cruiser.

In the air war, it said, German warplanes "continued successfully on schedule disturbing and destructive air attacks against enemy landing places." The shooting down of six British planes was also claimed.

Claims Control of South.

The High Command said that the troops which advanced east from Bergen and those from Oslo had joined on the Bergen-Oslo railway line, giving the Germans control of communications over the breadth of South Norway.

DNB said that northeast of Bergen and northwest of Oslo the German forces which advanced from Oslo had reached the Sogne Fjord with 300 officers and 3,200 men, 290 horses, three mountain guns and eighty-five machine guns from the Fourth Norwegian division failing to the Germans.

The capture of 300 additional Norwegians in the Andalsnes region was explained by DNB as a German success after the Norwegian forces there had been ordered to cease resistance but continued to fight.

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Charges Prior Statement.

The agency reported that the "Norwegian," Gen. Haug, supreme commander of the Norwegian troops in Moren and Romsdal (the Andalsnes region) on the night of April 30 offered to capitulate and ordered his troops to cease resistance. Unconditional surrender was demanded." Opposition again was offered, however, it said, but it was "overwhelmed and 300 Norwegians were taken prisoner."

At the same time DNB issued a correction on yesterday's army communique which had said that fighting was continuing at Trondheim. Dombas, instead of Trondheim, was meant, it said.

Trondheim has been held by the Germans since their invasion on April 9 and was the key objective of Allied troops landed on the west coast of Norway to the south and north.

Andalsnes is one of the two main British landing places in central Norway and is about 100 miles south of the German-held port of Trondheim. The other major British point of debarkation is Namsos, about the same distance north of Trondheim.

It is from Andalspes that the British have been directing operations in the Dombas sector of the strategic Gudbrands Valley, where the Germans claimed a sweeping victory on Tuesday.

Text of Communique.

The text of today's army communique follows:

"Operations in Norway between Oslo and Trondheim have assumed a state of pursuit fights. The British are moving out head over heels in the region around Andalsnes. Enormous quantities of British supplies fell into the hands of German troops at Dombas.

"German vanguards are already forty kilometers (about twenty-five miles) southeast of Andalsnes. There 300 resisting Norwegians who were to cover the British retreat were taken prisoners. Under the impact of these events the Norwegian commander of the Moren and Romsdal regions offered to capitulate and ordered his troops to cease a hopeless resistance.

"The undestroyed railway line between Dombas and Ulsberg (south of Trondheim) is in our possession in its entire length. German troops which advanced from Bergen eastward and from the region north of Olso joined each other on the Bergen-Oslo rail line.

"The number of prisoners and the amount of booty is increasing steadily. No special events at Narvik and Trondheim.

"The air force continued successfully on schedule disturbing and destructive air attacks against enemy landing places. At Namsos enemy batteries also were attacked.

"Additional losses were inflicted on enemy naval forces. One cruiser sustained a hit on the after deck which caused a fire and detonation. One British merchant ship was sunk and six others severely damaged. Six British airplanes were shot down."

"There were no special events on the West Front."

The other communique said:

"A strong British naval unit composed partly of airplane carriers neared the Norwegian west coast May 1. Immediately on reception of this scouting report a squadron of German fighting planes was dispatched against it from their Norwegian base.

"Despite the enemy defense by pursuit planes and concentration of anti-aircraft fire from all the warships, the Germans unerringly carried out their orders and also shot down two enemy planes.

"One airplane carrier received a direct hit by a medium-caliber bomb forward. A large blaze and heavy smoke resulted from this

FRENCH BARE LOSS OF PATROL BOAT

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Also Reveal Destroyer Has Been Badly Damaged.

PARIS, May 2 (A. P.).—The French tonight announced officially the loss of a patrol boat and serious damage to a destroyer in a North Sea naval battle.

A communique added, however, that a French submarine had torpedoed a German U-boat.

The fighting was understood to have taken place within the last forty-eight hours.

LITTLE FIRING IN WEST

Occasional Exchanges Break Calm at the Front.

PARIS, May 2 (A. P.).—Only occasional exchanges between artillery batteries and "very little air activity" disturbed the Western Front yesterday, according to the French War Ministry's review today.

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Braving low clouds, French reconnaissance planes flew over the German lines, a ministry spokesman said, and a few German scouts were observed high over the Alsatian plains.

The artillery fire was confined to the Vosges sector.

Today's communique of the French high command said simply: "Nothing to report."

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BERLIN, May 2 (A. P.).—In its regular communique today the German high command said in part:

"There were no special events on the Western Front."

well aimed bombing. Also another airplane carrier was successfully hit with bombs. The exact effect could not be observed because of a smoke screen.

"Furthermore, one destroyer hit aft with bombs of medium caliber was brought to an immediate halt. The enemy units were scattered by this attack and most of the ships steamed full speed in a westerly course in the opposite direction.

"One German plane failed to return from this flight."

French Patrol Boat Lost And Destroyer Damaged

Paris Reports North Sea Fight, Says U-Boat Was Sunk

PARIS, May 2 (AP).—The French announced tonight the loss of one warship and serious damage to another in a North Sea naval battle. A communique added, however, that a French submarine had torpedoed a German U-boat.

The names of the lost ship, a patrol boat, and the destroyer which was damaged were not disclosed. The fighting was understood to have taken place within the last forty-eight hours.

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BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

BERLIN, MAY 2-(AP)-GERMAN TROOPS HOISTED THE NAZI WAR FLAG TODAY AT ANDALSNES, ON NORWAY'S RUGGED LOWER WEST COAST, AND THE REICH HAILED WITH UNDILUTED JOY WHAT IT CALLED THE "WILD FLIGHT" OF THE BRITISH FROM LOWER NORWAY.

A HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE TONIGHT SAID THE GERMAN FLAG WAS HOISTED AT 3 P.M., IN THE LANDING PORT ABANDONED BY THE BRITISH AFTER GERMAN TROOPS HAD TIRELESSLY PURSUIED THEIR ENEMIES TO THE SEA.

GOVERNMENT SPOKESMEN SAID THEY WERE NOT SURPRISED AT THIS ACTION, FORESHADOWED BY THE ANNOUNCEMENT OF BRITISH WITHDRAWAL BY BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN.

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CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT CAME AS GERMANS LEARNED FROM THE HIGH COMMAND THAT AN ALLIED "HEAD OVER HEELS" RETREAT HAD DELIVERED VIRTUALLY ALL OF SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL NORWAY INTO NAZI HANDS AND THAT GERMAN BOMBERS HAD RAINED NEW DESTRUCTION ON BRITISH SEA FORCES.

"WE LOOK SOON TO THE COMPLETE ABANDONMENT OF NORWAY BY THE ALLIES," DECLARED ONE AUTHORIZED COMMENTATOR.

TWICE TODAY THE HIGH COMMAND TOLD OF SEVERE AERIAL BLOWS TO BRITISH WARSHIPS IN NORWEGIAN WATERS, INCLUDING TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND A CRUISER.

IT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT GERMAN WARPLANES, ATTACKING A STRONG BRITISH NAVAL UNIT OFF THE NORWEGIAN WEST COAST WEDNESDAY, HAD STRUCK ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER SQUARELY AMIDSHIPS, CAUSING HEAVY FIRE AND SMOKE; FOUND THEIR TARGET ALSO ON ANOTHER CARRIER AND SCORED A HIT WITH A MEDIUM-WEIGHT BOMB ON A BRITISH DESTROYER.

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE GERMAN FLIERS DISPERSED THE BRITISH WARSHIPS. IT REPORTED TWO BRITISH WARPLANES SHOT DOWN AND SAID ONE GERMAN PLANE HAD FAILED TO RETURN.

ITS EARLIER COMMUNIQUE, ALSO COVERING WEDNESDAY'S OPERATIONS, SAID FIRE AND AN EXPLOSION HAD FOLLOWED A HIT ON A BRITISH CRUISER, A MERCHANT SHIP WAS SUNK, SIX OTHERS WERE SEVERELY DAMAGED AND SIX BRITISH AIRPLANES WERE SHOT DOWN.

"ONCE AGAIN OUR HIGH COMMAND HAS PROVEN ITS COMMUNIQUES ARE ABSOLTELY TRUSTWORTHY," ONE AUTHORIZED COMMENTATOR OBSERVED JUBILANTLY OF THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER'S DISCLOSURE.

"ONLY MR.CHAMBERLAIN DOES NOT TELL THE FULL STORY. WHEN HE SAYS THE WITHDRAWAL (FROM ANDALSNES) OCCURRED WITHOUT LOSSES WE CAN ONLY LAUGH AND REFER HIM TO TODAY'S GERMAN COMMUNIQUE."

(CHAMBERLAIN TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THAT "WE HAVE NOW WITHDRAWN THE WHOLE OF OUR FORCES FROM ANDALSNES UNDER THE VERY NOSES OF GERMAN PLANES WITHOUT, SO FAR AS I AM AWARE, LOSING A SINGLE MAN IN THIS OPERATION."

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(HE ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE ALLIES THUS WERE ABANDONING THEIR ATTEMPT TO TAKE GERMAN-HELD TRONDHEIM FROM THE SOUTH.)

THE GERMAN COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED BEFORE CHAMBERLAIN SPOKE, REPORTED THAT "OPERATIONS IN NORWAY BETWEEN OSLO AND TRONDHEIM HAVE ASSUMED A STATE OF PURSUIT FLIGHTS."

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"THE BRITISH ARE MOVING OUT HEAD OVER HEELS IN THE REGION AROUND ANDALSNES," IT SAID. "ENORMOUS QUANTITIES OF BRITISH SUPPLIES FELL INTO THE HANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS AT DOMBAS.

"GERMAN VANGUARDS ALREADY ARE 40 KILOMETERS (ABOUT 25 MILES) SOUTHEAST OF ANDALSNES. THERE, 300 RESISTING NORWEGIANS WHO WERE TO COVER THE BRITISH RETREAT WERE TAKEN PRISONER. UNDER THE IMPACT OF THESE EVENTS THE NORWEGIAN COMMANDER OF THE MOREN AND ROMSDAL REGIONS OFFERED TO CAPITULATE AND ORDERED HIS TROOPS TO CEASE A HOPELESS RESISTANCE."

AUTHORIZED GERMAN SOURCES, DECLARING THAT THE BRITISH RETREAT HAD BEEN IN DISORDERLY FASHION AND HAD ENTAILED LOSSES, SAID THEY CONSIDERED CHAMBERLAIN'S INTIMATION THAT FIGHTING HAS BEEN ABANDONED ONLY SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM AN ATTEMPT TO SUGAR COAT A BITTER PILL.

"THE BRITISH GENERAL STAFF," ONE COMMENATOR SAID, "EVIDENTLY HAS

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"THE BRITISH GENERAL STAFF," ONE COMMENTATOR SAID, "EVIDENTLY HAS REALIZED THAT IT CANNOT ACCOMPLISH ANYTHING IN NORWAY SO THE PRIME MINISTER IS PREPARING THE PUBLIC GRADUALLY FOR COMPLETE WITHDRAWAL.

"WITH THE WEATHER IMPROVING IN NORWAY, THE BRITISH FLEET WILL SOON CONSIDER IT THE BETTER PART OF WIDSOM TO ABANDON ITS POSITION BEFO

CONSIDER IT THE BETTER PART OF WISDOM TO ABANDON ITS POSITION BEFORE NARVIK ALSO.

"THE LATEST INFORMATION REACHING THE HIGH COMMAND INDICATES THAT WE HAVE SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED EVEN THE LARGER AIRCRAFT CARRIERS. THAT MEANS THE BRITISH AIR FORCE CANNOT COMPETE WITH US IN NORWAY. SO WE LOOK SOON TO THE COMPLETE ABANDONMENT OF NORWAY BY THE ALLIES."

EXCEPT FOR "ISOLATED, UNIMPORTANT NESTS OF RESISTANCE," DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID, VIRTUALLY ALL NORWAY SOUTH OF A LINE FROM THE SWEDISH FRONTIER WESTWARD TO STEINKJER, ON THE COAST 50 MILES NORTH OF TRONDHEIM, IS IN GERMANY'S POSSESSION.

BESIDES THE NAZI LAND CONNECTION BETWEEN OSLO AND TRONDHEIM, DNB SAID, THE GERMANS ALSO HAVE LINKED BERGEN AND OSLO, NORWAY'S TWO LARGEST CITIES, BY RAILROAD, MOPPING UP NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE AS THEY ADVANCED.

MILITARY EXPERTS, MEANWHILE, DECLARED THAT BRITISH-NORWEGIAN FORCES "NO LONGER PRESENTED A DIFFICULT MILITARY PROBLEM EITHER IN THE ANDALSNES REGION OR AT DOMBAS, 56 MILES TO THE EAST, WHERE THE BRITISH HAD HELD AN IMPORTANT RAILROAD JUNCTION.

THERE WERE NO REPORTS OF FIGHTING AT STEINKJER, WHERE THE BRITISH PRESUMABLY STILL WERE ENTRENCHED MIDWAY BETWEEN TRONDHEIM AND NAMSOS, ANOTHER BRITISH DEBARKATION POINT 100 MILES NORTH OF THE GERMAN-HELD PORT.

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(EDS: TEXTS OF GERMAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUES WERE CARRIED IN THE DAY REPORT.)

WE516PED

ITALY'S PEACE ASSURANCE TO U. S. LIMITED

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Ciano Reported to Have Promised No War-like Acts for 10 Days.

ROME COLD TO FLEET MOVES

Hears Phillips Hinted U. S. May Keep Its Ships Out of Mediterranean.

ROME, May 2 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William Phillips has received only limited assurances of Italy's peaceful intentions from Foreign Minister Count Ciano, reliable political informants reported tonight, as official Italians expressed indifference at Allied precautionary measures in the Mediterranean, including the dispatch of a battle fleet to Egypt.

Mr. Phillips was reassured today by Count Ciano that Italy contemplates no war-like moves within the next ten days, it was reported.

British Prime Minister Chamberlain's announcement that the British and French battle fleets are in the eastern Mediterranean were reenforced by extraordinary defense measures in Egypt and the calling of ten classes of reserve officers to the colors by Greece.

Diplomats interpreted these developments as an emphatic warning that Great Britain and her Allies

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are prepared to combat any Italian attempt to profit from the Allied set-back in Scandinavia.

Hint by U. S. Rumored.

A report was circulated in foreign quarters here that Ambassador Phillips had indicated that the United States might keep her merchant ships out of the Mediterranean in view of this week's British action keeping her commercial shipping out of that sea. This report, however, was without confirmation either in American or Italian circles.

[The State Department in Washington insisted late today that there was no basis for the rumor of a warning to Rome.]

On being interviewed on the latest Allies naval move, one high Fascist commented that "if the British feel their ships are safer at Alexandria out of range of German bombs, it is Britain's affair, not ours."

Britain Seen Preparing.

Similar feelings were expressed over Britain's move Tuesday in routing commercial shipping around Africa instead of permitting it to use the shorter Suez Canal route through the Mediterranean.

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But in foreign circles, already made anxious by Britain's earlier precautionary move this new action was taken as a further sign of Britain's preparedness for any eventuality.

General preparedness was the order of the day in both southeastern Europe and the Mediterranean.

Egypt Cancels Leaves.

Egypt canceled all army and police leaves and placed all strategic points under armed guard.

Greece called up ten classes of army reserve officers.

Italian and German diplomats in Belgrade and elsewhere told the Balkan States that these Powers intend no aggression against them. This helped alleviate the feeling, especially strong in Yugoslavia, that Italy is planning a thrust, but it was no curb on military preparedness in any of the Balkan countries.

Before Mr. Chamberlain made his speech, tension had eased somewhat following a conference between Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano and Ambassador Phillips. Phillips was understood to have received assurance that Yugoslavia would be safe from any Italian action in the near future.

Twice in Two Days.

Most diplomats seemed to accept the Italian assurances, both those made by Count Ciano in his second talk with Mr. Phillips in two days and those given the Ambassador yesterday by Premier Mussolini when Il Duce was said to have told Mr. Phillips that Italy planned no war move for the present.

However, the diplomats remained on the alert. The Yugoslav legation continued to examine carefully all applications for visas to visit that country.

Shortly after Mr. Phillips's visit to Ciano, he conferred with French Ambassador Francois-Poncet, Soviet Charge d'Affaires Leon Helfand and Polish Ambassador-General Boleslaw Wieniwa-Dlugoszowski.

In the face of conflicting rumors, it was widely believed that Italy is delaying any possible action until it sees how the war is developing, particularly in Scandinavia.

Spain Comes to Fore.

Speculation as to what part Italy might play in the future activities of the various Powers in the Mediterranean, already spurred by Mr. Chamberlain's announcement, was given further interest by the recent passage, through Rome of a Spanish air mission to Germany.

[Such a mission arrived in Berlin Wednesday.]

Spain is believed to be tied up closely with the Germans and Italians still, and it has been the Spanish and Italian claim for some time that Britain's stronghold at Gibraltar should be returned to Spain.

The close relations between Italy and Germany were emphasized once more in the announcement today that King Victor Emmanuel and the Queen will open the annual exposition of the German Academy of Fine Arts on May 11.

Meanwhile today the Italian Communications Minister, Giovanni Host-Venturi, informer Premier Mussolini that Italy was within sight of her goal of filling her whole need for foreign coal by overland imports from Germany. He reported that these imports totaled 986,000 tons in April, only slightly under the 1,000,000 tons a month which Italy must buy.

An agreement to increase Italy's land importations of German coal was signed in March after the British blockade had shut off shipmets by sea.

Foreign circles already had been made anxious by Britain's diverting her shipping from the Mediterranean as a precautionary step.

Ambassador Phillips, it was learned, called on Count Ciano at the request of the State Department in Washington, and not, as had previously been reported, at the request of Ciano.

It was assumed the Ambassador's second call arose from his conference with Premier Mussolini yesterday.

Yugoslavia Safe Now

In yesterday's conference Mussolini indicated he had no war intentions for the present, and today Ciano is understood to have let it be understood Yugoslavia is safe from any Italian action in the near future.

These assurances were limited, however.

The slight easing of tension that followed first reports of these conversations was succeeded by the radio announcement of British and French fleet movements in the Mediterranean, and the uneasiness revived.

Tonight, Mussolini's newspaper, *Il Popolo D'Italia*, indicated its opinion that Italy's attitude is none of the United States' business.

"Italy already is in the conflict, from the first day," said the paper. "As for quitting its position of waiting, this is an affair which concerns only him (Mussolini). He has the responsibility of guiding and safeguarding the fortunes of the Italian people."

One unconfirmed report circulated in foreign quarters said the American Ambassador had indicated the United States might, like Britain, keep her merchant ships out of the Mediterranean in view of the latest British

"THAT IS WHY WE CAN NOT BE PACIFISTIC AND SO IF THE HOUR COMES WE WILL ALL BE AFOOT UNDER IL DUCE'S ORDERS; HE WILL LEAD US UNFAILINGLY TO VICTORY."

...LATEST BRITISH ACTION.

(IF THE BRITISH DIVERSION OF OF SHIPPING WERE INTENDED AS A THREAT TO CUT OFF ITALIAN SUPPLIES, OBSERVERS POINTED OUT THAT ITALY IS WELL ABLE TO CARRY HER FOREIGN TRADE IN HER OWN BOTTOMS. HER MERCHANT TONNAGE TOTALED 2,579,000 TONS IN 1938, RANKING SIXTH IN THE WORLD AND NEXT TO GERMANY.)

CONCERNING THE POSITION OF ALLIED BATTLEFRONTS, "IF THE THE BRITISH FEEL THEIR SHIPS ARE SAFER AT ALEXANDRIA OUT OF RANGE OF GERMAN BOMBS, IT IS BRITAIN'S AFFAIR, NOT OURS."

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ROBERTO FARINACCI, MEMBER OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUCIL AND DIRECTOR OF THE NEWSPAPER IL REGIME FASCISTA, IN AN ADDRESS AT CREMONA DECLARED "ITALY CAN NOT SLEEP ON ITS LAURELS."

SPEAKING BEFORE THE FASCIST FEDERATION OF CREMONA PRIOR TO THE DEPARTURE OF 600 FARM WORKERS FOR GERMANY TO HEPL HARVEST CROPS, FARINACCI SAID ROME LOST HER POWER WHEN SHE PERMITTED A "PACIFIST SPIRIT" TO REVAIL.

EGYPT CANCELS ALL LEAVES IN ARMED FORCES

Italian Ambassador Stirs Interest by Surprise Call on Roosevelt.

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PHILLIPS SEES CIANO AGAIN

Nazi Diplomats Join Forces With Fascists in Effort to Allay Fear in Balkans.

BULLETIN.

CAIRO, Egypt, May 2 (A. P.).—In the face of Anglo-Italian tension, army and police leaves were cancelled today and all strategic points placed under armed guard throughout Egypt, bound by military alliance to Great Britain.

Premier Aly Maher Pasha, after conferring with the British Ambassador, Sir Miles Lampson, and defense chiefs, said that the situation is serious but that there "is no occasion for immediate alarm," and the Defense Minister, Saleh Harb Pasha, said that Egypt is ready for any eventuality.

A bill providing the death penalty for spies and traitors was introduced in Parliament.

WASHINGTON, May 2 (A. P.).—Prince Ascanio Colonna, the Italian Ambassador, conferred for fifteen minutes today with Sumner Welles, after which Mr. Welles, acting as Secretary of State, escorted him to the White House for a talk with President Roosevelt.

The conversations, coming a day after the Rome conference between the American Ambassador, William Phillips, and Premier Mussolini, created a stir of interest in the State Department.

ROME, May 2 (A. P.).—The announcement that a British and French battle fleet was in the Mediterranean today revived tension which earlier had been relieved by Italian disclaimers of any intentions of going to way immediately.

Shortly before Prime Minister Chamberlain's statement in the House of Commons concerning the British fleet, United States Ambassador William Phillips was understood to have received from Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano assurances that Yugoslavia was safe from any Italian action in the near future.

Mr. Chamberlain said that the Allied battle fleet was in the eastern basin of the Mediterranean on its way to Alexandria, Egypt.

This was regarded in foreign circles as further indication that Britain is preparing for any eventuality.

Mr. Phillips's visit to Count Ciano was his second in two days. The Ambassador called at the Foreign Ministery yesterday after having seen Premier Mussolini, who, it is said, assured him that Italy did not plan any war move for the present.

Although nothing was made known at the American embassy, it was said in political circles that Germany wanted to keep all the Balkan countries, including Yugoslavia, at peace as sources of supply for the Nazis. It was explained that Italy, as an ally of Germany, would adhere to this policy, which she has followed since the outbreak of the war.

Yugoslav circles were said to feel reassured and Allied circles also showed signs of an easier attitude.

The French Ambassador, Andre Francois-Poncet, consulted with Mr. Phillips today after the American envoy had returned from his interview with Count Ciano.

Fear Seems Dispelled.

British diplomats in Rome were reported reliably to have been unaware of the rerouting of British Mediteranean shipping before the announcemet was made in London the night before last. This precautionary measure was believed to have been taken as long ago as last week, when the pro-German tone of the Italian press was at its height.

Premier Mussolini himself was understood to have given Mr. Phillips the clear impression yesterday that Italy would make no war move within the next ten days at least. There was an impression that the future of Italy's non-belligerent policy after that was less certain although it seemed to depend on the turn which events might take elsewhere.

Today's conversation took place at Count Ciano's request, whereas Il Duce had received Mr. Phillips yesterday at the American's request.

In both instances the talks were described as exchanges of information and viewpoints on the general war situation.

Meanwhile today the Italian Communications Minister, Giovanni Host-Venturi, informer Premier Mussolini that Italy was within sight of her goal of filling her whole need for foreign coal by overland imports from Germany. He reported that these imports totaled 986,000 tons in April, only slightly under the 1,000,000 tons a month which Italy must buy.

An agreement to increase Italy's land importations of German coal was signed in March after the British blockade had shut off shipmets by sea.

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Balkan Capitals Assured.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 2 (A. P.).—Italian and German diplomats today assured the Yugoslav Government that any fears of aggression by these countries against the Balkan States are groundless. Similar assurances were reported delivered to other Balkan capitals.

These assurances seemed to produce a feeling of created security in southeastern Europe, especially in Yugoslavia, where there had been much tension recently over the possibility of an Italian thrust. The full force of Italian and German propaganda organizations was put behind the diplomatic moves to allay the tension. The Italians and Germans laid the Balkans' alarm to the British, and accused Great Britain of trying to divert attention "from reverses in Norway." They cited the suspension of British Mediterranean shipping to back up this charge.

The Balkan countries continued all their military precautions, however, despite the assurances. They felt the situation might change at any moment.

The British Ambassador to Turkey was en route to Sofia, Bulgaria, meanwhile, to confer with the British Minister there.

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Greece Calls Reserve Officers.

ATHENS, May 2 (A. P.).—Greece today called up ten classes of reserve army officers for active serv-

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ice as tension increased over Italy's possible plans in the Mediterranean. The officers were ordered to report for duty on Sunday next.

The call to the colors followed a May Day speech by Premier John Metaxas declaring that Greece is "strong and united in this most formidable of all wars, which will decide the destinies of mankind for many centuries."

Speaking at Piraeus Mr. Metaxas disclosed that the Government was negotiating with "a great friendly Power" which is engaging great numbers of unemployed Greek workmen.

Identified as France.

Although Mr. Metaxas failed to identify the nation, informed spokesmen said it was France who wanted thousands of Greeks to work in French war industries, in the mines and on farms.

[The Allies have both given Greece pledges similar to those made to Rumania that any threat to her independence or territorial integrity would bring Allied assistance. Ever since Premier Mussolini occupied Albania in April, 1939, the Greeks have feared that he might strike on eastward to take Salonika and obtain a foothold on the Ægean.]

French Are Optimistic.

PARIS, May 2 (A. P.).—The French press showed cautious optimism today in its reaction to the talk between Premier Mussolini and Ambassador William Phillips at Rome yesterday.

L'Intransigeant, in quoting Rome reports that Mussolini was believed to have given Mr. Phillips to understand that Italy isn't thinking of abandoning her non-belligerency for the time being, emphasized the last four words.

The situation, L'Intransigeant commented, "is not fully clarified" inasmuch as Il Duce gave only temporary assurances.

Paris-Soir declared that, regardless of the reported assurances, "there remains the possibility of new, brusque decisions."

For Appeasing Italy.

LONDON, May 2 (A. P.).—Lord Beaverbrook's London Evening Standard declared today that the main purpose of diplomatic effort "must be to limit our enemies." Appealing for better relations with Soviet Russia and Italy, it said: "We cannot expect to dictate an absolute blockade."

"We would be foolish to jeopardize the prospect" of influencing Russia in the Baltic and Balkan areas, the Evening Standard said, "by rigid insistence that no trade agreement can be made with her unless she forbids export of her own manufactures to Germany. We do not seek to enforce such a provision on Holland, Belgium or even the United States."

Britain Orders Ships Home Via Suez From Italy

Word Believed Sent to All in Mediterranean to Avoid Gibraltar in Getting Out

By The Associated Press

GENOA, Italy, May 2.—British merchant ships in Italian ports were ordered tonight to sail with all possible speed for England by way of the Suez Canal, avoiding Gibraltar. It was believed that the urgent instructions were transmitted to all British merchantmen in the Mediterranean.

Ships anchored at the crowded port of Genoa were the first to receive the order. Four British vessels were here at the time. One sailed at once and the others prepared to weigh anchor by morning.

The order, coming on the heels of an order one day earlier that all British lifeline shipping avoid the Mediterranean by rounding the Cape of Good Hope at the southern tip of Africa, reflected increasing international tension. Concurrently, British and French naval forces were concentrating in the eastern Mediterranean.

The Dutch destroyer Van Galen received an order from home to proceed immediately to Dutch territorial waters. It left tonight.

There was no immediate explanation for routing the ships homeward by the much longer way of Suez, a voyage of 15,128 miles to Southampton, instead of through the straits of British-fortified Gibraltar, which would cut the distance to 2,000 miles. Nor was there any apparent change in Italy's professed attitude of indifference toward the British precautions.

The first British ship to sail from here was the 10,640-ton Llandovery Castle, which left with 150 passengers for Durban, South Africa. The other British ships were the Switzerland, 1,291 tons; the Baltara, 3,292 tons, and the Alex, 3,907 tons.

The steamers Switzerland, Baltara and Alex are expected to leave shortly.

The ships, by sailing via the Suez Canal, were taking the long way around, going by way of the Cape of Good Hope instead of via the more direct route past Gibraltar.

Route Is 13,000 Miles Longer

The route the English ships would have to take through the Suez Canal and then around Africa past Cape Town to Southampton, England, is approximately 15,000 miles. The route via Gibraltar to Southampton is about 2,000 miles.

The United States steamer Excalibur left Genoa on her regularly scheduled sailing for New York with twenty-four American refugees from Norway and Denmark among her passengers.

A large group of other Americans fleeing the Scandinavian war zone are expected to embark for New York Sunday aboard the liner Manhattan.

All May Have Gotten Orders

London, May 2 (AP)—British sources tonight said all British ships in the Mediterranean probably have received orders, similar to those to ships at Genoa, to sail for England.

There was no explanation here why the ships reported sailing from Genoa were taking the Suez route unless their destination was an African port as in the case of the Llandovery Castle.

U. S. FEELS ITALY WILL AVOID WAR

Envoy and Welles Call at White House for Talk.

WASHINGTON, May 2 (A. P.).—A governmental belief that Italy was not on the brink of entering the European war was implied at the State Department today after conferences embracing President Roosevelt and Premier Mussolini's Ambassador. Talking to the press after receiving Prince Colonna, the Italian envoy, and visiting the White House with Prince Colonna, Acting Secretary of State Sumner Welles refused to comment directly on Italy's attitude toward belligerency.

Mr. Welles, however, did assert that the State Department was giving no consideration whatever to the idea of warning Americans in Italy to get out. This was taken by his hearers as indirect confirmation of press dispatches from Rome that Premier Mussolini had assured American Ambassador William Phillips yesterday that Italy was not contemplating going to war.

Repeated warnings to Americans in other European countries have been given whenever the State Department or American embassies and legations abroad had any reason to believe that war might overtake them. While the talks were going on in Washington, there came word from Rome that Yugoslavia had received assurances that it was safe from any Italian action in the near future.

BALKAN STATES REASSURED BY ITALY, GERMANY

Rome And Berlin Diplomats Insist Aggression Fears Are Unfounded

But Nations There Weigh Import Of Several Disturbing Factors

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, May 2—Reassured by Germany and Italy that Balkan fears of aggression were unfounded, but nevertheless aware that the situation may change at any moment, the capitals of southeastern Europe tonight weighed the import of several disturbing developments.

German diplomats officially assured Balkan officials that there was no "real peril" to themselves except some attempted intervention by the Allies which would provoke German action as in Norway.

Hope To Keep Area Peaceful

The Germans argued that it was to their interest to keep southeastern Europe peaceful and productive.

Italian diplomats said there was no reason to believe that Italy intended in the immediate future to change from her status of a non-belligerent ally of Germany.

While these quieting words bolstered the assurances reported given United States Ambassador William Phillips in Rome, the news that the British and French war fleets were steaming through the eastern Mediterranean was an upsetting influence.

Greece Calls Up Reservists

Greece, aware that an Italian thrust might be aimed from Italian-occupied Albania toward Saloniki on the Ægean, suddenly called up ten classes of reserve army officers for active service.

Greece, like Turkey, has received pledges of British and French assistance.

Along the Danube other countries continued their defense preparations. Among these was Yugoslavia, who a few days ago heard reports of German troop concentrations near her northern frontier, and of Italian precautions at Fiume and Trieste, cities near the Yugoslav border.

The British Ambassador to Turkey traveled to Sofia, Bulgaria, to confer with the British Minister there.

Look To Russia

In Bulgaria and Yugoslavia there were new indications of a tendency to look toward Russia as a balancing influence.

The Bulgarian Parliament ratified a commercial treaty with the Soviet.

Yugoslavia is negotiating a trade treaty with Russia, announced that a new steamship line between Dalmatia, on the Adriatic, and Odessa, in the Black Sea, was being established.

Several Arabian States May Settle Differences

Beirut, Lebanon, May 2 (AP)—A possible settlement of long-standing differences between Arabia's several reigning princes was foreseen today in reports from Amman in Transjordan.

If accomplished, a coalition of Arabian states would unify the whole eastern coastline of the Red Sea, a vital link in the British Empire lifeline through the Mediterranean.

French news agency dispatches asserted that "well-informed sources" in Amman said Emir Talal, Crown Prince of Transjordan, is en route to Sanaa, capital of Yemen, to see the Iman of Yemen.

They will be joined there, these sources said, by King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia, who since the World War has been the "strong man" and chief spokesman of the thirty-nine-year-old movement to forge one united Arabian state out of the vast desert spaces.

"Existing circumstances" were quoted by the Amman sources as making necessary a union of the various kingdoms.

BRITISH ALLY, ON GUARD AT THE
EGYPT, ANOTHER BR
SUEZ CANAL, TOOK EMERGENCY MEASURES, CANCELLING ARMS AND
POLICE LEAVES AND PLACING EVERY
UNDER STRICT GUARD.
STEPS WERE TAKEN TO INTRODUCE THE DEATH
PENALTY FOR SPYING. PREMIER ALY MAHER PASHA CONFERRED WITH

BELGRADE - MAY 2 1940

BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR MILES LAMPSON AND DEFENSE CHIEFS. HE SAID THAT WHILE THE SITUATION WAS SERIOUS, THERE WAS NO "OCCASION FOR IMMEDIATE ALARM."

~~RIVER IN THE BALKANS, OTHER~~
ALONG THE DANUBE THE OTHER COUNTRIES CONTINUED THEIR DEFENSE PREPARATIONS. ~~INCLUDING YUGOSLAVIA, CONTINUED THEIR DEFENSE PREPARATIONS.~~ AMONG THESE WAS YUGOSLAVIA, WHO A FEW DAYS AGO HEARD REPORTS OF GERMAN TROOP ~~CONCENTRAT CONCENTRAT~~ CONCENTRATIONS NEAR HER NORTHERN FRONTIER, AND OF ITALIAN PRECAUTIONS AT FIUME AND TRIESTE, CITIES NEAR THE YUGOSLAV BORDER.

THE BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO TURKEY TRAVELED TO SOFIA, BULGARIA, TO CONFER WITH THE BRITISH MINISTER THERE.

~~REPORTS~~ FROM THE NEAR EAST CAME INDICATION THAT A COALITION OF ARABIAN STATES IS BEING ATTEMPTED, A STEP WHICH IF SUCCESSFUL WOULD UNIFY THE WHOLE ~~EASTERN COAST~~ COUNTRY EAST OF THE RED SEA, A LINK OF IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE "LIFELINE."

IT WAS REPORTED EMIR TALAL, CROWN PRINCE OF TRANSJORDAN WAS EN ROUTE TO SANAA TO ~~SEE~~, CAPITAL OF YEMEN, TO SEE THE IMAN OF YEMEN, AND W OULD BE JOINED THERE BY KING IBN SAUD OF SAUDI ARABIA IN ~~DISCUSSIONS~~

Army Won't Get Chamberlain Aids

LONDON, May 2 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain snapped "Yes, sir," in reply to a question in the House of Commons today whether it was his intention to retain in the Government ministers under 40 years of age who are fit and eligible for military service.

BRITAIN EXPANDING AIR RAID DEFENSES

Calls for Quarter-million More Rescue Workers.

LONDON, May 2 (A. P.).—Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, issued an appeal today for 250,000 more Air Raid Precaution volunteers, pointing to the "lesson" of the German bombing plane's disastrous crash at Clacton on Tuesday night in which two civilians were killed and more than 150 injured. The bomber's crew of four men also were killed.

In other ways the nation was being warned anew of the dangers of air raids. Hotels, for instance, distributed fresh cards reminding residents how to reach air raid shelters.

Scotland Yard Puts Curb On Pacifist Propaganda

Moves as Anderson Plans for Guarded, Limited Action

LONDON, MAY 2 (A. P.).—Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security, told the House of Commons today that he was considering "guarded, limited provision" to enable restrictive action to be taken against propaganda deliberately designed to impede the national war effort.

Earlier it was learned that Scotland Yard had served summonses on five members and officials of the Peace Pledge Union for the publication of a pacifist poster.

Sir John informed Commons on April 25 that he was considering further defense measures against "fifth column" subversive activities and that he was keeping an eye on the Communist party and the Peace Pledge Union.

BUDAPEST NAZI IRKED

Reported Challenging Cabinet Member to a Duel.

BUDAPEST, May 2 (A. P.).—The Minister of the Interior, Ferenc Keresztes-Fischer, was today reported challenged to a duel by Kalman Hubay, Fuehrer of the Hungarian Nazi party, as the result of an angry Parliamentary debate.

Hubay was said to have sent two deputies to demand "chivalrous satisfaction" from the Minister, whom he blamed for the arrest and prosecution of another Nazi deputy.

The Minister told Hubay on the floor of Parliament late yesterday: "Because of you I feel anxiety for Hungary."

Hubay delivered a bitter attack against the Government of Count Pal Teleki, calling it "the nation's misfortune."

Wooderson Resigns in London

LONDON, May 2 (AP).—Sydney Charles Wooderson, twenty-five-year-old British distance runner, resigned today from the war-time auxiliary fire service following a dispute over his request for additional leave for athletic training. Mr. Wooderson said he was registered for military service and wanted to join the Royal Air Force.

Czech Fortifications Used to Train Nazis

PARIS, May 2 (A. P.).—The news service of the Czech National Committee reported today that Germany, after starting to destroy the "Czech Maginot Line," now is restoring part of the fortifications to train her troops for action on the western front.

The news service said the Czechs' former bastions in the Sudeten Mountains and France's own Maginot Line are of the same type and asserted that in the region of Kraliky, on the former German-Bohemian border, German soldiers are being trained night and day.

By the Munich accord of September 29, 1938, part of the Czech defense system fell into Germany's hands.

Britain Bars Flour for Animals

LONDON, May 2 (AP).—Use of flour or any milled wheat product for anything but human food will be prohibited after May 6 except under special license, the Ministry of Food announced today. The order affects dog, livestock and poultry foods.

Nazis List Bicycles As Part of War Booty

BERLIN, May 2 (A. P.).—Two thousand bicycles were listed today as part of the booty captured by German forces in Norway from Allied and Norwegian troops.

Spanish Air Mission Arrives in Berlin

BERLIN, May 2 (A. P.).—A commission of six Spanish aviation experts headed by Gen. Barron, the Under-Secretary for Air, has arrived in Berlin, it was revealed today.

Informed Spanish spokesmen said that general aviation questions were being discussed. The commission is scheduled to see the German Air Minister, Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, in the course of the visit, which is expected to last a week.

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Nazis Claim to Rule Bulk of Norse People

OSLO, May 2 (A. P.).—All but 400,000 of Norway's population of 2,800,000 are in the effectively occupied area over which the German-appointed Norwegian Administration Council has been given authority, it was announced today.

The remaining 400,000 Norwegians are scattered through some 80,000 square miles of chiefly mountainous, non-productive territory, almost all of which lies north of Trondheim.

PARRY PROMOTED

Attacker of Graf Spee Heads New Zealand Fleet.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 2 (A. P.).—Capt. William Parry, commanding the cruiser Achilles, the first warship to engage the German pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee in the battle off the coast of Uruguay last December, was appointed commodore of the New Zealand Naval Division today and the first member of the naval board.

BUENOS AIRES, May 2 (A. P.).—The Argentine Minister of the Interior, Diogenes Taboada, was reported today to have accepted in principle the German embassy's suggestion that the more than 150 members of the crew of the scuttled German pocket-battleship Admiral Graf Spee, now quartered in the naval arsenal here, be distributed among German business concerns which have offered to employ them.

The crew members would be placed in groups of from twenty to thirty each in German-owned factories, but Senor Taboada was said to be insisting that no dismissals be made to make room for the Germans.

Greenland Problem

Danish Group Coming To Discuss Island Interests With U. S. Officials

Copenhagen, May 2 ((AP) via radio). A special delegation representing the Danish Government will soon leave for the United States to discuss with the American Government Danish interests in Greenland.

Since the German occupation of Denmark, the United States has established a consulate in Greenland, a Danish possession.

German "Spy Center" Raided Near Rumanian Royal Palace

Number Of German And Polish Refugees Arrested In Bucharest—Wireless Set Also Found

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, *Friday*, May 3—A German "espionage center" was raided today in the basement of a building in the heart of the Rumanian capital near the Royal Palace.

A wireless sending and receiving outfit was confiscated and many Germans and Polish refugees were arrested.

Following the raid, it was learned unofficially that wholesale expulsion of a great number of Polish refugees would begin today.

Meanwhile it was reported from Sibiu, in Transylvania, that the Rumanian bureau of espionage had arrested and expelled a large number of German army officers.

In Sibiu, which is the capital of an area populated largely by Saxons, there was a great number of arrests. Many Germans accused of sheltering German army officers were expelled from the country.

Officials declined to disclose the number of arrests in the Bucharest raid and declined to state what action would be taken against the prisoners.

The Polish arrests followed recent charges that Polish refugees had been selling to German agents passports which had been obtained by the Poles for passage to France.

NEW YORKERS LAND IN FRENCH PRISON

Two Medical Students Lose Way at Lausanne.

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, May 2 (A. P.).—Two American medical students at Lausanne University who went rowing on Sunday on Lake Leman, were tonight the bewildered central figures of an "incident." They sat dejectedly in a French military prison while Swiss officials and the American consular authorities tried to obtain their release.

The students were Paul Lustwig and Antony Aragona, both 25 years old and both New Yorkers.

They arrived at Lausanne ten days ago. On Sunday they went rowing and a storm blew them to the southern shore.

After a rest on the beach, they blundered through the underbrush until French bayonets halted them. They had landed on a well-known "spy trail" by which German agents attempt to reach France and they had no identification.

According to the United States Consulate in Geneva, a military magistrate sentenced them to a month in prison and 100 francs ($1.90) fine for trying to enter France illegally. The consulate officials said they "hoped" the French would release the pair "within a few days."

The American Consul at Lyon took the matter up with the French police Prefecture at Thonon-les-Bains, where the youths are held, but said it might take a week to get them out of jail.

Man Found In Station With 'Offensive Weapon' As Royalty Arrives

London, *Friday*, May 3 (AP)—It was disclosed early today that a man was arrested last night at Euston railway station and charged with possessing an "offensive weapon" shortly before King George VI and Queen Elizabeth arrived from Lancashire.

The identity of the prisoner was not disclosed but he was scheduled to appear at Clerkenwell Police Court today.

The return of the King and Queen from a tour of arms factories in Lancashire was otherwise uneventful. The customary crowd had assembled to greet them at the station.

WEDDELL IN MADRID

Envoy Won't Sail for U. S. Till Next Tuesday.

MADRID, May 2 (A. P.).—The American Ambassador to Spain, Alexander Weddell, announced today that he and Mrs. Weddell would fly to Lisbon, Portugal, and sail from there on Tuesday next on the Italian liner Roma for a month's leave in the United States.

The Ambassador, explaining that he had not been called home to report, said he had requested the leave because he was anxious "get back home, get the feel of things and find out what the State Department is thinking."

He expects to return to Madrid by the end of June.

Commander Ben H. Wyatt, naval attache for air, will fly the Ambassador and his wife to Lisbon.

Ambassador Weddell had been reported aboard the liner Rex when she sailed from Genoa, Italy, on Tuesday. Apparently he changed his bookings.

Pius Scores Thirst for Power

Pope Says Covetousness Has Brought On War Now Raging in Europe.

VATICAN CITY, May 2 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII blamed "excessive human covetousness and thirst for power" for the war raging in Europe in speaking briefly at St. Peter's today at the canonization of two saints.

Men, blinded by these passions, have "repudiated the laws of God" in loosing the horrors of war, he said.

In approving the canonization of the two saints, the Pope appealed to them to intercede with God on behalf of mankind for the restoration of unity, concord and "the counsels of peace."

First Canonized by Pius XII.

Those added to the canon of saints were a French nun and a humble Italian girl, the first persons to be canonized by the present Pope.

The sainted women were Marie Euphrasia Pelletier, who founded the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, and Gemma Galgani, who was noted for her stigmata, or marks corresponding to the wounds of Christ.

Today's ceremonies will be followed by a series of beatifications, preliminary steps toward canonization, during the next two months. Among five persons to be declared blessed will be another French nun, Mother Philippine Rose Duchesne, who introduced the Society of the Sacred Heart in the United States and who died at St. Charles, Mo. Her beatification is scheduled for May 12.

Trumpets Sound Pope's Entry.

The great church of St. Peter's sparkled with the brilliance of thousands of electric candles for today's ceremony. Twelve thousand lights glistened in 600 chandeliers especially hung in the naves, while other thousands shone from 170 immense candelabra.

Thousands of nuns, priests and laymen crowded the basilica to see the Pope enter on the Sedia Gestatoris, or portable throne. Six silver trumpets heralded the approach of the pontifical procession, in which marched Cardinals, Bishops and uniformed officers of the Papal Guards.

Seated on a throne near the central altar, the Pope was approached by a Cardinal and two other priests who thrice petitioned him to declare the blessed women saints.

On the third request, the Pope arose, put on this three-tiered crown and pronounced in Latin the words that created St. Marie Euphrasia and St. Gemma.

After mass the Pope bestowed his apostolic blessing on the congregation, the trumpets sounded and he was borne to his apartments.

Marie Euphrasia Pelletier was born in 1796 at Noirmoutier, France, and at the age of 18 years joined the order of Our Lady of the Charity of the Refuge. Some years later she was made superior of the house at Tours, then founded a chapter at Angers and petitioned the Pope to make it the motherhouse of the whole order.

She was accused of disobedience, ambition and innovations, and, although upheld by the Pope, was forced to found a new order, the Sisters of the Good Shepherd, which spread throughout the world and was introduced in the United States in 1843. She died in 1868.

Gemma Galgani, the daughter of a pharmacist, was born in Lucca, Italy, in 1878, and was reported to have had heavenly visions as a child. Her biographers relate that the stigmata appeared in her side, hands and forehead in 1899. She died in 1903 and has been known since then as the Virgin of Lucca.

Both women were beatified by Pope Pius XI in 1933 on the basis of healings attributed to their intercession.

Hitler's Secret War Chest

Nazis Said to Have Grabbed $200,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 2 (AP).—Germany's secret war chest, fortified by acquisition of convertible assets in Denmark and Norway, now totals more than $200,000,000, American economic experts estimate.

The Federal Reserve Bank's figures credit the Third Reich with only $29,000,000 in gold, but that total has not varied since December, 1937, and officials do not doubt the existence of unreported reserves.

The amount of gold and convertible assets Germany may have gained in Denmark and Norway is not known. At the time of Hitler's thrust into Scandinavia, Norway reported $51,000,000 in gold reserves, and Denmark had $53,000,000.

Gold Shipped Out

Financial authorities pointed out, however, that both nations reputedly had sent large consignments of gold to London prior to the invasion. Norway also shipped $33,000,000 to the U. S. during January and February.

President Roosevelt's executive order, meanwhile, has frozen Danish and Norwegian assets in this country, preventing their transfer to Copenhagen or Oslo where they might fall into German hands.

A large part of Germany's gold resources is believed to have been seized in Austria, which had $46,000,000 in gold reserves, and Czecho-Slovakia, which reported $67,000,000.

Poles Cheated Nazis

The Poles spirited their gold stores out of the country in time to cheat the conquerors.

Although Germany has shipped only $1,318 in gold to the U. S. since the war started, the Reich's commercial commitments are reported to have been met promptly.

Students here see poor prospects of Germany's increasing her gold supply. The country's annual gold production amounts to only $650,000, counting in $350,000 from Czecho-Slovakia. German trade is virtually on a barter basis.

Balkan Reserves

Involvement of Balkan nations would bring additional gold reserves into the picture. Rumania has $152,000,000, Hungary $24,000,000, Yugoslavia $60,000,000, Bulgaria $24,000,000 and Greece $28,000,000. Turkey's gold stores are estimated at $56,000,000.

If Sweden's neutral status should be altered, her gold reserves of $258,000,000 might be jeopardized. Since the war's start, however, Sweden has shipped $170,000,000 in gold to the U. S.

Chamber Bids U.S. to Rearm On Cash Basis

Speeding Up of Defense Program Advocated on Pay-as-You-Go Policy

Isolationist Ideas Decried by Douglas

National Business Forum Is Told Country Cannot Crawl in Cyclone Cellar

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 2.—Business leaders from cities throughout the country heard Lewis W. Douglas decry a policy of "isolation" for the United States tonight a short time after they had called upon the government to expedite further armament on a "pay-as-we-go" basis.

Mr. Douglas, the Roosevelt administration's first Budget Director and now president of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New York, asserted that America's national interests were deeply involved in the outcome of the European war and that it would be impossible to reconstruct a peaceful world if England and France were defeated.

In a broadcast address at a dinner ending the twenty-eighth annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States he added:

"There are some who may hold the opinion that we can isolate ourselves from world events, crawl into our economic and political cyclone cellar, draw in the trap door after us, and thus preserve the essential elements of the American experiment.

Fears Central Planning

"But this course means ultimately the creation of a government here vested with sufficiently broad and arbitrary powers to restrict our production to our internal demands, to plan our consumption so that it meets our production and thus to distribute whatever products we may cultivate or manufacture—not by the measure of the individual's capacity—but by the standards of a central planning authority, dispensing favors here, subsidizing efforts there, directing the production of synthetic articles which can be produced and obtained elsewhere in the world for less, expending an ever-increasing part of our production and our patrimony in a necessarily expanding system of national defense.

"To retreat to the cyclone cellar here means, ultimately, to establish a totalitarian state at home."

Mr. Douglas, who quit the New Deal in disagreement with its fiscal policies, spared neither the government nor business in placing responsibility for domestic ills. He called upon business men to demonstrate that they could support the national interest at the expense "of our pocketbooks, if need be." And, on the other hand, he said that continuation of the Administration's spending policies would lead ultimately to "economic and social disintegration."

The address of the former Congressman and government official followed a business session at which the chamber, without debate, adopted a twenty-four-point program proposed by its resolutions committee and elected James S. Kemper, of Chicago, president of the Lumbermen's Mutual Casualty Company, as its president for the coming year.

Opposes War Entry

In calling for increased armaments the organization said that Congress should reaffirm "its determination to keep the United States out of war, unless our nation is endangered."

Commending steps thus far taken to strengthen the Army, Navy and Air Force, the resolution said it was imperative to speed up preparations so that "any potential aggressor, however powerful and ambitious, will be fearful to attack us."

"We should carry our national defense on a pay-as-we-go basis," the resolution added. "We believe that substantial economies can be effected in the operations of the government and that such economies should be made at once in the interest of national safety. With these economies we believe that any additional burden necessary for our safety will be assumed readily by business men and all other citizens."

There was no reference in the resolution to the question whether loans should be granted to the French and English governments in the event that their assets in the United States were exhausted before the end of the European war.

Although some Western members had advocated opposition to such loans, the committee was represented reliably as feeling that any stand on the issue would be premature, because the Allied assets here were estimated to be sufficient for from one to two years.

Resolutions Define Policy

Other resolutions included declarations that:

Prolongation of the government's "easy money" policy "threatens the whole system of private savings and private enterprise."

Congress should stimulate the free flow of capital into investments by removing "deterrents" from the laws regulating issuance of private securities.

The wage-hour act should be repealed, and the labor relations act fundamentally amended this session of Congress.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority should remain independent, contrary to President Roosevelt's order putting it in the Commerce Department.

Reduced expenditures, not additional taxation, must be relied upon to end annual Federal deficits, and "the internal revenue act should be revised to encourage maximum productive activity and a long-term revenue structure should be developed."

Business men should co-operate in an expedited armament program by granting vacation leave with pay to men in the National Guard while they are in training.

Congress should make it a criminal offense to advocate violent overthrow of established government or to advocate physical injury to Federal officials.

The Department of State should continue to take prompt diplomatic action against discriminations and interferences prejudicial to American rights abroad.

The Maritime Commission in its construction program "should work most closely with private operators" and limit construction to vessels which they can employ.

Guard Posted For Sponsor of Hitler Reward

Patrolman Put at Door of Dr. Church in Pittsburgh; Nazi Embassy Aid Smiles

PITTSBURGH, May 2 (AP).—A plainclothes patrolman was stationed today at the home of Dr. Samuel Harden Church, eighty-two-year-old president of Carnegie Institute, who offered a $1,000,000 reward on behalf of unnamed Pittsburgh residents for the "capture" of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and his delivery, unharmed, to Geneva, Switzerland.

Police Inspector Edward J. Brophy said the guard was established at the request of Dr. Church's son, who expressed fear for his father's safety because he lived alone. Inspector Brophy said the son asserted, however, there had been no threats against his father.

Dr. Church, who refused to discuss the reward offer, which he announced April 30, said: "Stationing of the policeman there was a kindness I didn't know about."

Meanwhile, the Rev. A. W. Forney, head of the Pittsburgh Holy Name Society, proposed if the $1,000,000 remained unclaimed upon expiration of the reward offer May 31 that "Dr. Church's group donate the money to the relief of refugees from Germany—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish."

He added: "In return for this act of charity, I will undertake to find at least 1,000,000 Americans—Catholic, Protestant and Jewish—who during the month of June will spend at least one hour extra in prayer to God . . . for peace and for the conversion of the whole world, including Adolf Hitler and myself, to the ways of justice and mercy and love."

Nazi Aid Laughs It Off

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2 (AP).—The offer of $1,000,000 for the capture of Adolf Hitler drew the smiling comment from the first secretary of the German embassay at Washington today that "I notice the offer is only good for the month of May."

It was the only statement that Wilhelm Tannenberg, arriving on the liner Matsonia from Hawaii, would make regarding the international situation.

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(BOX) WHO HAS WHAT IN NORWAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NOW THAT THE BRITISH HAVE ABANDONED THEIR CAMPAIGN FROM SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM, GERMANY HAS, EXCEPT FOR SCATTERED NORWEGIAN RESISTANCE:

ALL OF THE WIDE BOTTOM OF THE COUNTRY, BELOW A LINE STRETCHING FROM TRONDHEIM ON THE WEST COAST TO SWEDEN; SIX SEVENTHS OF THE POPULATION OF ABOUT THREE MILLION; NEARLY HALF THE COUNTRY'S TOTAL AREA OF 125,000 SQUARE MILES; NEARLY ALL INDUSTRIAL CENTERS AND A NETWORK OF RAILWAY LINES RUNNING WEST AND NORTH FROM OSLO, TO TRONDHEIM, BERGEN, AND ANDALSNES.

BRITAIN IS ENTRENCHED NORTH OF TRONDHEIM IN THE NAMSOS AREA, REINFORCED BY FRENCH TROOPS, AND IS BESIEGING NARVIK, IRON ORE PORT IN THE ARCTIC, FROM LAND AND SEA, CUTTING OFF SWEDISH ORE SHIPMENTS TO THIS PORT WHICH NORMALLY GO TO GERMANY.

30.24-2021

30.24-2021

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S OPPOSITION AND MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT CRITICAL OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR IN NORWAY WILL MAKE NEXT TUESDAY'S SESSION A STORMY ONE WHEN THE PRIME MINISTER MAKES HIS FULL REPORT, POLITICAL SOURCES PREDICTED TONIGHT.

PENDING THE FULL REPORT, HOWEVER, THE CRITICAL MEMBERS WITHHELD THEIR FIRE.

DEMANDS FOR GOVERNMENT CHANGES TO GET A SMALLER WAR CABINET ARE CONSIDERED LIKELY TO BE REVIVED, ALTHOUGH CHAMBERLAIN REJECTED SUCH A PROPOSAL ONLY YESTERDAY.

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, THE LIBERAL LEADER WHO ALREADY HAS SCORED DIRECTION OF THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN, AND OTHER OPPOSITION AND CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS ARE EXPECTED TO ATTACK IN FULL FORCE UNLESS THE REPORT DISCLOSES SOME BRIGHTER SIDE TO THE BRITISH ABANDONMENT OF SOUTHERN NORWAY.

THE AVERAGE LONDONER TOOK THIS NEWS SOLEMNLY.

"IT'S PRETTY BAD," WAS A FREQUENT REMARK, "BUT WAIT AND SEE--WE HAVEN'T EVEN STARTED YET."

THE MORNING PRESS RECEIVED CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT IN MUCH THE SAME VEIN.

THE INFLUENTIAL YORKSHIRE POST SAID "BRITAIN MUST ACKNOWLEDGE A FAILURE IN SOUTH NORWAY, BUT AN EXCUSABLE FAILURE AND NOT AN IRREPARABLE ONE."

THE LONDON DAILY TELEGRAPH SAID "NATIONAL EXPERIENCE OF MANY A LONG WAR HAS TAUGHT US TO RESPOND TO CHECKS TO OUR ARMS BY RENEWED AND INTENSIFIED EFFORT."

THE DAILY MAIL SAID: ANOTHER NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN IS DUE TO OPEN NEXT WEEK. IT WILL BE WAGED AGAINST THE WAR CABINET IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS X X X CHAMBERLAIN HIMSELF WILL BE UNDER FIRE.

"MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE WILL WANT TO KNOW WHY EIGHT DAYS AFTER THE INVASION HAD BEGUN, INSTEAD OF STRESSING THE HAZARDS OF THE ALLIED EXPEDITION, HE SAID GERMANY HAD MADE NO BIGGER BLUNDER."

THE TIMES OF LONDON SAID PARLIAMENT WOULD "CERTAINLY WISH TO INQUIRE MORE NARROWLY INTO THE TIMETABLE OF OUR OPERATIONS."

THE TIMES SPOKE OF PRECAUTIONS TO PRESERVE SECRECY OF THE ALLIED PLANS AND COMPLAINED:

"IT MAY, AS MR. CHAMBERLAIN SAID, HAVE BEEN MERE COINCIDENCE THAT THE GERMAN INVASION WAS SO TIMED AS TO FOLLOW A FEW HOURS AFTER OUR MINE-LAYING IN NORWEGIAN WATERS; BUT THAT CAN HARDLY BE AN EXPLANATION OF THE FACT THAT THE GERMAN WIRELESS ANNOUNCED TWO DAYS AGO OUR INTENTIONS TO LEAVE ANDALSNES."

R810PED

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THE LABORITE DAILY HERALD, SHARPLY CRITICIZING CHAMBERLAIN, COMMENTED THAT "IF THE PUBLIC HAS BEEN SHOCKED BY THE NEWS IT HAS BEEN BEWILDERED BY THE PRIME MINISTER'S EXPLANATION OF THE NEWS."

THE NEWSPAPER SAID THAT FOLLOWING CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT "SOME 15 GOVERNMENT BACK BENCHERS WHO FOR SOME TIME HAVE BEEN CRITICAL OF CABINET POLICY HELD A PRIVATE MEETING" AT WHICH THE QUESTION OF THE CABINET'S RESIGNATION WAS RAISED.

IT SAID THOSE ATTENDING INCLUDED FORMER WAR SECRETARY LESLIE HORE-BELISHA, LIEUT.COL.L.C.M.S.AMERY, FORMER FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, AND CAPT.HAROLD MACMILLAN.

THE DAILY HERALD ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT "SWEEPING CHANGES IN THE GOVERNMENT--OR ITS RESIGNATION" ARE UNLIKELY.

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-A CRITICAL HOUSE OF COMMONS DEMANDED AN ACCOUNTING TODAY FROM PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN ON GREAT BRITAIN'S WAR EFFORTS AND AN EXPLANATION OF THE APPARENT FAILURE OF THE FIGHTING SERVICES TO HALT THE GERMAN MARCH THROUGH SOUTHERN NORWAY.

IN PARLIAMENTARY CIRCLES IT WAS SAID THAT A GROWING UNEASINESS AMONG MEMBERS, INCLUDING SOME MEMBERS OF THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY, OVER REPORTS OF "MUDDLING" IN THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN WOULD COMPEL CHAMBERLAIN TO MAKE SOME EXPLANATION IN A STATEMENT HE HAS PROMISED THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THIS AFTERNOON. (EXPECTED ABOUT 9:30 A.M., E.S.T.)

AN UNDERCURRENT OF CRITICISM OF THE GOVERNMENT'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR ALREADY HAD FLARED INTO THE OPEN IN SHARPLY-WORDED SPEECHES BY THE OPPOSITION LIBERAL LEADER, SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, AND THE SECRETARY OF THE IMPORTANT TRANSPORT WORKERS UNION, ERNEST BEVIN.

CHAMBERLAIN REVIEWED THE SITUATION LAST NIGHT WITH SIR ARCHIBALD AND LABORITE LEADERS CLEMENT R.ATTLEE AND ARTHUR GREENWOOD. THE PRIME MINISTER WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN THE LIBERAL LEADER TO TASK IN A HEATED TALK FOR HIS PERSONAL ATTACK AND CRITICISMS OF THE CONDUCT OF THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN.

SPEAKING IN GLASGOW, SIR ARCHIBALD ON TUESDAY NIGHT ACCUSED THE GOVERNMENT OF "MUDDLING" IN NORWAY AND SAID "WE SHALL PAY FOR THE FEEBLENESS OF OUR POLITICAL DIRECTION BY PROLONGATION OF THE WAR."

BEVIN JOINED THE ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT IN A MAY DAY ADDRESS, DECLARING THAT HE AND OTHERS IN TOUCH WITH GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS "ARE INTENSELY DISSATISFIED WITH THE KIND OF OBSTRUCTION, THE LACK OF DRIVE, THE ABSENCE OF IMAGINATION AND THE KIND OF COMPLACENCY WHICH EXISTS."

"THE BRITISH WORKING CLASS WANT THIS WAR WON," HE SAID. "THEY KNOW WHAT IS AT STAKE. IT IS THEIR LIBERTY. BUT THEY WANT A GOVERNMENT THAT IS GOING TO PLACE THE NATION BEFORE ITS FRIENDS OR PRIVATE INTERESTS."

THE DAILY MAIL DESCRIBED AS PREMATURE "REPORTS AROUND WESTMINSTER ABOUT DRASTIC GOVERNMENT CHANGES," BUT ADDED THAT "DRASTIC CHANGES MAY COME LATER." THE USUALLY WELL-INFORMED BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION HAD SAID THAT THERE WAS MUCH TALK OF STRENGTHENING THE CHAMBERLAIN GOVERNMENT ANEW AS A RESULT OF "DIFFERENT VIEWS AS TO RECENT WAR POLICY."

THE MAIL SAID THAT CHAMBERLAIN MIGHT ANNOUNCE "A HIGHLY IMPORTANT DEVELOPMENT IN STRATEGY WHICH HAS BEEN DECIDED UPON AS A RESULT OF LAST SATURDAY'S MEETING OF THE SUPREME WAR COUNCIL."

MEANWHILE BORDER REPORTS INDICATED A SLIGHT IMPROVEMENT IN THE ALLIED POSITION IN NORWAY. THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORTED THAT THE GERMANS, FOLLOWING WITHDRAWAL FROM RORos YESTERDAY, HAD RETREATED FROM TYNSET TOWARDS KVIKNE ON THE MOUNTAIN ROAD TO ULSBERG.

A WAR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE LAST NIGHT DESCRIBED OPERATIONS IN THE AREA ABOUT THE NORTHERN IRON ORE PORT OF NARVIK AS "CONTINUING SATISFACTORILY." THE COMMUNIQUE SAID THAT ALLIED TROOPS WITHDREW "TO PREPARED POSITIONS" IN THE AREA ABOUT THE DOMBAS RAILWAY JUNCTION, WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE REPORTED CAPTURING.

SWEDISH BORDER REPORTS DESCRIBED DOMBAS AS A "NO MAN'S LAND" WITH BRITISH TROOPS PUTTING UP A STOUT FIGHT SOUTH OF THE TOWN. THE WAR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE DID NOT GIVE THE LOCATION OF THE POSITIONS

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TO WHICH IT SAID THE ALLIED FORCES HAD WITHDRAWN.

OPERATIONS ON THE VITAL STEINKJER FRONT NORTH OF TRONDHEIM APPEARED TO HAVE SLOWED DOWN, BUT SWEDISH REPORTS INDICATED THAT BOTH SIDES WERE MANEUVERING FOR DECISIVE FIGHTING IN THAT SECTOR.

UNCONFIRMED REPORTS SAID THAT BRITISH WARSHIPS CONTINUED TO BOMBARD GERMAN-HELD FORTS IN TRONDHEIM FJORD.

IN NAVAL WARFARE THE ADMIRALTY DISCLOSED THE LOSS OF THE 710-TON MINESWEEPER DUNOON WHICH STRUCK A MINE OFF THE EAST COAST. TWENTY-FOUR MEN OF THE CREW AND THREE OFFICERS WERE LISTED AS MISSING AND IT WAS BELIEVED THAT MOST OF THEM WERE KILLED OUTRIGHT BY THE EXPLOSION. ANOTHER WAR VESSEL PICKED UP 40 SURVIVORS.

TWO BRITISH SUBMARINES RETURNED TO THEIR BASES SAFELY, IT WAS ANNOUNCED, FOLLOWING HAZARDOUS PATROL WORK IN NORWEGIAN WATERS. ONE OF THEM, THE SEA WOLF, WAS CREDITED WITH SINKING OF TWO 4,000-TON GERMAN TRANSPORTS.

PS-FH435AED

THE EVENING NEWS EDITORIALLY APPLAUDED BEVIN'S MAY DAY ADDRESS, SAYING:

"COMPLACENCY IS STILL THE MOST POWERFUL CAPTAIN IN THE STATE. UNTIL THAT MOST DANGEROUS OF ALL QUISLINGS IS EXPELLED FROM HIS PLACE IN THE CABINET AND IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS, HE WILL CONTINUE TO LEAD US THROUGH A FOOL'S PARADISE TOWARDS DISASTER."

(THE REFERENCE TO "QUISLINGS" WAS TO MAJOR VIDKUN QUISLING, PRO-NAZI NORWEGIAN WHO PROCLAIMED A REGIME FAVORING GERMANY IN OSLO WHEN THE GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY STARTED.)

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EVENING STANDARD SAID THE MAIN PURPOSE OF DIPLOMATIC EFFORT "MUST BE TO LIMIT OUR ENEMIES." APPEALING FOR BETTER RELATIONS WITH SOVIET RUSSIA AND ITALY, IT SAID "WE CANNOT EXPECT TO DICTATE AN ABSOLUTE BLOCKADE."

"WE WOULD BE FOOLISH TO JEOPARDIZE THE PROSPECT" OF INFLUENCING RUSSIA IN THE BALTIC AND BALKAN AREAS, THE EVENING STANDARD SAID, "BY RIGID INSISTENCE THAT NO TRADE AGREEMENT CAN BE MADE WITH HER UNLESS SHE FORBIDS EXPORT OF HER OWN MANUFACTURES TO GERMANY. WE DO NOT SEEK TO ENFORCE SUCH A PROVISION ON HOLLAND, BELGIUM OR EVEN THE UNITED STATES."

HF818AED

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-FREIGHT SPACE FOR 50,000 BALES [redacted] A MONTH IS EXPECTED TO BE ALLOCATED TO AMERICAN COTTON IN JUNE, JULY AND AUGUST, THE COTTON [redacted] CONTROL SAID TODAY IN MANCHESTER.

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OF THIS AMOUNT, 20,000 BALES A MONTH WILL BE RESERVED FOR BARTER COTTON, LEAVING 30,000 [redacted] AVAILABLE FOR COMMERCIAL SHIPMENTS.

~~(BRITAIN IMPORTED 1,526,000 BALES DURING THE SEVEN MONTHS ENDED MARCH 1~~

UNDER A PACT SIGNED LAST JUNE, [redacted] THE UNITED

STATES EXPECTED TO GET RID OF ABOUT $30,000,000 WORTH OF SURPLUS COTTON AND RECEIVE IN EXCHANGE ABOUT $36,000,000 WORTH OF BRITISH RUBBER.

ON JAN. 18 THE BRITISH MINISTER OF SUPPLY ANNOUNCED THAT AMERICAN SHIPMENTS OF COTTON UNDER THE AGREEMENT WOULD BE HALTED IN FEBURARY FOR A THREE-MONTH PERIOD.

LONDON, MAY 2 (AP).-THE "DETERMINATION AND SKILFUL DISPOSITIONS" OF MAJOR-GENERAL BERNARD PAGET BROUGHT PRAISE TODAY FROM PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AS ONE OF THE CHIEF FACTOR IN THE SUCCESSFUL WITHDRAWAL OF BRITISH TROOPS FROM ANDALSNES.

THE MAN WHO DIRECTED THIS OPERATION IS CALLED "TOLLY" BY HIS TROOPS. HIS MIDDLE NAME ACTUALLY IS TOLVER, BUT TOLLY HAPPENS TO BE THE NAME OF A POPULAR ENGLISH ALE.

MOST RECENTLY COMMANDANT OF THE STAFF COLLEGE AT CAMBERLEY, THE CRADLE OF BRITAIN'S MILITARY LEADERS, GEN. PAGET SERVED THROUGH THE WORLD WAR AND RETURNED WITH THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER, THE MILITARY CROSS AND THE ITALIAN SILVER MEDAL FOR MILITARY VALOUR.

APART FROM HIS EXPERIENCE IN THE WORLD WAR, HE WAS ATTACHED TO FRENCH HEADQUARTERS DURING THE RIFF CAMPAIGN AGAINST ABDEL KRIM, AND IN 1925 HEADED AN ENGLISH MILITARY MISSION TO MOROCCO.

GEN. PAGET, SON OF THE LATE FRANCIS PAGET, BISHOP OF OXFORD, IS 51 YEARS OLD. HE IS MARRIED AND HAS TWO SONS.

LONDON, MAY 3-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE BRITISH AIR FORCE SCORED DIRECT HITS WITH HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS IN A RAID ON STAVANGER AIRDROME EARLY THURSDAY, THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED TODAY, AND ON WEDNESDAY SHOT DOWN A GERMAN MINE LAYING PLANE APPARENTLY ON ITS WAY HOME.

THE BOMBER COMMAND SAID THE EXPLOSIVES PLAYED "NEW HAVOC" WITH THE LANDING SURFACE OF THE AIRFIELD.

THE CAPTAIN OF ONE BRITISH BOMBER RELATED THAT HE ATTACKED THE MINE LAYER AT CLOSE RANGE AND THAT IT FELL INTO THE SEA.

R1005PED

ABERDEEN, SCOTLAND, MAY 2-(AP)-THE BRITISH TRAWLER STRATHALFORD, 218 TONS, WENT AGROUND IN WICK BAY, CAITHNESS, IN NORTHERN SCOTLAND WEDNESDAY NIGHT.

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THREE OF THE 10 MEMBERS OF HER CREW ARE MISSING.

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LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-SIR HUGH O'NEILL, PARLIAMENTARY UNDER-SECRETARY OF THE INDIA, OFFICE SAID TODAY THE GOVERNMENT WOULD "WELCOME THE COMING TOGETHER FOR DISCUSSION" OF LEADERS OF THE VARIOUS SECTIONS IN INDIA.

HE SUGGESTED A SMALLER COMMITTEE WOULD GET BETTER RESULTS AND THAT THE CONVENING OF SUCH A BODY WAS A MATTER TO BE SETTLED BY THE PARTIES TO BE REPRESENTED. HE ADDED THAT THE VICEROY WOULD "DO EVERYTHING HE COULD TO HELP."

HF1217PED

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LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-RICHARD AUSTEN BUTLER, PARLIAMENTARY UNDERSECRETARY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THE GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING SOVIET RUSSIA'S REPLY TO THE BRITISH OVERTURE ON TRADE NEGOTIATIONS "WITH A VIEW TO DISCOVERING WHETHER A TRADE AGREEMENT CAN BE REACHED WHICH WILL TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE PRESENT WAR SITUATION."

HE SAID THE SOVIET REPLY MADE NO "CONCRETE PROPOSALS."

MAY 3 1940

HF1213PED

STOCKHOLM, MAY 3-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-WITH ALLIED RESISTANCE IN SOUTHERN NORWAY COMPLETELY WITHDRAWN, GERMAN TROOPS FROM THE OSLO DISTRICT TODAY BEGAN FLOODING NORTHWARD TOWARDS TRONDHEIM AND A POSSIBLE BATTLE WITH ALLIED FORCES NORTH OF THAT BIG PORT.

R122AED

MAY 3 1940

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED ALREADY ADVANCING QUICKLY TO RECAPTURE SUCH POINTS AS RORDS AND TYNSET IN THE GLOMMA RIVER VALLEY, WHICH THEY ABANDONED TUESDAY.

HOW MUCH RESISTANCE SCATTERED NORWEGIAN UNITS WERE OFFERING COULD NOT BE ASCERTAINED, BUT IT WAS BELIEVED THAT FORMAL RESISTANCE SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM WAS PRACTICALLY FINISHED.

FULL ATTENTION, ETC., PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH.

(DISREGARD NYC OUT SLUG)

R126AED

FULL ATTENTION NOW IS FOCUSSED ON THE BRITISH-HELD NAMSOS FRONT, 100 MILES ABOVE TRONDHEIM.

THE IMPRESSION PREVAILS THAT THE ALLIES WILL MAKE A DETERMINED EFFORT TO HOLD THIS AREA FOR THE TIME BEING AT LEAST, WITH THE POSSIBILITY OF LARGE SCALE BATTLES IN THE NEAR FUTURE--UNLESS THE GERMANS CONTENT THEMSELVES WITH HOLDING THEIR PRESENT LINE ACROSS NORWAY FROM TRONDHEIM TO SWEDEN.

CONSIDERABLE ACTIVITY ALONG THE NAMSOS FRONT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY A SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT IN A TELEPHONE CALL FROM GRONG, 25 MILES EAST OF NAMSOS, BUT HE SAID HE WAS UNABLE TO DETERMINE WHETHER THE ALLIES WERE PLANNING A RETREAT OR AN OFFENSIVE THERE.

SUBSEQUENT EFFORTS TO CONTACT GRONG FAILED, THE STOCKHOLM EXCHANGE EXPLAINING THAT CALLS COULD NOT BE PUT THROUGH "FOR UNEXPLAINED REASONS."

A NORWEGIAN LEGATION SPOKESMAN HERE DECLARED NORWEGIAN TROOPS IN SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL NORWAY "ARE DETERMINED NEVER TO RETREAT" REGARDLESS OF THE ALLIED WITHDRAWAL.

THE NORWEGIANS WERE SAID TO BE ENTRENCHED SOUTH OF RORDS, BETWEEN TYNSET AND TOLGA, AND HOLDING BACK GERMAN PATROLS ATTEMPTING TO

ADVANCE NORTHWARD.

"THE MORALE OF OUR TROOPS IS HIGH," SAID THE SPOKESMAN.

SWEDEN HEARD, ETC., PICKING UP FOURTH GRAPH PVS.

R813PED

SWEDEN HEARD THE NEWS OF THE ALLIED WITHDRAWAL WITH NATURAL SYMPATHY FOR THE NEIGHBORING NORDIC NATION BUT WITH THE FEELING THAT THE THREAT OF THE WAR SPREADING TO THIS COUNTRY HAS EASED SOMEWHAT.

THE CONFUSING MILITARY SITUATION OF THE PAST FEW DAYS IN NORWAY IS CLARIFIED NOW.

GERMAN WITHDRAWALS FROM ROROS, SOME 70 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TRONDHEIM, AND FROM TYNSET, 35 MILES FURTHER SOUTH, WERE REGARDED AS MERE TACTICAL MANEUVERS.

THE GERMANS, WITH THE BRITISH PULLING OUT OF THE GUDBRAND VALLEY, FURTHER TO THE WEST, SIMPLY ABANDONED THEIR EFFORT TO GET THROUGH THE MORE DIFFICULT EASTERLY GLOMMA RIVER VALLEY ROAD.

IN SHORT, THE GERMANS FINDING SUCCESS ON THE LEFT FLANK OF THE CONE SHAPED BATTLE AREA SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM, TEMPORARILY ABANDONED THEIR EFFORTS TO DRIVE THROUGH WITH THE RIGHT FLANK OPERATION.

AS MATTERS STAND, THE NAZIS ARE IN POSSESSION OF ALL OF NORWAY'S MAIN CITIES AND INDUSTRIAL CENTERS, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE MAMDALLEN SECTOR NORTH OF TRONDHEIM, WHERE THE ALLIES ARE ENTRENCHED. AT THE PORT OF NARVIK IN THE FAR NORTH A SMALL GARRISON OF GERMANS STILL ARE HOLDING OUT AGAINST THE ALLIED SIEGE.

IT WAS NOT AN EASY VICTORY FOR THE GERMANS. ALL INDICATIONS POINT TO THE FACT THAT THEY ENCOUNTERED MORE RESISTANCE THAN THEY ANTICIPATED, BUT IT IS A SIGNIFICANT VICTORY NEVERTHELESS.

ONLY A TREMENDOUS ALLIED CAMPAIGN FROM THE LIMITED SECTION OF NORWAY REMAINING AVAILABLE TO THEM CAN DISLODGE THE GERMAN HOLD--AND THERE EVEN IS SPECULATION HERE THAT THE ALLIES MAY NOW WITHDRAW FROM THE NAMSOS SECTOR.

THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS LEAVE SWEDEN, LONE SCANDINAVIAN NEUTRAL, EXPOSED TO THE UNHAMPERED INFLUENCE OF GERMANY IN AS MUCH AS SWEDISH TRADE TO THE WEST IS BLOCKED.

REGARDING FUTURE MILITARY OPERATIONS IN NORWAY, IT IS ABOVE ALL A QUESTION OF HOW FAR THE ALLIES CARRY OUT CHAMBERLAIN'S ANNOUNCED PLANS OF CONCENTRATING ALLIED FORCES "ELSEWHERE."

IT IS ASSUMED HERE THAT THE BRITISH SHOULD BE ABLE TO CAPTURE NARVIK IN A FEW DAYS, SINCE IT IS UNLIKELY THE GERMANS HAVE ANY READY MEANS OF RELIEVING THE SMALL FORCE HOLDING THE STRATEGIC IRON ORE PORT.

THE ONLY REPORTS OF ACTIVITY TODAY IN THE NAMSOS SECTOR TOLD OF PATROL SKIRMISHES AND CONTINUED GERMAN AIR ATTACKS.

TELEPHONE CONNECTIONS BETWEEN THAT SECTOR AND STOCKHOLM COULD NOT BE COMPLETED TONIGHT.

IT WAS POINTED OUT HERE THAT THE ALLIES' DIFFICULTY IN LANDING HEAVY EQUIPMENT TO COMBAT THE GERMAN DRIVE SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM MIGHT APPLY ALSO TO ANY EFFORT TO INCREASE THEIR EFFECTIVENESS IN THE NAMSOS AREA.

THIS IS IMPORTANT SINCE THE GERMANS HAVE ACQUIRED UNBROKEN COMMUNICATIONS TO AIR BASES CLOSE TO THE REMAINING ALLIED POSITIONS.

THAT THE ALLIES WERE FORCED TO YIELD SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM WAS REGARDED LARGELY AS DUE TO THE EFFECTIVE MANNER IN WHICH THE GERMANS MANAGED TO GET THROUGH FAST ENOUGH TO PREVENT ANY SOLID OPPOSITION

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DEFENSES, PLUS THEIR UNCEASING PLANE ATTACKS AGAINST THE ALLIES AND NORWEGIANS, WHO WERE WITHOUT PROPER ANTI-AIRCRAFT PROTECTION.

IN THEIR THREE WEEK ADVANCE NORTHWARD FROM OSLO THE GERMANS, MOSTLY BAVARIAN AND AUSTRIAN TROOPS, FOUGHT THEIR WAY SOME 250 MILES OVER MOUNTAINOUS TERRAIN UNDER THE MOST DIFFICULT CONDITIONS.

THEY FIRST CONTACTED THE BRITISH AT LILLEHAMMER, ABOUT 200 MILES NORTH OF OSLO, ON APRIL 22. THE ALLIES WERE FORCED TO WITHDRAW AFTER ORGANIZING A HASTY DEFENSE IN COOPERATION WITH THE NORWEGIANS.

THE DRIVE THEN BEGAN THROUGH THE GUDBRANDS AND THE OSTER VALLEYS, NORWAY'S MAIN NORTH AND SOUTH ARTERIES. THE NAZI CAPTURE OF THE IMPORTANT RAILWAY JUNCTION AT DOMBAS, 60 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ANDALSNES, AND THE ESTABLISHMENT OF LAND COMMUNICATIONS THE SAME DAY BETWEEN OSLO AND TRONDHEIM GAVE THE GERMANS A STRATEGIC ADVANTAGE ON WHICH THEY QUICKLY CAPITALIZED.

WE658PED

STOCKHOLM, MAY 2-(AP)-SWEDEN, WITH HER BORDERS STRONGLY GUARDED LEST THE WAR IN NORWAY SPILL OVER INTO HER TERRITORY, RELAXED SOMEWHAT TONIGHT UPON HEARING THE NEWS OF THE BRITISH WITHDRAWAL FROM LOWER NORWAY.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S ANNOUNCEMENT WAS RECEIVED CALMLY BY THE SWEDES, WHO HAVE SAID IN UNMISTAKABLE TERMS THEY WOULD DEFEND THEIR NEUTRALITY AT ALL COSTS.

BUT WITH THE BRITISH ACTION, THE QUESTION OF EXPORTS OF SWEDISH IRON ORE TO GERMANY CAME BACK TO THE FORE.

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GERMANY'S INFLUENCE IN SCANDINAVIA NATURALLY HAS BEEN STRENGTHENED BY HER TIGHTER HOLD ON NORWAY, A FACTOR WHICH WILL SERVE TO STRENGTHEN HER HAND IN THE FORTHCOMING RESUMPTION OF SWEDISH-GERMAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS.

THERE WAS A QUESTION WHETHER THE BRITISH WOULD SEEK CONTINUED SHIPMENTS OF SWEDISH ORE, PROVIDED THEY GAIN CONTROL OF NARVIK AND HOLD THE RAIL LINE RUNNING FROM THAT ARCTIC PORT TO THE SWEDISH BORDER.

ANOTHER QUESTION WAS WHETHER THE BRITISH WOULD TRY TO BLOCK ORE SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY THROUGH THE BOTHNIAN GULF, THUS INTRUDING ON SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY.

THE GERMANS NOW COMMAND THE ORESUND CHANNEL BETWEEN DENMARK AND SWEDEN ON THE SOUTH AND ARE IN A POSITION TO ABSORB AND PERHAPS DIRECT SWEDISH TRADE UNLESS SWEDEN FINDS A NEW ROUTE TO OTHER CUSTOMERS BY WAY OF FINLAND.

R744PED

BOSTON, MAY 2-(AP)-REPORTS IN WATERFRONT CIRCLES INDICATED TONIGHT THE CARGO OF THE NORWEGIAN FREIGHTER TRAFALGAR, ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR OSLO, WOULD BE UNLOADED HERE AND RETURNED TO THE SOUTHERN PORTS FROM WHICH IT WAS SHIPPED. MAY 3 1940

THE TRAFALGAR DROPPED ANCHOR IN THE LOWER HARBOR TWO WEEKS AGO AFTER TURNING BACK ON HER VOYAGE TO OSLO WHEN GERMAN INVASION OF NORWAY MADE IT IMPRACTICAL TO COMPLETE DELIVERY.

MARITIME LAWS PROVIDE THAT NO FOREIGN-FLAG VESSEL CAN ENGAGE IN COASTWISE TRADE, AND SHIPPING CIRCLES BELIEVED THE 7,600 TONS CARGO OF THE TRAFALGAR WOULD BE FORMALLY SEIZED BY CUSTOMS MEN WHEN UNLOADED, THEN IMMEDIATELY RELEASED AND THE SHIP GIVEN CLEARANCE WITHOUT PENALTY.

THE VESSEL'S CARGO WAS PICKED UP AT NEW ORLEANS, GALVESTON, PORT ARTHUR, SAVANNAH AND HAVANA, CUBA.

XA1043PED

(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, MAY 3)

BY DEVON FRANCIS

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

(ADVANCE)..NEW YORK,MAY 3--BECAUSE PILOTS ON EUROPE'S FIGHTING FRONTS ARE TAUGHT TO RECOGNIZE THE SILHOUETTES OF FRIENDLY AND ENEMY WARPLANES, ONLY ONE INSTANCE OF MISTAKEN-IDENTITY ATTACK HAS BEEN REPORTED IN EIGHT MONTHS OF COMBAT ALOFT.

THAT OCCURRED ON MARCH 3 WHEN, THE ADMIRALTY ANNOUNCED, A BRITISH PLANE WAS SHOT DOWN BY BRITISH FIGHTERS NEAR GRAVESEND.

UNDER CONDITIONS OF GOOD VISIBILITY TAIL AND WING MARKINGS ARE CLEARLY OUTLINED EVEN AGAINST CAMOUFLAGE, BUT THE TELL-TALE OUTLINES BUILT INTO A PLANE BY THE DESIGNER INSTANTLY ARE RECOGNIZABLE TO PILOTS IN HEAVY WEATHER.

IT IS A COMMON SAYING AMONG AIRMEN THAT A DESIGNER WRITES HIS "SIGNATURE" ON THE TAIL SURFACES OF A PLANE.

THE COMMA-SHAPED RUDDER OF THE PLANES DESIGNED BY THE LATE ANTHONY FOKKER IN WORLD WAR DAYS MARKED THEM AS GERMAN. IN FACT, ALLIED AIRMEN AT ONE PERIOD IN THE WAR, ATTEMPTING TO USE CAPTURED FOKKER PURSUITS BECAUSE THEY WERE FASTER THAN THEIR OWN, HAD TO GIVE IT UP BECAUSE THEY DREW THE FIRE OF ALLIED PILOTS AND ALLIED ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES.

THE SHALLOW VERTICAL STABILIZER IN THE TAIL GROUP OF THE AMERICAN CURTISS HAWK, BEING USED BY THE FRENCH, IS EASILY RECOGNIZABLE.

OTHER FEATURES OF WARPLANES IN SILHOUETTE ARE UNMISTAKABLE. THE BRITISH BLENHEIM BOMBER HAS ITS TWO WING ENGINES CLOSER INBOARD THAN THE BI-MOTORED GERMAN HEINKEL "111." THE GERMAN MESSERSCHMIDT "109" FIGHTER HAS STUBBY WING-TIPS, A WIRE-BRACED TAIL, A BELL-SHAPED RUDDER AND A BIG SCOOP UNDER THE ENGINE TO DELIVER AIR TO THE RADIATOR.

BOTH THE BRITISH HAWKER HURRICANE AND SUPERMARINE SPITFIRE FIGHTERS HAVE A GREATER WING CHORD (OR WIDTH) AND SMALLER SPAN THAN THE GERMAN HEINKEL "112." MOREOVER, THE HEINKEL HAS FIRST A DOWNSWEEP AND THEN AN UPSWEEP OF THE WING AS IT LEAVES THE FUSELAGE, KNOWN TO ENGINEERS AS CATHEDRAL AND DIHEDRAL ANGLES.

AMONG FRENCH PLANES THE POTEZ "63" FIGHTER-BOMBER-RECONNAISSANCE PLANE, LIKE THE AMERICAN CURTISS ATTACK-BOMBER, HAS A SLIM, KNIFE-LIKE FUSELAGE, AND THE MORANE FIGHTER'S STUBBY, FAT LINES AND NOSE-HEAVY APPEARANCE DUE TO ITS HIGH, LIQUID-COOLED ENGINE COULD BE MISTAKEN FOR NOTHING ELSE.

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF FRIDAY, MAY 3--SENT MAY 2.)

JS954AED

United Mediterranean

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 3 1940

GOVERNMENT

THE BRITISH ~~[illegible]~~ LAST (THURSDAY) NIGHT GAVE

INCREASING INDICATION IT THINKS THERE IS DANGER OF WAR BREAKING

OUT AT ALMOST ANY MOMENT IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

SUCCEEDING A BRITISH ANNOUNCEMENT WEDNESDAY THAT

BRITISH MERCHANT SHIPPING WAS BEING DIVERTED OUT OF ~~[illegible]~~

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WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AS A "PRECAUTIONARY" STEP, PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN YESTERDAY ANNOUNCED A BRITISH AND FRENCH WARFLEET ALREADY HAD PASSED THE BOTTLENECK IN THAT SEA OFF THE "TOE" OF ITALY AND WAS IN THE EASTERN BASIN NEARING SUEZ CANAL DEFENSES HERE AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT.

SOME PASSAGES IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S ANNOUNCEMENT THAT THE BRITISH ARE GIVING UP SOUTH NORWAY TO THE GERMANS APPEARED TO HINT THAT DANGER ELSEWHERE, PERHAPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HAD WEIGHED IN THAT DECISION.

BEGINNING LAST NIGHT, THE BRITISH ORDERED ALL MERCHANT SHIPS AT GENOA, ITALY, TO LEAVE FOR HOME BY WAY OF THE SUEZ CANAL--THE LONG WAY HOME. AND IT WAS UNDERSTOOD THAT THIS ORDER APPLIED TO ALL HER BRITISH MERCHANTMEN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A DUTCH DESTROYER AT GENOA, ALSO WAS ORDERED TO DUTCH TERRITORIAL WATERS BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT.

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THERE WERE OTHER SCATTERED SIGNS OF ALARM--THE GREEKS SUMMONED 10 CLASSES OF RESERVE OFFICERS TO ACTIVE SERVICE, EGYPT CANCELEED LEAVES FOR SOLDIERS AND POLICE AND SET A STIFFENED GUARD ON STRATEGIC DEFENSE POINTS.

BUT OTHERWISE, THE ALARM APPEARED TO BE EXCLUSIVELY BRITISH.

THE ITALIANS SHOWED OUTWARD UNCONCERN AT BRITAIN'S STEPS.

EARLIER IN THE DAY, UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS REPORTED WAS GIVEN LIMITED ASSURANCES THAT ITALY IS NOT PLANNING TO CHANGE HER STATUS FROM A NON-BELLIGERENT ALLY OF GERMANY --AT LEAST NOT WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS.

THIS RATHER OMINOUS "ASSURANCE" WAS GIVEN WHEN PHILLIPS CALLED ON ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CIANO AT THE REQUEST OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON.

PRESUMABLY AMBASSADOR PHILLIPS' CONVERSATION WITH PREMIER MUSSOLINI HIMSELF THE DAY BEFORE, WHEN SIMILAR ASSURANCES WERE REPORTED GIVEN,

HAD BROUGHT ABOUT THE TALK WITH CIANO.

CIANO WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE SPECIFICALLY INDICATED YUGOSLAVIA IS IN NO IMMEDIATE DANGER FROM ITALY.

IN BELGRADE, YUGOSLAV CAPITAL, IT WAS REPORTED THE GERMAN AND ITALIAN DIPLOMATS HAD HASTENED TO ASSURE NOT ONLY YUGOSLAV OFFICIALS, BUT ALSO OTHER BALKAN OFFICIALS, THAT "BRITISH STORIES" OF IMPENDING AGGRESSION BY EH THE AXIS PARTNERS IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE WERE GROUNDLESS.

YUGOSLAVIA AND THE BALKANS APPEARED SLIGHTLY LESS UNEASY, BUT DID NOT RELAX THEIR PRECAUTIONS.

RUMANIA, IN PARTICULAR, INCREASED ACTIVITY AGAINST AN ALLEGED "FIFTH COLUMN" ELEMENTS. A GERMAN ESPIONAGE CENTER NEAR THE ROYAL PALACE IN BUCHAREST WAS RAIDED, A WIRELESS EQUIPMENT CONFISCATED, AND MANY GERMANS , REPORTED TO BE GERMAN ARMY OFFICERS, WERE ARRESTED IN VARIOUS PARTS OF THE COUNTRY.

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SINCE WAR STARTED SEPT. 1 WITH ADOLF HITLER'S INVASION OF POLAND, ITALY HAS REMAINED THE BIG QUESTION MARK OF EUROPE: WOULD PREMIER MUSSOLINI JOIN HIS AXIS PARTNER IN MAKING WAR ON BRITAIN AND FRANCE ?

ITALY DECLARED SHE WAS NOT NEUTRAL, FAVORING GERMANY, BUT WAS A NON-BELLIGERENT. THE ITALIAN PRESS CHORUSED DISLIKE OF THE ALLIES, DISCOUNTED ALLIED MILITARY SUCCESS AND LINKED GERMANY'S AIMS WITH WHAT ITALY HOPES TO ACHIEVE EVENTUALLY.

ITALY CLASSED HERSELF AMONG THE "HAVE NOT" NATIONS AIMING AT A REDISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S COLONIES, PARTICULARLY THE RICH BRITISH AND FRENCH EMPIRES.

ITALIAN DISCONTENT PREDATED THE WORLD WAR. WHEN THAT CONFLICT STARTED, ITALY IMMEDIATELY ARMED AND STARTED NEGOTIATIONS WITH BOTH SIDES.

MAY 3 1940

THE ALLIES MADE THE BETTER OFFER SO BY THE TREATY OF LONDON, APRIL 26, 1915, ITALY ENTERED THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE WITH THE PROMISE OF GAINING THE AUSTRIAN TYROL, ALL OF THE DALMATIAN COAST AND PROTECTION OF ITALIAN INTERESTS IN THE NEAR EAST.

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ITALY HAS CONTENDED THOSE PROMISES NEVER WERE FUL-
FILLED BY THE VICTORIOUS ALLIES. SHE WON THE TYROL UP TO BRENNER
PASS, BUT THE DALMATIAN COAST WENT TO NEWLY-CREATED YUGOSLAVIA.
THE ITALIANS HAVE BEEN SORE EVER SINCE.

BRITISH-ITALIAN RELATIONS REACHED THEIR BITTEREST PHASE
WHEN BRITAIN ACTING THROUGH THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS ATTEMPTED TO
HALT THE ITALIAN INVASION OF ETHIOPIA WHICH STARTED IN OCTOBER,
1935.

THE LEAGUE IMPOSED SANCTIONS--ECONOMIC PENALTIES--ON
ITALY, BUT THE ITALIAN WAR MACHINE OVERRAN ETHIOPIA ANY WAY
AND PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S GRUDGE AGAINST BRITAIN GREW MORE INTENSE,
AND HELPED PERSUADE HIM TO FORM THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS WITH
HITLER.
THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR, WITH ITALIAN TROOPS OPENLY AID-
ING GENERALISSIMO FRANCO'S NATIONALISTS, CREATED NEW MEDITERRAN-
EAN TENSION. ITALY AND BRITAIN FINALLY REACHED A "GENTLEMAN'S
AGREEMENT" APRIL 16, 1938 WHICH RECOGNIZED ITALIAN AND BRITISH
SPHERES OF INFLUENCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND PROVIDED FOR
EVENTUAL ITALIAN WITHDRAWAL FROM SPAIN.

MAY 3 1940

30.24-2031

SINCE THEN THE ITALIAN PRESS HAS WAGED SPORADIC ANTI-
BRITISH CAMPAIGNS, BUT NOTHING MORE THAN THREATS HAVE DEVELOPED.

ALLIED ATTEMPTS TO WOO ITALY FROM HER ALLIANCE WITH
GERMANY HAVE BORN NO SIGNS OF SUCCESS. during the current conflict

ON MARCH 18 HITLER AND MUSSOLINI MET AT BRENNER PASS FOR
A CONFERENCE WHICH ROUSED WIDESPREAD SPECULATION WHETHER THE
AXIS PARTNERS WERE PLANNING TO EXTEND THE WAR WITH ACTIVE ITALIAN
PARTICIPATION.

GERMANY'S INVASION OF NORWAY CAME WITHIN A MONTH.

BELIEF WAS EXPRESSED IN MANY QUARTERS THAT SIGNS OF
GERMAN SUCCESS ON THE NORTHERN FRONT WOULD BRING ITALY INTO
THE WAR ON THE SIDE SHE THOUGHT WAS WINNING.

CCC/WW130A

UNDATED BALKAN [redacted] MEDITERRANEA

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 3 1940

THE FLEETS OF THE ALLIED POWERS AND THE ARMIES OF
THE BALKANS WERE PUT TO A NEW PREPAREDNESS PITCH IN SOUTHEAST-

ERN EUROPE TODAY, DESPITE WIDESPREAD ASSURANCES FROM BOTH ITALY AND GERMANY THAT THE AXIS MEANS [redacted] TO MAKE NO TROUBLE THERE.

PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN OF BRITAIN DISCLOSED THAT A BIG COMBINED ALLIED BATTLE FLEET WAS MOVING TOWARD ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, FROM THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN BASIN.

GREECE CALLED UP TEN CLASS OF ARMY RESERVE OFFICERS, [redacted] ITALIAN AND GERMAN DIPLOMATS IN BELGRADE AND ELSEWHERE TOLD THE BALKAN STATES THAT THESE POWERS INTEND NO AGGRESSION. THIS HELPED [redacted] ALLEVIATE THE FEELING, ESPECIALLY STRONG IN YUGOSLAVIA, THAT ITALY IS PLANNING A THRUST, BUT IT [redacted] WAS NO CURB ON MILITARY PREPAREDNESS IN ANY OF THE BALKAN COUNTRIES.

ANOTHER FACTOR IN MAKING THE BALKANS BREATHE MORE EASILY WAS REPORTED ASSURANCES OF BOTH MUSSOLINI AND HIS FOREIGN MINISTER SON-IN-LAW, COUNT CIANO, TO UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS, [redacted] THAT ITALY IS NOT TAKING ANY WARLIKE ACTION JUST NOW AND THAT YUGOSLAVIA IS SAFE FROM ITALIAN INVASION.

IN THE BALKANS TURKEY IS [redacted] A NON-BELLIGERENT PARTNER OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE; GREECE AND RUMANIA HAVE ALLIED GUARANTEES AGAINST AGGRESSION. ALL ARE CAUGHT IN THE MIDDLE IN THE [redacted] STRUGGLE BETWEEN GERMANY [redacted] ON THE ONE HAND FOR [redacted] WAR SUPPLIES AND THE ALLIES ON THE OTHER HAND TO STARVE OUT THE REICH.

[redacted] EITHER BECAUSE SHE IS AFRAID ITALY IS GOING TO WAR WITH GERMANY OR BECAUSE SHE WANTS TO BLUFF ITALY INTO AN OPEN STAND, BRITAIN HAS DIVERTED HER MEDITERRANEAN SHIPPING TO THE LONG CAPE ROUTE.

FV 107P

THE WAR TODAY

BY HEWITT MACKENZIE

MAY 3 1940

THE BATTLE OF NORWAY WHICH BLEW UP IN OUR FACES WITHOUT WARNING IS STILL SHOWING SUFFICIENT VITALITY SO THAT IT WOULDN'T BE SAFE TO BET A LOT THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES CAN'T PUT FRESH LIFE INTO IT--IF THEY WANT TO.

PERSONALLY I'D LIKE TO KNOW A BIT MORE ABOUT WHAT'S IN THE MINDS OF THE ALLIED COMMAND (AND THE POLITICAL LEADERS) BEFORE WRITING AN

30.24-2033

EPITAPH FOR THIS ENGAGEMENT.

THE VIEW THIS MORNING REMAINED PRETTY FOGGY. STOCKHOLM REPORTED THAT A NEW BRITISH SEA AND AIR OFFENSIVE APPEARED TO BE BOILING UP TO STOP GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS FROM REACHING NORWAY. NORWEGIAN QUARTERS ALSO AVERRED THAT GERMAN WITHDRAWALS IN THE GLOMMA VALLEY INDICATED THE NAZI COMMUNICATION BETWEEN OSLO AND TRONDHEIM, OF WHICH HERR HITLER MADE SO MUCH, HAD BEEN SEVERED.

BE THAT AS MAY, ONE OF THE THINGS WE CAN SEE IS THAT THE ALLIES HAVE RECEIVED ENOUGH OF A KNOCK SO THAT IT WOULD SEEM THEY MUST ADOPT ONE OF TWO COURSES IMMEDIATELY. THEY WILL HAVE TO PUT ON A REALLY BIG SHOW AND TRY TO BLAST THE HITLERITES OUT OF SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL NORWAY, OR MUST CALL IT A DAY AND WITHDRAW FROM THAT PART OF THE COUNTRY.

OBVIOUSLY WITH THE GERMANS HOLDING TRONDHEIM AND BACKED BY THEIR AIR FORCE, SUCH AN ALLIED ASSAULT WOULD BE A MAJOR OPERATION. IT ALSO WOULD BE A RISKY ADVENTURE, FOR IT WOULD INVOLVE THE EMPLOYMENT OF A LARGE NAVAL AND AIR FORCE.

BUT YOU CAN'T PLAY ABSOLUTELY SAFE ALL THE TIME AND WIN WARS. THE ALLIES WILL HAVE TO RISK A LOT OF LIVES AND VALUABLE EQUIPMENT IF THEY BELIEVE POSSESSION OF NORWAY IS WORTH IT.

THE MARTIAL TRADITION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE IS NOT TO QUIT. BUT THERE ARE TIMES WHEN DISCRETION IS THE BETTER PART OF VALOR. THE ALLIES MAY DECIDE THAT, SINCE THE GERMANS ARE SO WELL INSTALLED, IT WOULD BE UNSOUND MILITARILY TO TRY TO DISLODGE THEM, NO MATTER HOW GREAT THE POLITICAL AND SENTIMENTAL URGE.

IN THE LATTER CASE THEY PRESUMABLY WOULD STILL MAINTAIN AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN THE NARVIK REGION, WAY UP WITHIN THE ARCTIC CIRCLE. YOU KNOW NARVIK AS THE NOW FAMOUS PORT THROUGH WHICH HAS BEEN PASSING MOST OF THE SWEDISH IRON ORE THAT HAS GONE TO KEEP THE GERMAN ARMAMENT FACTORIES RUNNING.

THAT'S THE STUFF WHICH CAUSED THE BATTLE OF NORWAY. JUST PLAIN IRON ORE THAT ONE DAY WILL FIND ITS WAY INTO A JUNK YARD. IF THE ALLIES CAN CUT DOWN THE SUPPLY OF THIS ORE IT WILL GREATLY LESSEN THE ENEMY'S RESISTANCE.

SHOULD THE ALLIES ADOPT THE COURSE OF CONTINUING TO TRY TO OUST THE NAZIS, THE LOGICAL STRATEGY WOULD SEEM TO BE TO LAY SIEGE TO THE GREAT PORT AND RAILHEAD OF TRONDHEIM. THAT IS THE KEY TO CENTRAL AND SOUTHERN NORWAY.

I SAW A LOT OF FINE FELLOWS DIE ON THE BATTLE FIELD IN THE WORLD WAR FOR SENTIMENT. SCORES OF THOUSANDS, FOR INSTANCE, GAVE THEIR LIVES TO KEEP THE GERMANS OUT OF THE ANCIENT CITY OF YPRES WHEN THE PLACE WAS IN UTTER RUINS AND HAD NO STRATEGIC VALUE.

THE ALLIES FELT THAT THE MORAL EFFECT OF THE LOSS OF YPRES WOULD BE BAD. MAYBE IT WOULD HAVE BEEN, BUT I DOUBT IT. ANYWAY HUMAN LIFE IS WORTH MORE THAN WAS PAID FOR IT AT HELL'S FIRE CORNER IN THOSE DAYS.

OF COURSE NORWAY ISN'T YPRES, AND THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT THE MORAL EFFECT OF AN ALLIED WITHDRAWAL WOULD BE HEAVY, THOUGH IT NEEDN'T BE DISASTROUS. MAIN CONCERN UNDOUBTEDLY REVOLVES ABOUT ITALY. SIGNOR MUSSOLINI TALKED WITH AMERICAN AMBASSADOR PHILLIPS YESTERDAY AND IS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE GIVEN THE IMPRESSION THAT ITALY WOULD NOT MAKE ANY WAR MOVE WITHIN THE NEXT TEN DAYS AT LEAST.

AFTER THAT MUSSOLINI'S POSITION APPARENTLY WILL DEPEND ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS.

IL DUCE IS A SMART MAN, AND IT'S MY GUESS HE ISN'T SATISFIED THAT ANY DECISIVE VICTORY HAS BEEN WON IN NORWAY THUS FAR. WHETHER AN ALLIED WITHDRAWAL WOULD CONVINCE HIM THAT GERMANY IS ON THE ROAD TO WINNING THE WAR IS PROBLEMATICAL, BUT HE CERTAINLY KNOWS THAT THE WAR WILL NOT BE EITHER WON OR LOST IN THE BATTLE OF NORWAY.

ACTUALLY, HERR HITLER IS LIKELY TO PAY A FAIRLY HEAVY PRICE FOR THE ADVANTAGES WHICH MAY ACCRUE TO HIM FROM HIS NORWEGIAN VICTORY--IF THAT'S WHAT IT PROVES TO BE. HE HAS GREATLY EXTENDED HIS MILITARY COMMITMENTS AT A TIME WHEN HE WISHES TO CONSERVE HIS RESOURCES TO MEET THE DRAIN OF THE ECONOMIC BLOCKADE.

HE IS BURNING UP RESERVES, ESPECIALLY GASOLINE WHICH IS WORTH MORE TO HIM THAN LIQUOD GOLD BECAUSE OF ITS SCARCITY. HE SOON WILL HAVE TO FEED HELPLESS NORWAY, JUST AS HE WILL HAVE TO CARE FOR DENMARK, WHILE THAT BLOCKADE KEEPS ON SQUEEZING AND SQUEEZING.

THE POINT IS THAT EVERY OUNCE OF POWER WHICH GERMANY BURNS UP NOW, IS A CONTRIBUTION TO THE ALLIED PLAN OF ECONOMIC STRANGULATION. SO MAYBE THE ALLIED COMMAND IS SMARTER THAN THEY HAVE BEEN GIVEN CREDIT FOR BEING. ANYWAY, THE ALLIES CAN CONSOLE THEMSELVES WITH THE THOUGHT THAT IT'S AN ILL WIND, ET CETERA.

JE321AED

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 3 1940

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, APRIL 27:

NATION	----------SUNK BY----------			TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
	SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN			
BRITAIN	5	1	0	3,546	0(X)	27
NETHERLANDS	0	1	0	147	0	10
TOTALS	5	2	0	3,993	0	37
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	222	148	167	1,813,795	4,021	1,789
GRAND TOTAL	227	150	167	1,817,788	4,021	1,826

(X)-BRITISH CASUALTIES NOT REPORTED IN SOME CASES.

JE123PED

LONDON, MAY 2-(AP)-A WAR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE TODAY SAID "ALLIED FORCES WHICH HAVE BEEN CARRYING OUT DELAYING OPERATIONS SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS HAVE, AFTER REPULSING MANY ENEMY ATTACKS, BEEN WITHDRAWN IN THE FACE OF EVER-INCREASING ENEMY STRENGTH."

JS1234PED

MAY 3 1940

UNDATED NORWEGIAN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE SITUATION TODAY IN NORWAY:

GERMANY WITH FOUR MAIN FORCES BRANCHING OUT OF OSLO IS SEEKING TO CONSOLIDATE HER INVASION OF NORWAY WITH CONQUEST OF THE ENTIRE REGION SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM, WHICH IS ABOUT 250 MILES AIRLINE FROM OSLO.

BRANCH NUMBER ONE, IN SOUTHERN NORWAY, WAS REPORTED BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND TODAY TO HAVE JOINED A COLUMN MOVING EAST FROM BERGEN, GIVING CONTROL OF THE RAIL LINE ACROSS THE COUNTRY BETWEEN BERGEN AND

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OSLO.

BRANCH NUMBER TWO, SLIGHTLY TO THE NORTH, THE GERMANS SAID, REACHED SOGNE FJORD, AN INLET WHICH EXTENDS 115 MILES INTO NORWAY. THIS APPARENTLY LAID ANOTHER BAND OF OCCUPATION ACROSS NORWAY.

BRANCH NUMBER THREE SHOOTS NORTH OF OSLO TOWARD TRONDHEIM THROUGH THE GUDBRANDS VALLEY WITH OFFSHOOTS IN THE REGION WHERE THE ALLIES HAVE ESTABLISHED BASES ON THE WEST COAST AND IN THE INTERIOR BELOW TRONDHEIM.

GERMAN REPORTS SAID THAT THE FORCES OF BRANCH NUMBER THREE HAD DRIVEN TO ABOUT 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF ANDALSNES, ALLIED LANDING POINT 100 MILES SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM, AND THAT IN THE REGION AROUND DOMBAS, RAILWAY JUNCTION POINT IN THE INTERIOR, THEY HELD "THE UNDESTROYED RAILWAY LINE BETWEEN DOMBAS AND ULSBERG." ULSBERG IS ABOUT 55 MILES NORTH OF DOMBAS AND 90 MILES SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM. THE BRITISH YESTERDAY HAD ANNOUNCED A WITHDRAWAL IN THE DOMBAS REGION.

BRANCH NUMBER FOUR WAS SHOOTING UP THE OSTER (EASTERN) VALLEY AND THE GLOMMA RIVER VALLEY ALONG A LINE PARALLELING THE GUDBRANDS VALLEY BRANCH AND THE NORWEGIAN-SWEDISH BORDER.

IT HAD REACHED RORDS, SOME 70 MILES SOUTHEAST OF TRONDHEIM, BUT SCANDINAVIAN REPORTS SAID THE GERMANS HAD FALLEN BACK ABOUT 35 MILES, SURRENDERING RORDS AND TYNSET.

FROM TYNSET, A BRANCH LINE HAD STARTED NORTHWEST TO JOIN FORCES WITH THE GERMANS DRIVING NORTH IN THE GUDBRANDS VALLEY. THAT BRANCH WAS REPORTED STILL IN KVIKNE, NORTHWEST OF TYNSET AND SOUTHEAST OF ULSBERG.

THE STEINKJER FRONT, NORTH OF TRONDHEIM, REMAINED QUIET EXCEPT FOR GERMAN AERIAL ACTIVITY. AT NARVIK, IN THE ARCTIC, THE GERMAN

GARRISON CONTINUED TO HOLD OUT AGAINST ENCIRCLING ALLIED AND NORWEGIAN FORCES.

JS101SAID

Helpless Norse Yield to Nazis In Central Area

Commander Asks a Truce, Charges Allies Left His Troops Without Defenses

STOCKHOLM, May 3 (AP).—The Norwegian central command, left almost without bullets to face the German war machine after the Allied expeditionary armies abandoned the whole of Norway below the Arctic Circle, bitterly gave up the fight tonight and sued for an armistice to negotiate peace in the central area.

From the little town of Grong, on the Steinkjer-Namsos front above Trondheim, emptied of Allied troops in the startling two-day withdrawal, the acting Norwegian commander, Col. Ole B. Getz, sent word of the surrender in an order of the day, surcharged with disillusionment and asserting that the Allies had not informed him of their plans. German forces later were reported to have reached Grong and to have made contact with the Norwegians, with all fighting reported stopped.

Government Action Lacking

Col. Getz, at the reported instigation of a majority of his officers, decided to ask for the armistice for the whole Trondheim area after the Allies left. He did not, however, spake for the Norwegian government, which alone has power to sue for peace for the country as a whole, and which so far has made no such move.

He placed full blame for his plight on the Allies.

"The British and French—for reasons unknown to us—have given up helping us in our fight and have withdrawn their troops from Namsos," he said.

"We stand today alone against the entire German war machine, already outflanked and encircled on the line which the British and French should be holding . . . without aid from outside . . . with only enough ammunition for one day . . . without planes and other necessary war materials.

"Any further fighting would only lead to destruction, with serving any military purpose.

"I therefore am notifying the German military command to establish contact toward establishing peace in the Tronddlag area ((all the area both north and south of Trondheim), as has been done in the southern part of the country.

"It is my heavy duty as acting commander of Tronddlag to give this notice to the soldiers under my command."

To this, Col. Getz added: "It was an incomprehensible action on the part of the British and French, without notifying me, to lay open my flanks in the rear so I was cut off from any possible retreat toward Mosjoen."

The British War Office issued a statement in London that "there is no foundation for the statement that the Norwegian commander-in-chief was not informed of the Allied decision to evacuate the Trondheim area or that he has negotiated an armistice. The commander-in-chief of the Norwegian Army and his staff embarked on a British man-of-war on the night of May 1-2, 1940."

London sources named the Norwegian commander-in-chief as Otto Ruge. Col. Getz issued his order of the day as acting commander.

Other advices reaching Stockholm said a number of Norwegian troops, commanded by a Lieut. Dahl, "a fanatical patriot but nevertheless a good soldier," had decided against capitulation and fled to the mountains.

"We'll fight on and we'll make a determined stand, despite the severe thinning of our ranks," they said.

The Swedish news agency correspondent at Grong sent a dramatic account of a hastily called council of war at which a majority of the Norwegians decided that further resistance was futile and directed Col. Getz, their superior, to sue for peace.

Officers Urge Surrender

"From his headquarters at Grong the Nerwegian commander ordered all available officers to appear before him to confer on what best to do," the correspondent related. "Surrender was decided upon by a majority of the officers who expressed the belief that further fighting was useless. The commander thereupon advised all troops stationed in this sector to cease firing immediately and to capitulate.

"Meanwhile, the Norwegian commander established contact with the German commanders. The Norwegian troops set up a camp until they could be interned. The German forces are advancing on Namsos from the south, and according to latest advices which I have received already have reached Grong with the vanguard of their motorized units."

The Swedish correspondent, describing Namsos, said "shot to pieces," and Allied troops milled about in a small area of the town awaiting their turn to make for the departing transports while swarms of German planes bombed the harbor incessantly. The high-flying planes came in droves, some of them roaring down in power dives to dump tons of bombs on the harbor, adding an earsplitting din to the confusion. Anti-aircraft guns on the transports kept the night skies filled with bursting shells, but the speedy German airmen were hard targets.

"That the British and French were leaving in a most peculiar fashion," the Swedish correspondent wrote, "was shown by the fact that motorized anti-aircraft guns on the shore were covered with canvas instead of standing by for possible action."

War Materials Abandoned

The "Aftonbladet" correspondent said the departing troops left behind huge quantities of valuable war materials such as heavy anti-aircraft guns, heavy artillery and stacks of ammunition. They had no means of getting the heavy equipment aboard the transports, he explained, because the big cranes which unloaded them had been blasted to pieces by the German bombers.

MAY 3 1940

ALLIES QUIT NAMSOS, MOVE NORTH; NORSE ASK TRONDHEIM ARMISTICE; U.S. ACTS TO AVERT SPREAD OF WAR

THE KING, AFTER WATCHING HIS COUNTRY YIELD TO MODERN WARFARE FROM SOME SECRET MOUNTAIN FASTNESS, WAS REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION, TO HAVE EMBARKED FROM SOME WESTERN PORT.

SWEDEN'S FOREIGN OFFICE DENIED THAT THE ROYAL FAMILY HAD ENTERED THIS COUNTRY.

The docks at Namsos also had been leveled, forcing the Allies to scurry down steep, rocky cliffs to board launches for the trip to the transports. Some of the heavy pieces close to the water's edge were pushed in and the firing mechanisms of the others were smashed. Here and there beside the big guns were piles of smaller arms, although the troops loaded much quipment of this type

The British and their French Blue Devil supporters pulled out of the Steinkjer-Namsos front, 60 to 100 miles north of German-occupied Trondheim, leaving behind entrenchments, supplies and ill-equipped, hopelessly outflanked Norwegians. Then they sailed away in their ships.

GERMAN TROOPS WERE EXPECTED IN THE AREA HELD BY THE NORWEGIANS AT ANY MOMENT.

THE ALLIES' GENERAL WITHDRAWAL FROM ALL THE CENTER OF THE COUNTRY LEFT THEM WITH A GRIP UPON NORWAY ONLY IN THE FAR NORTHERN SECTOR ABOUT NARVIK, THE GERMAN-HELD IRON ORE PORT.

WHETHER SOME OF THE TROOPS WITHDRAWN FROM CENTRAL NORWAY WOULD GO THERE WAS IN DOUBT--(ONE BRITISH OFFICER SAID THEY WERE GOING TO "ENGLAND")--BUT IN ANY EVENT, THE WAR IN CENTRAL NORWAY WAS FINISHED.

ALL FIGHTING WAS REPORTED STOPPED.

RUMORS WERE HEARD TONIGHT THAT THE ALLIES MIGHT SEEK TO ESTABLISH A NEW BASE AT MOSJOEN AS PROTECTION AGAINST ANY GERMAN ATTEMPT TO DRAW NEARER NARVIK BY LAND, BUT THE MAJORITY OPINION HERE WAS THAT THE ALLIES WERE PULLING OUT OF NORWAY ENTIRELY EXCEPT FOR NARVIK.

THE ONLY IMPORTANT QUESTION REMAINING IN THE NORWEGIAN SITUATION TONIGHT WAS WHETHER THE GERMANS WOULD BE CONTENT WITH THE AREA NOW IN THEIR POSSESSION OR WOULD PUSH NORTHWARD AND POSSIBLY TRY TO GAIN NARVIK AS WELL.

IF COLONEL GETZ CAN BE BELIEVED, THEY DID THIS WITHOUT EVEN TELLING THE NORWEGIANS AND HENCE RUINING HIS LINE OF RETREAT NORTHWARD ALONG THE RAILWAY AND MOTOR ROAD TO MOSJOEN, SOME 80 MILES AWAY.

At Narvik, the Arctic ore port which the Allies have ringed—some three hundred miles north of Namsos—the British and French, apparently, expect reinforcements preliminary to starting a push from three directions on the town. German forces still are holding out at Narvik and, even there, are reported in some advices to be showing signs of offensive action in an effort to break the siege. German bombers also have penetrated now to the Narvik area and are described as active.

News of the Allied departure from Namsos came suddenly and stunningly, on the 24th day of Norway's invasion.

The world already knew of the withdrawal of the British expeditionary force, in the face of German air superiority, from its Aandalsnes foothold 100 miles southwest of Trondheim.

But it had been presumed that the British troops from Aandalsnes would go to Namsos and that the British and the French Alpine Chasseurs who were with them there would try to form a line across the country above Trondheim, from the coast to the Swedish border.

Instead, it became known today that the French began moving out of Namsos Wednesday night and the British—under heavy plane attack—Thursday night.

THE BOMB-POCKED STREETS OF NAMSOS WERE FILLED ALL THURSDAY WITH TROOPS MARCHING TO THE DOCKS, SAID CORRESPONDENTS WHO GOT THEIR STORIES ACROSS THE BORDER ONLY TODAY.

THEY WERE TAKEN OUT TO SIX TROOPSHIPS, GUARDED BY DESTROYERS, WHICH LAY AT ANCHOR IN THE FJORD.

"A GERMAN BOMB DROPPED NEAR ONE DESTROYER, KILLING THIRTY AND WOUNDING SIXTY," SAID ONE SWEDISH CORRESPONDENT.

Steinkjer Awaits Nazis

On the Steinkjer front, the Germans were expected at any time. The British had suffered heavily there—a whole battalion was cut up by a Nazi company ten days ago. The main factor in stemming the German advance, since then, has been the valiant defense by Norwegian troops.

Now, however, the Norwegians' fight seems hopeless. Although the British left trucks, army cars and a wealth of other supplies on hand, and these supplies now are being speedily distributed to the remaining Norwegian troops on the Steindjer front, it is not enough. The Norwegians themselves, with scarcely enough ammunition for ten minutes of heavy firing, were being encircled.

In any event, advices coming across the border tonight indicated Narvik now is the chief area of combat, and theer was speculation that the Namsos Allies may be headed for there. The Allies at Narvik now include both British and French troops.

Within the port the Germans have blown up the ore docks while German air bombs drum steadily on the Allied siege lines. Destruction of the ore docks will keep the British from using them for shipments from Narvik, even though they take the town. Moreover, the Germans still are masters of the iron-ore line to the Swedish border and Swedish mines, and could destroy the line and tunnels if need be.

Besides the British and French troops at Narvik, there may be some British patrols at Tromsoe, 125 miles farther north.

HOWEVER, THE SITUATION IN THE NORTH IS GREATLY CONFUSED.

HERE, BRITISH, SWEDISH AND NORWEGIANS WERE IN AGREEMENT THAT UNLESS THE ALLIES HIT QUICKLY AND SHARPLY WITH AN OFFENSIVE FROM THE ARCTIC, GERMANY IS ASSURED OF ANY EASY TERRITORIAL VICTORY, AND, TOGETHER WITH RUSSIA, OF ECONOMIC DOMINATION IN ALL SCANDINAVIA.

AS FOR KING HAAKON AND THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT, THEIR WHEREABOUTS REMAINED OBSCURE TONIGHT.

FRANCO-BRITISH DEPARTURE DENOUNCED BY NORWEGIANS

Military Leader Left to Fight Alone Calls Resistance Futile---Narvik Remains Only Foothold Retained by Expeditionary Force.

MAY 4 1940

STOCKHOLM, May 3 (A. P.).—Dispatches from Grong, Norway, tonight said that the Norwegian command had announced the conclusion of hostilities in the Grong area, east of Namsos, evacuated today by the Allies, and the Norwegians' intention of negotiating peace with the Germans.

The dispatches said that the following order of the day had been issued by Col. O. B. Getz, acting Norwegian commander:

"As the British and French, for reasons unknown to us, have given up helping us in our fight and have withdrawn their troops from Namsos we today stand alone against the entire German war machine, already outflanked and encircled on a line which the British and French should be holding without aid from the outside and with only enough ammunition for one day and without planes and other necessary war materials.

"Any further fighting will only lead to destruction without serving any military purpose.

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Calls British Action Incomprehensible.

"I therefore am notifying the German military command to establish contact for the purpose of establishing peace in the Tronddlag district (around Trondheim), as has been done in the southern part of the country.

"It is my heavy duty as acting commander of Tronddlag to give this notice to my soldiers."

To this communique Col. Getz appended the following:

London Admits Namsos Evacuation.

"It was an incomprehensible action on the part of the British and French, without notifying me, to lay open my flanks and rear, so that I was cut off from any possible retreat toward Mosjoen (north of Namsos)."

It was disclosed tonight that the Allied armies of Norway had abandoned the whole center of the country to the relentless spread of the German war machine, retaining a grip only on the rugged coastal ledges north of the arctic circle.

[London admitted tonight that the Allies had evacuated the port of Namsos, as well as that of Andalsnes.]

The British and their French "Blue Devil" supporters, leaving behind intrenchments and supplies, withdrew from the Namsos-Steinkjer front, sixty to 100 miles north of the German occupied port of Trondheim, and sailed away in their ships.

They left only small and ill-equipped Norwegian units to dispute the swift German advance in Norway's narrow midriff, and this resistance was conceded to be hopeless.

Even in the arctic sector about Narvik, according to one report printed in the Stockholm newspaper Aftenbladet, German forces who hold that ore port are on the offensive against Allied and Norwegian siege lines.

The Germans, already controlling southern Norway, spread out rapidly today over the central sector after the Allied withdrawal from Andalsnes and Namsos, south of Trondheim. Only the far north was seriously contested.

The Norwegian legation in Stockholm lacked official confirmation of the Namsos withdrawal, but the press attache said he believed the report was correct.

Nazis Consolidate Positions.

Meanwhile the German Army moved rapidly to consolidate its control of all Norway except the narrow rugged coastal strip north of Trondheim and the Narvik front in the far north.

The reports reaching Stockholm said that the Allied retreat from Steinkjer, sixty miles north of Trondheim, and the embarkation at Namsos, forty miles farther north, took place in orderly fashion, despite intensive German air attacks which were reported to have killed thirty persons and wounded sixty.

The British were reported to have withdrawn last night and the French the night before.

Reporters Barred From Front.

The first indication of a possible withdrawal came from correspondents were prevented from visiting either the front lines at Steinkjer or the port of Namsos. The withdrawal apparently was timed to fit in with that from Andalsnes.

The Germans' cleanup operations were moving fast, according to reports. The swastika was unfurled unchallenged in town after town, while the Nazi troops expected only limited resistance from scattered Norwegian troops still intrenched or in action.

The Germans now have complete control of Trondheim and Bergen, two of Norway's chief west coast ports, and thus have attained their goal of establishing bases in the North Atlantic. However, these were won only at the price of heavy sacrifices in the German naval forces, for which these bases might have been valuable.

Forces Flow Northward.

Meanwhile German forces flooded northward for a consolidation of positions in roughly half of Norway—an area which is inhabited, however, by six-sevenths of Norway's 3,000,000 population.

German airmen, trying to turn the Namsos withdrawal into a rout, made repeated attacks on the port, spreading new ruin and churning the ashes and debris of former attacks.

Buildings were said to be smouldering and the docks a vista of tangled wreckage.

Move Up Glomma Valley.

The German lines of field gray-green moved relentlessly up the Glomma River Valley toward Trondheim, scattering Norwegians before them. Roros, which the German advance guard had relinquished once, was reported recaptured.

Military observers said that the Norwegians could hardly hope to continue their resistance in central Norway without Allied aid, and it appeared on the basis of the latest reports of Allied withdrawals that no such aid remained in Norway, save the forces ringing the German garrison at the ore port of Narvik, more than 400 miles north of Trondheim.

Between Trondheim and Narvik lies the most barren part of Norway—a strip of choppy coastline and tumbled terrain with but scant means of communication. The only rail line there goes directly east into Sweden.

With British and French help the Norwegians had been able to hold the Germans at Steinkjer, but now that German re-enforcements were flooding from the south and with the Allies gone all hope of resistance seemed lost.

Steinkjer Viewed as Lost.

The Germans were expected to push forward at Steinkjer immediately.

The last British in the area took to their transports a few hours after Prime Minister Chamberlain in London told the House of Commons that the British were abandoning the Andalsnes area.

Although no definite word has been received from the Narvik sector in several days the British, French and Norwegians there were believed to be still laying siege to the German garrison landed there on the first day of the Norwegian invasion, April 9.

The British and French troops in the Steinkjer region, based on Namsos, thirty-five miles further north, had the choice of giving battle to the Germans, who had gained full benefit of land communications and air bases in southern and central Norway, or of leaving by way of Namsos as the British did from Andalsnes yesterday.

A special correspondent for one Swedish newspaper, the Social Demokraten, reported that both Namsos and Grong, twenty-five miles to the east, were bombed and machine-gunned by German warplanes both Wednesday and yesterday. Efforts to reach Grong today failed when telephone operators said that calls could not be put through because of "unexplained reasons."

Swedish Press Pessimistic.

Even before the report reached Stockholm of the Allied withdrawal from Namsos, the Swedish press took a pessimistic view of the chances of the Allies to hang on above Trondheim.

"If it was not possible to take Trondheim from the south," the Stockholm newspaper Dagens Nyheter stated, "one can expect that it will be more difficult to take this city from the north, since the Germans now have full communication from Oslo and can throw practically their entire Norway army against the Norwegian-Allied line in the Namsos district."

This newspaper also took a pessimistic view of the possibility of Norwegian troops carrying on alone. The newspaper Svenska Dagbladet paid tribute to Norwegians and said in part:

"One wonders if it is fear of German bombers or threatening tendencies in the Mediterranean which has forced the British Admiralty to abstain from a deciding operation.

"Will the British save their battle fleet in the same manner as Kaiser Wilhelm did during the world war and do they intend to keep up these defensive tactics until the moment when they have won equal power in the air?"

Sweden herself breathed somewhat more easily in the belief that Germany now has no immediate motive at least for attacking this country; on the other hand, however, Sweden found herself squarely up against the matter of German control of her outlets to the west.

KING IS TAKEN TO NARVIK AREA ON BRITISH SHIP

Norse Commander In Trondheim Sector Asks Nazis For Armistice

Blames Allies For Withdrawing Troops And Abandoning Namsos

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 3—King Haakon of Norway was reported tonight to have left an undisclosed Norwegian port aboard a British warship with British troops for the northern part of Norway.

The Daily Mail's diplomatic correspondent, Wilson Broadbent, said the Norwegian monarch could have sought refuge in London but that "he preferred to remain with his Government and the British forces which have taken up new positions around Narvik."

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 3—The War Office said early today "there is no foundation for the statement that the Norwegian commander in chief was not informed of the Allied decision to withdraw from the Trondheim area or that he has negotiated an armistice; the Norwegian commander in chief and his staff embarked on a British man o' war the night of May 1, 1940."

"The commander in chief has been conveyed to an undisclosed destination in Norway and any Norwegian order of the day announcing negotiations for an armistice was obviously made without his authority," the War Office communique asserted.

London sources named the Norwegian commander in chief as Otto Ruge.

American Leaves With British

Correspondent Describes Scenes at Namsos Before Boarding a Destroyer.

By J. NORMAN LODGE.

NAMSOS, By Courier to Grong, May 2 (11:30 P. M.) (A. P.).—The British forces in the Namsos area are embarking tonight and leaving this Norwegian war theater north of Trondheim. The French already have departed.

I am writing this account of the Allied departure in the smoke-filled lobby of a small hotel as I prepare to embark on a British destroyer to accompany the British contingent.

Only a few minutes ago, after having been under military arrest here since Wednesday, I learned that the British troops were embarking and that I had my choice either of staying here to meet the oncoming Germans or going with the British.

Together with Arthur Menken and Bonney [illegible], camera men for Paramount and Fox Movietone, I have decided to leave with the British.

French Appeared Like Ghosts.

Frank Mute, correspondent for the London Daily Express, decided to remain.

The events which led up to this moment have been unusually exciting.

With the other three, I went to Namsos Wednesday night.

As we passed a British outpost into territory occupied by the French, we became conscious of an air of suppressed excitement. French officers were rushing about issuing orders to soldiers who were busy getting their gear together and then going into marching formation.

For a considerable distance along the road we passed marching units, trucks and field pieces.

It was shimmering twilight and the marching groups had a ghost-like appearance as the men moved along silently.

At Spillem Inn, a Namsos hotel, we asked for lodging and immediately were placed under arrest.

We were told bluntly that we were not welcome visitors and that we were to ask no questions and not to move from the vicinity of the hotel until instructions regarding us could be obtained from headquarters.

At 9:30 A. M. Thursday we heard the roar of approaching planes and immediately there followed blasts of anti-aircraft fire.

These airplane attacks lasted throughout the day, directed, we later discovered, against a ship in the harbor.

We were permitted to wander outside the hotel sufficiently to see the rush and confusion as soldiers checked their belongings.

It was quite obvious that something unusual was taking place, but such questions as we dared to ask went unanswered.

At intervals we shuddered under air attack.

Feeling of Being Cooked.

We had the feeling of being cooked in a burning prison with only the medley of sound such as war can produce to guide us as to what was going on.

Now our vigil of suspense appears over.

We just have been informed by a British officer that British troops now are boarding ships and that the French already have left. We must choose, he says, our individual destiny as regards Namsos.

"Where," we asked, "are you proceeding?"

As calmly as though he were com-

menting on the weather, he replied, "England."

Three of us decided to go with the British forces who for hours had been embarking into launches for transfer to the ships in the harbor.

I am told the embarkation is taking place in the full glare of a large fire started by air bombs and the glow is visible from the hotel where I am writing.

I am informed further that the British had to leave behind large quantities of stores and heavier equipment.

It also seems that the news the troops are going only now has reached the residents of Namsos, leaving them stunned and bewildered.

It also seems that the news the troops are going has only now reached the residents of Namsos, leaving them stunned and bewildered. All the British soldiers appeared downcast over having to leave without getting a further chance to fight. The entire embarkation has, it seems, proceeded in excellent fashion.

Town Left in Ruins

[At this point Lodge's dispatch contains the parenthetical note that the rest was written "from the harbor."]

Behind us, as we step into a launch, is the ruined little town that caught the full fury of an air attack. Ahead of us in ships taking them to a new destination are the British tommies who only a short time ago landed in this area.

In the haste of the departure one British soldier was left behind. He took too long with his packing and arrived at the dock too late to catch the last launch. I was told that he was P. N. Brew, twenty-one years old, a British anti-aircraft gunner, and that Norwegian authorities started him toward the Swedish frontier. He will be interned after crossing the border.

It also seems that the news the troops are going only now has reached the residents of Namsos, leaving them stunned and bewildered.

All the British soldiers appeared downcast over having to leave without getting a further chance to fight.

The entire embarkation has, it seems, proceeded in excellent fashion.

It is apparent that this means the end of the campaign in the Steinkjer sector since only the Norwegians now are left to hold the Germans.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—At this point Lodge's dispatch contains the parenthetical note that the rest was written "from the harbor."]

Behind us, as we step into a launch, is the ruined little town that caught the full fury of an air attack.

Ahead of us in ships taking them to a new destination are the British Tommies who only a short time ago landed in this area.

British Soldier Left Behind

It is a strange scene—curious product of a great war. . . .

In the haste of the departure one British soldier was left behind. He took too long with his packing and arrived at the dock too late to catch the last launch.

I was told he was P. N. Brew, 21, a British anti-aircraft gunner, and that Norwegian authorities started him toward the Swedish frontier.

He will be interned after crossing the border.

NARVIK IS NOW ONLY FOOTHOLD LEFT IN NORWAY

Germans Are Expected to Move Into West Coast Port Immediately.

NORSE SEE THEIR WAR OVER

Paris Hears Troops Withdrawn Are Going to Narvik—British Units Badly Cut Up.

By GUNNAR KNUTSSON,
Staff Correspondent of the Stockholm Svenska Dagbladet.

ON THE STEINKJER FRONT, Northern Norway, May 3 (AP).—British and French troops which had landed north of German-held Trondheim for the campaign against the Nazi invasion embarked last night in Namsos Harbor and sailed away.

The entrance of German troops in this sector is awaited at any moment—perhaps within 24 hours.

As a result of the new withdrawal north of Trondheim following the removal of allied forces from the Andalsnes region south of Trondheim, it is believed here that the war in Norway virtually is finished.

Tried to Get to Namsos.

Despite various denials given out last night, it was obvious then that the British intended to leave the Steinkjer area (60 miles north of Trondheim and 35 miles south of Namsos).

The first became clear to me when late last night I tried to get to Namsos. A British officer told me that if I did succeed in getting through, I could not get back. I therefore assumed something was going on which I was not supposed to witness.

It can now be stated freely that the Steinkjer fighting proved somewhat disastrous for the British. In heavy fighting on April 21 an entire British battalion was cut up by a German company. (A company is about one-fourth the size of a battalion, which is usually about 800 men.)

What really has hindered the Germans from advancing for several days past has been the heroic defense by Norwegian volunteer units.

Norse Fight Now Hopeless.

The Norwegian fight against the invaders now appears hopeless.

The Norwegians are suffering from lack of ammunition and other supplies.

I was told that their total munitions would not suffice for 10 minutes of heavy firing.

The British left great quantities of supplies behind them at Namsos, including trucks and high-wheeled army cars, when they embarked on six large transport ships which were escorted by several destroyers.

All available Norwegian trucks and cars have been mustered to rush these suppliess down to the Norwegian troops remaining on the Steinkjer front.

Even so, the fight appears hopeless to the extreme and the Norwegians now are being encircled.

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NIGHT LEAD EMBARKATION (BUDGET--SUBS FRONT)

BY J.NORMAN LODGE

NAMSOS, NORWAY-(BY COURIER TO GRONG, NORWAY)-(THURSDAY)-MAY 2-(11:30 P.M.)-(AP)-I AM EMBARKING TONIGHT ABOARD A BRITISH DESTROYER AFTER A PRISONER'S FURTIVE GLIMPSES OF THE ALLIED WITHDRAWAL FROM THE NAMSOS SECTOR. A BRITISH OFFICER TELLS ME CALMLY THAT THE TROOPS' DESTINATION IS "ENGLAND."

THIS SAILING TAKES PLACE AFTER AN ALL-DAY AIR ATTACK ON RUINED NAMSOS.

THE BRITISH TOMMIES GOING ABOARD THEIR SHIPS APPEAR DOWN IN THE MOUTH ABOUT IT ALL. THEY WANT A FURTHER CHANCE TO FIGHT. THEY LANDED HERE, READY FOR WAR, ONLY A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO.

MY IMPRESSION IS THAT THE EMBARKATION PROCEEDS IN EXCELLENT FASHION, IN SPITE OF THE BOMBS.

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I AM TOLD THE TROOP DEPARTURE WAS LIGHTED BY THE GLARE OF A HUGE FIRE SET BY AIR BOMBS. SOME OF THAT GLARE WAS VISIBLE IN A SMOKY LITTLE HOTEL WHERE I, UNDER BRITISH ARREST, WROTE SOME OF THESE LINES

ALSO, I HAVE JUST BEEN INFORMED THAT THE RESIDENTS OF NAMSOS ARE STUNNED AND BEWILDERED BY THE NEWS THAT THE TROOPS ARE GOING. I HAVE LEARNED THE BRITISH LEFT BEHIND THEM LARGE QUANTITIES OF SUPPLIES AND WAR EQUIPMENT.

A LAUNCH IS TAKING US AWAY AND WE CAN LOOK BACKWARD TO WRECKED LITTLE NAMSOS--A STRANGE SCENE, CURIOUS PRODUCT OF A GREAT WAR.

THIS WEIRD ADVENTURE STARTED WEDNESDAY NIGHT WHEN I, WITH OTHER NEWSMEN AND CAMERAMEN, PASSED A BRITISH OUTPOST INTO TERRITORY OCCUPIED THEN BY THE FRENCH AND BECAME CONSCIOUS OF GREAT EXCITEMENT.

FRENCH OFFICERS RUSHED ABOUT ISSUING ORDERS AND SOLDIERS BUSILY GOT THEIR GEAR TOGETHER AND PLACED THEMSELVES IN MARCHING FORMATION.

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I WAS WITH ARTHUR MENKEN AND BONNEY POWELL, CAMERAMEN FOR PARAMOUNT AND FOX MOVIETONE, AND FRANK MUTO, PHOTOGRAPHER AND CORRESPONDENT FOR THE LONDON DAILY EXPRESS.

AFTER WE PASSED INTO THE AREA OCCUPIED BY THE TROOPS WE WALKED THROUGH SHIMMERING TWILIGHT ALONG A ROAD ON WHICH COLUMNS OF MEN WERE MARCHING SILENTLY ALONG.

ONCE IN NAMSOS WE TRIED FOR LODGINGS--AND IMMEDIATELY WERE PLACED UNDER MILITARY ARREST.

WITHOUT CEREMONY THE BRITISH TOLD US WE WEREN'T WELCOME THERE, THAT WE COULD ASK NO QUESTIONS AND WE SHOULD MAKE NO MOVE FROM THE VICINITY OF THE HOTEL UNTIL HEADQUARTERS COULD GIVE INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING US.

THROUGHOUT THAT NIGHT WE GOT VERY LITTLE IDEA OF WHAT WAS GOING ON AND THIS MORNING THERE CAME THAT FAMILIAR RACKET OF MODERN WAR--THE ROAR OF ATTACKING PLANES.

AT ONCE THERE FOLLOWED THE ROAR OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

THROUGHOUT THE DAY THESE AIR ATTACKS WENT ON. LATER WE LEARNED THEY WERE DIRECTED AGAINST A SHIP IN THE HARBOR.

EVEN THOUGH WE WERE PERMITTED TO WANDER ONLY IN THE CLOSE VICINITY OF THE HOTEL WE WERE CONSCIOUS OF THE RUSH AND CONFUSION AS SOLDIERS PACKED THEIR BELONGINGS.

THE QUESTIONS WE ASKED WENT UNANSWERED.

TIME AND AGAIN WE CRINGED FROM THE AIR ATTACK.

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WE HAD THE FEELING OF BEING COOKED IN A BURNING PRISON. WE HAD ONLY THE MEDLEY OF WAR TO TELL US WHAT WAS GOING ON.

FINALLY A BRITISH OFFICER TOLD US THE FRENCH ALREADY HAD LEFT, THAT THE BRITISH WERE LEAVING AND THAT WE MUST CHOOSE WHETHER WE WANTED TO STAY OR REMAIN.

WE WANTED TO KNOW WHERE THE TROOPS WERE PROCEEDING.

"ENGLAND," HE SAID, AS IF HE WERE ANSWERING A QUESTION ABOUT THE WEATHER.

MENKEN, POWELL AND I DECIDED TO GO WITH THE BRITISH FORCES. MUTO ELECTED TO REMAIN.

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SAYS BRITAIN MUST ACT TO SAVE PRESTIGE

Attention Turns Mainly To Mediterranean And Mussolini

Reich To Fulfill Obligations, Spokesman Says, When Duce Decides

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, May 3—Germany boasted of full preparedness tonight to resist any stroke by Britain to offset her "catastrophic defeat" in Norway.

Alert for action they said must come from the British in an effort to revive their prestige, Germans said "we are prepared, come what may," in any new theater of war while mopping up proceeds quickly in Norway. They predicted this task would be finished in less than two weeks except for the besieged far northern port of Narvik.

Attention mainly was riveted on the Mediterranean as the possible scene of British action following Prime Minister Chamberlain's announcement yesterday of the concentration of a British and French battle fleet at Alexandria.

Left Up To Mussolini

Authorized sources emphasized, however, that it is up to Premier Mussolini of Italy to decide what to do about the Mediterranean situation.

Whatever his decision, it was said, Germany then will fulfill her obligations.

Germans asserted their attention also was directed unceasingly toward the Netherlands, Belgium and Scandinavia as possible places for British action.

In this atmosphere Germans said their motto is: "Wherever Britain strikes, we will strike back doubly hard."

At almost the same hour that authorized spokesmen boasted of German preparedness, Adolf Hitler and Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering were giving confidential pep talks to 6,000 army and air-force officers and S. S. (Elite Guard) leaders in Berlin's Sportspalast.

Hitler, according to the only sentence of his talk released for publication, paraphrased Shakespeare's words in Hamlet, "To be, or not to be: That is the question," in saying the present war is "a fight for being, or not being, of the German people."

In late afternoon reports on the Norwegian campaign, DNB, official news agency, said there was increased fighting in the Narvik region, that in the Steinkjer region north of Trondheim there was "lively reconnaissance activity," and that in western and southern Norway "the situation . . . can generally be designated as pacified."

Claims 135 Units Of Fleet

Following the regular high command communique, containing claims to blows against Allied sea power, DNB reported that 135 units of the British fleet had been put out of action since April 9, the day the Norwegian invasion started.

Basing its compilation on official reports of the high command, the agency said ships sunk or set on fire included nine cruisers, nine destroyers, twenty-two submarines, twenty-three troop transports and one miscellaneous craft, while ships severely damaged included seven battleships, fourteen cruisers, nine destroyers, three airplane carriers and thirty-eight transports.

Today's high command communique said the German navy had destroyed two enemy submarines in the Skagerrak, while warplanes on Wednesday hit at least one aircraft carrier, and probably two, and one destroyer, in bombing attacks, and on Thursday severely damaged a cruiser, raided another and sank a transport.

Foreign Office sources charged Chamberlain with "plans for widening the area of combat" because of the sending of a battle fleet to Alexandria and asked whether Rumania, Greece or Yugoslavia was to be "the next victim."

"Or is all this one gigantic bluff to camouflage plans elsewhere?" they asked.

"After his catastrophic defeat in Norway," they added, "Churchill (British First Lord of Admiralty Winston Churchill) is yearning for vengeance.

"He will try to convince his defeat by success elsewhere, but we are forewarned and ready."

Plans Ready If Dikes Are Cut

Informed quarters said Germany stands ready to give a military account of herself on every possible sector.

Along the entire Western Front millions of trained soldiers and modern engines of war have been in readiness for months in case the Allies should try to pierce the West Wall.

Germans said that measures to meet the situation, even if dikes in the Netherlands are cut, had been envisaged long ago for use in event that the Netherlands or Belgium should be involved in the war.

German ports opposite Sweden have been closed to travelers for weeks because they were filled with troops Germans said were ready to meet any British attempt at brushing aside Swedish neutrality.

Germany also was portrayed as missing no opportunity for strengthening her position in the southeast. It was reported from Bucharest that Herbert Goering, a cousin of Field Marshal Goering, is in the Rumanian capital seeking conferences with King Carol.

Germans expressed a belief that in event of British action in the Mediterranean, Hungary would permit the passage of German troops.

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ADD BERLIN -NYW 3- XXX TROOPS.

SPECIAL SATISFACTION WAS MANIFEST IN OFFICIAL CIRCLES OVER THE ATTITUDE THAT HAS BEEN SHOWN BY SPAIN, FROM WHERE AN AIR FORCE DELEGATION RECENTLY ARRIVED.

(GENERALISSIMO FRANCISCO FRANCO, HEAD OF NATIONALIST SPAIN, RECEIVED GERMAN AND ITALIAN AID DURING THE SPANISH CIVIL WAR.)

GERMAN SPOKESMEN OFTEN HAVE SAID THAT ONCE SCORES WERE SETTLED WITH THE BRITISH EMPIRE, GIBRALTAR MUST FALL AS A BRITISH FORTRESS AND REVERT TO SPAIN.

ITALY, ON THE OTHER HAND, WANTS A LARGER SHARE IN CONTROL OF THE SUEZ CANAL, GATEWAY BETWEEN THE HOMELAND AND THE EAST AFRICAN EMPIRE.

BOTH OF THESE AMBITIONS GERMANY NURSES CAREFULLY.

IN THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN ONLY ONE POINT ALONG THE FAR-FLUNG COAST SEEMED TO CAUSE GERMANY A HEADACHE--NARVIK.

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THERE WERE INTIMATIONS THAT HITLER MIGHT GIVE THE COMMAND FOR THE GERMAN FORCES THERE TO LEAVE BY AIRPLANE.

ON THE OTHER HAND CERTAIN AUTHORIZED SOURCES INSISTED JUST AS EMPHATICALLY THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WOULD CHASE THE ALLIED FORCES FROM THAT FAR NORTHERN REGION ONCE SUFFICIENTLY CLEAR WEATHER PERMITTED USE OF GERMAN AIR POWER IN FORCE.

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GERMAN AVIATORS REACHING BERLIN FROM NORWAY ON FURLOUGH ASSERTED THE BRITISH FLIERS WERE POORLY TRAINED, THOUGH DASHING AND FEARLESS.

THE SITUATION AT NAMSOS, ABOVE TRONDHEIM, DID NOT SEEM TO WORRY GERMAN STRATEGISTS. AT THE SAME TIME THERE WAS NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION THAT THE BRITISH WERE ABANDONING THE PORT. (A WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCEMENT IN LONDON CONFIRMED THE WITHDRAWAL FROM NAMSOS, LEAVING ONLY ONE MAIN ALLIED FORCE IN NORWAY--AT NARVIK.)

NO ONE IN AUTHORITY IN BERLIN SEEMED TO CARE ABOUT THE WHEREABOUTS OF KING HAAKON VII, NORWAY'S FUGITIVE KING.

Germany 'Prepared' For Counter-Drive In Mediterranean

Allies Are Defied to Find Success Outside Norway As Nazis Press 'Mop-up'

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER,
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

BERLIN, May 3.—Foreign Office quarters, proclaiming the allied withdrawal from Andalsnes "a catastrophic defeat," today defied the British to find "success elsewhere" while Adolf Hitler suddenly broke his silence to reiterate that the war was a fight for existence for the Germans.

Speaking before 6,000 army and air force officers and leaders of the SS, black-shirted Elite Guard in Berlin's Sportspalast said the conflict is "a fight for being, or not of being, of the German people."

FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, HEAD OF THE NAZIS AIR FORCE, ALSO GAVE THE OFFICERS A "PEP" TALK, BUT THIS AND HITLER'S SPEECH, EXCEPT THE SINGEE SENTENCE RELEASED FOR PUBLICATION, WERE KEPT CONFIDENTIAL.

Foreign office quarters asserted that Prime Minister Chamberlain, forced to look to other fields to wipe out the stain of the Norwegian defeat, was threatening action in the Mediterranean, but "come what may, Chamberlain will find Germany prepared for a counter-blow."

Rapid Progress in Cleanup.

The German high command concurrently announced rapid progress of the German forces in Norway in the cleanup against "isolated" resistance, acknowledged that the allies were squeezing the Nazi garrison at Narvik, in the far north, and summarized claims of new blows against allied sea power.

DNB, in its daily front summary this afternoon reported "lively reconnaissance activity north of Steinkjer," sixty miles north of Trondheim.

Namsos, the British had a base in that region, was seen as the next goal of the German forces.

Despite the scouting activity, the situation in the Namsos sector was reported by DNB in general to be unchanged.

DNB reported "increased fighting activity in the Narvik region" by the British and asserted this obviously was aimed at wiping out the unfavorable impression created by their withdrawal from Andalsnes, south of Trondheim.

Germany's possession of Andalsnes after the Allied withdrawal so consolidated her position, DNB said, that "the situation in western and southern Norway can generally be designated as pacified." A major part of Norwegian divisions there were said to have capitulated and their demobilization was described as "proceeding on schedule."

In the war at sea the high command said the navy destroyed two submarines in the Skagerrak, while warplanes on May 1 scored hits on at least one aircraft carrier, and possibly two, and one destroyer and on May 2 "severely damaged" a cruiser, attacked another cruiser and sank a transport ship.

135 Ships Claimed.

DNB, official German news agency, reported that 135 units of the British fleet had been put out of action since April 9, the day Germany invaded Norway.

Basing its claim on official reports of the high command, the agency said 84 ships either were sunk or set afire and 71 were damaged.

The DNB compilation listed twenty-three British transports as sunk or set on fire and thirty-eight as damaged. Most of these losses occurred after April 23, it said. Seven battleships were listed as damaged up to April 22.

The figures given for ships sunk or set on fire since April 9 were: Cruisers, 9; destroyers, 9; submarines, 22; troop transports, 23, and miscellaneous, 1.

Ships severely damaged: Battleships, 7; cruisers, 14; destroyers, 9; airplane carriers, 3, and transports, 38.

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Of these it claimed that forty-three cases of damage occurred after April 22. The seven battleships were reported damaged between April 9 and 22.

While the Germans were cleaning up Norway in the region south of Trondheim, the High Command said that quiet prevailed north of Trondheim except at Narvik, where "enemy forces were slowly advancing toward our positions north and southwest" of the ore shipping port.

Affirming Germany's readiness for any British counter-blow as a result of the Norwegian defeat, Foreign Office circles said:

"We ask Chamberlain before the world: Who is the next victim of British plans for widening the area of combat?"

"Is it Rumania? Greece? Yugoslavia?" they asked.

"Or is all this one gigantic bluff to camouflage plans elsewhere?

"Is it another criminal plan coming from Churchill's (Winston Churchill, Britain's First Lord of the Admiralty) brains for exerting pressure upon Italy?

"Is Weygand (Gen. Maxime Weygand, allied commander in chief in the Near East) a trump card to be played while meanwhile action is launched in an entirely different region?

"We shall watch all this with icily cold deliberation.

"Wherever the British strike we will strike back.

Yearning for Vengeance Seen.

"After his catastrophic defeat in Norway, Churchill is yearning for vengeance.

"He will try to equalize his defeat by success elsewhere, but we are forewarned and ready."

Authorized sources intimated that the German intelligence service knows exactly where Britain is taking her forces from Norway.

In government circles, Mr. Chamberlain's speech is regarded as the "most embarrassing speech for him since the beginning of the war." He must do something, it was asserted, to save his prestige.

Authorized sources reiterated Germany's claim to the authenticity of the documents presented to foreign diplomats in facsimile by Foreign Minister von Ribbentrop on

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April 27, which the Germans claimed, proved the allies responsible for spread of the war to Scandinavia.

Foreign correspondents have been invited to examine the originals for water marks and other evidences of their genuine character.

Allied Drive Seen Smashed.

Germany hailed the capture of Andalsnes as effectively smashing allied resistance in Norway. The morning press devoted practically all its front pages to the event.

Similar optimism prevailed in foreign office circles. An authoritative spokesman even voiced the opinion that the British withdrawal from Andalsnes, in which large quantities of war supplies were said to have been left behind, was only the beginning, and that "the rest of Norway will soon be abandoned by the allies."

Under the heading "Gallipoli 1940," the newspaper Deutsche Allegmeine Zeitung compared the British retreat from strategic Andalsnes with the defeat the allies suffered in the World War when they tried to force an entrance into the Dardanelles Straits, entrance to the Black Sea.

The only difference today, the paper said, "is that the new Gallipoli of Churchill wasn't lost at the faraway Dardanelles, but right before England's gates."

The well-informed Dienst aus Deutschland in commenting on the situation as a result of yesterday's military developments said that all of Central and Southern Norway south of Steinkjer is in German hands.

With possession of all railways and other lines of communication connecting Oslo, Bergen and Trondheim, the commentary said, the Norwegian campaign in that region is practically concluded. The mopping up of a few isolated and unimportant nests of resistance within this territory does not constitute a military problem, the Dienst aus Deutschland asserted.

Text of Nazi Communique

The high command's communique said:

"After the last British troops evacuated the Aandalsnes region and the city itself was in German hands, the pacification of all Norway is making rapid progress.

"The demobilization of Norwegian troops in west Norway is proceeding. German clean up troops are meeting resistance only at isolated spots from dispersed Norwegian units who are without knowledge of the situation in general.

"The enemy remained quiet north of Trondheim.

"Enemy forces were slowly advancing toward our positions north and southwest of Narvik. Attacks were repelled by our patrols.

"German naval forces, successfully continuing a submarine hunt in the Skagerrak, destroyed two additional U-boats.

"As reported in a special announcement the air force May 1 succeeded in dispersing an enemy naval unit with the certainty that one airplane carrier and one destroyer and probably a second airplane carrier were hit by bombs of medium caliber and two enemy chasers shot down.

"The air force on May 2 again raided enemy forces. One cruiser was severely damaged by two square hits forward. The effects of bombs on a second cruiser were not observes because of fog. One large transport ship was sunk by two hits of medium caliber.

"Several airports in Norway and Denmark were bombed by the British without success.

"No special events on the Western Front."

NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BUDGET)

BY EDWIN STOUT

LONDON, MAY 3-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THE ABANDONMENT OF NAMSOS AND CENTRAL NORWAY TO THE GERMANS--AN ACKNOWLEDGEMENT THAT ADDED NEW FORCE TO UNREST SURGING WITHIN THE VERY FOUNDATION OF PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S GOVERNMENT.

A COMMUNIQUE TELLING OF THE END OF THE CAMPAIGN TO WREST SOUTHERN NORWAY FROM THE GERMANS SAID ALLIED TROOPS STILL IN THE FAR NORTHERN NARVIK AREA REPULSED GERMAN COUNTERATTACKS WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY. IT MENTIONED NO OPERATIONS THERE TODAY.

COMING AS IT DID WITHIN A DAY OF THE ABANDONMENT OF ANDALSNES, TONIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENT QUICKENED ATTACKS ON THE CHAMBERLAIN GOVERNMENT EVEN FROM WITHIN ITS OWN RANKS.

CLEMENT DAVIES, an Independant, ~~MEMBER OF THE LIBERAL NATIONALS~~ WHO SUPPORT THE GOVERNMENT DECLARED:

"THE COUNTRY CAN NOT BE PROPERLY ORGANIZED UNTIL THE GOVERNMENT GOES."

DAVIES TOLD OF A MEETING WITH A GROUP OF COLLEAGUES WHO THOUGHT THE SAME WAY HE DID AND DECIDED TO WORK AGAINST ANY VOTE OF CONFIDENCE DURING "THE BIGGEST CRISIS WE EVER HAD TO FACE."

THE TERSE WAR OFFICE COMMUNIQUE ANNOUNCING THE NAMSOS WITHDRAWAL DURING LAST NIGHT, AFTER A DAY OF UNCERTAINTY IN WHICH BRITONS ALREADY HAD HEARD THE NEWS FROM SWEDEN AND GERMANY, SAID THE "RE-EMBARKATION WAS CARRIED OUT WITH COMPLETE SUCCESS AND WITHOUT LOSS." (NORWEGIAN REPORTS SAID A GERMAN AIR BOMB KILLED 30, WOUNDED 60).

(MORE) MT622PED

MAY 4 1940

A35 LONDON--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BJT) BY STOUT X X X WOUNDED 60).

IT SAID THE ABANDONMENT OF THE NAMSOS FRONT, NORTH OF GERMAN-HELD TRONDHEIM, WAS CARRIED OUT "IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE GENERAL PLAN OF WITHDRAWAL FROM THE IMMEDIATE NEIGHBORHOOD OF TRONDHEIM."

IT READ VERY MUCH LIKE PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT YESTERDAY TELLING OF THE WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDALSNES TO THE SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM.

DESPITE TONIGHT'S ANNOUNCEMENT, A RELIABLE MILITARY SOURCE EARLIER IN THE DAY HAD DECLARED EMPHATICALLY THAT GREAT BRITAIN HAS "NO INTENTION OF ABANDONING NORWAY."

GLOOM NEVERTHELESS SPREAD OVER THE ROOMS OF THE NORWEGIAN LEGATION AND THE OMINOUS WORD "SUBMISSION" WAS HEARD THERE FOR THE FIRST TIME.

EVIDENCE THAT THE BRITISH PLAN WAS TO TRANSFER AT LEAST SOME TROOPS TO OTHER NORWEGIAN AREAS WAS SEEN, HOWEVER, IN A STATEMENT ISSUED TONIGHT TO THIS EFFECT:

"MAJOR GENERAL PAGET, IN HIS PLAN FOR THE EVACUATION OF ANDALSNES, PROPOSED TO TRANSFER WITH THE BRITISH FORCES ALL THE NORWEGIAN TROOPS WHICH THE NORWEGIAN HIGH COMMAND DECIDED COULD BEST BE EMPLOYED IN OTHER AREAS. THE NECESSARY INSTRUCTIONS WERE GIVEN TO ACCEDE TO THIS REQUEST BUT IT IS NOT KNOWN YET IN LONDON HOW MANY HAVE IN FACT THUS BEEN TRANSFERRED."

BRITAIN STRUCK BY AIR AT NAZI BASES AT RY, DENMARK, FORNEBU, NEAR OSLO, AND STAVANGER AND THE ADMIRALTY FLASHED A "WE ARE PROUD OF OUR FLEET AIR ARM."

THESE FAILED, HOWEVER, TO DIVERT LONDON FROM THE CRUX OF THE SITUATION--FURTHER WITHDRAWALS FROM NORWAY.

EVEN THE NEWS THAT THE ALLIED FLEET HAD SLIPPED INTO ALEXANDRIA RAISED HARDLY A RIPPLE IN DIPLOMATIC AND MILITARY CIRCLES.

ADDING HIS VOICE TO DAVIES, RICHARD K.LAW, MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT FOR STAUNCHLY CONSERVATIVE HULL, OPENED FIRE ON THE GOVERNMENT "ATTITUDE TO THE PROBLEM" WHICH HE SAID "MUST BE CHANGED BEFORE THE COUNTRY IS IN SIGHT OF VICTORY."

(MORE) MT629PED

LONDON--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD BRITISH (BJT) BY STOUT X X X OF

VICTORY."

THIS SON OF BONAR LAW, WHO LED THE CONSERVATIVE PARTY UNDER ASQUITH, DERIDED "WIDESPREAD AND HIGHLY DANGEROUS DELUSIONS THAT THE WAR IS GOING TO WIN ITSELF WITHOUT LOSS OR SACRIFICE, THAT TIME IS ON OUR SIDE AND THAT HITLER HAS MISSED THE BUS."

THE "MISS THE BUS" PHRASE IS FROM CHAMBERLAIN'S APRIL 4 SPEECHAND ALRE

THE "MISS THE BUS" PHRASE IS FROM CHAMBERLAIN'S APRIL 4 SPEECH AND ALREADY HAS BEEN THROWN IN HIS FACE BY LIBERAL LEADER SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR.

THUS FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE START OF THE WAR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT THEMSELVES SHOWED THERE WERE SIGNS OF ACTIVE REBELLION AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN IN HIS OWN CONSERVATIVE PARTY.

THIS IS HIGHLY IMPORTANT, SINCE NEITHER LABOR NOR THE OPPOSITION LIBERALS HAVE ENOUGH VOTES TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT AND ANY CHANGE MUST COME WITH CONNIVANCE OF MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT RANKS.

"THAT'S WHERE THE ONLY CHANCE OF A SUCCESSFUL REBELLION LIES," SAID ONE MEMBER. "COMMENT OF CONSERVATIVE MEMBERS WAS VICIOUS AFTER CHAMBERLAIN'S STATEMENT YESTERDAY OF THE WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDALSNES AND MUCH NOW DEPENDS ON CAPTAIN HENRY MARGESSON, THE CHIEF GOVERNMENT WHIP."

SHOULD MARGESSON, THE CONSERVATIVES' CHIEF STRATEGIST, DECIDE TO SHIFT LOYALTY TO SOME OTHER MEMBER OF THE PARTY, EVEN FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WINSTON CHURCHILL--LONG ANATHEMA TO MARGESSON--CHAMBERLAIN MIGHT BE BEATEN. SOME MEMBERS DECLARED.

30-24-2043

INFORMED SOURCES BELIEVED TONIGHT THAT UNLESS A SIGNAL VICTORY FOR BRITISH ARMS IS ANNOUNCED BEFORE NEXT TUESDAY THE FATE OF CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS GOVERNMENT HANGS ON STATEMENTS THEN BY THE PRIME MINISTER AND CHURCHILL AND THE DEBATE WHICH IS TO FOLLOW.

A NORWEGIAN SOURCE, PREVIOUSLY OPTIMISTIC, HEARD THE NEWS THE BRITISH HAD LEFT NAMSOS AND THEN DECLARED HOPES FOR NORWAY'S INDEPENDENCE WERE EVAPORATING WITH THE SMOKE OF THE DEPARTING BRITISH TRANSPORTS.

"WE ARE LEFT WITH NO CHOICE BUT SUBMISSION," HE ADMITTED DEJECTEDLY. "THERE IS A STRONG FIGHTING SPIRIT AMONG US BUT IF ARMS MEANS MAKING A BATTLEGROUND OF A PEACEFUL COUNTRY NOW ALMOST DEFENSELESS, IS IT WORTHWHILE?

"THE BRITISH AND FRENCH TALK ABOUT 'AID' AND 'OUR ALLIES, THE NORWEGIANS.' THEY TALK BUT WHAT HAVE THEY DONE?"

THIS SOURCE EMPHASIZED THAT HE WAS SPEAKING PRIVATELY AND THAT "THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT STILL IS INTACT AND CAPABLE OF MAKING ITS OWN DECISIONS."

REITERATIONS THAT BRITISH TROOPS HAD "HANDLED THE GERMANS ROUGHLY" AND THAT THE WITHDRAWALS FROM ANDALSNES AND NAMSOS WERE MASTERPIECES OF MILITARY STRATEGY LIKEWISE FAILED TO MAKE MUCH IMPRESSION ON THE AVERAGE BRITON.

"THEY DID US IN ALL RIGHT," WAS THE COMMENT FREQUENTLY HEARD.

MT-KA639PED

MAY 4 1940

ADMITS QUITTING NAMSOS

Paris Reports Troops From South of Norway Have Been Shifted to Narvik Sector.

LONDON, May 3 (A. P.).—The War Office announced tonight that the Allied forces re-embarked aboard their ships at Namsos Thursday and withdrew from that sector north of Trondheim.

The withdrawal was carried out without loss, the communique said.

The text of the War Office communique:

"In accordance with the general plan of withdrawal from the immediate neighborhood of Trondheim, Allied troops were re-embarked at Namsos last night.

"The withdrawal and re-embarkation was carried out with complete success and without loss.

"Allied troops advancing in the Narvik area were counter-attacked on May 1 and May 2 by the enemy. Both attacks were repulsed.

"Many enemy dead were left in front of our positions and some prisoners were taken by the Allied troops."

BritishSpokesmen Reemphasize Determination to Carry on in Norway; Royal Air Force Successes Against Nazis Danish, Norwegian Bases Reported

London, May 3—(AP)—British spokesmen today reemphasized Britain's determination to fight on in Norway while the arrival of powerful British-French naval forces at Alexandria stressed the Allies' determination to be on guard in the Mediterranean against any German or Italian move.

As if in confirmation of statements that the war in Norway would go on, the air ministry reported new successes for Royal Air force bombers in raids on German bases in Denmark and Norway.

In the face of reports from Stockholm that the Namsos region north of Trondheim had been abandoned by the Allied forces as was the Andalsnes sector to the south, and that both moves indicated a general Allied withdrawal, one reliable military source said:

"The government of Norway is still in being and we have no idea of abandoning it or the campaign."

While other authorities supported this statement, there was no word official or otherwise, on the situation at Namsos.

The Stockholm reports said the British left the Steinkjer-Namsos area last night, and the French the night before, thereby abandoning the northern jaw of the pincers by which the Allies sought to capture Trondheim. The southern jaw collapsed with the withdrawal from Andalsnes, dramatically announced to Commons yesterday by Prime Minister Chamberlain.

(In Berlin the high command reported new damage inflicted by Germany's far-ranging air force to British warships and transports, but DNB, the official news agency, reported the situation at Namsos unchanged. The agency, however, indicated that area would be the next goal of the Nazi war machine's drive.)

Destination of Troops Unknown.

The air ministry communique revealed that the British warplanes had been engaged in protecting the convoy of warships and transports by which the British army withdrawn from Andalsnes was being carried "elsewhere," as Chamberlain announced yesterday, without indicating whether it was bound for another Norwegian battlefield or one more distant.

The air ministry said the Royal Air force extended its bombing attacks on German bases in Denmark and Norway.

The ministry announced the R. A. F. "heavily and successfully" bombed the Danish airfield at Ry, in North Jutland, which is used extensively by the Norway-bound Nazi air transports ferrying troops to the war zone. The attacks began yesterday evening and continued during the night.

The day and night bombings of Stavanger, on Norway's southwest coast, continued, the ministry said, and the Fornebu airport near Oslo was attacked again last night.

British fighting planes drove invading aircraft off the southeast coast of England today, the air ministry announced.

Chamberlain Faces Test.

While diplomatic circles predicted a severe test for Prime Minister Chamberlain's government when the House of Commons begins its inquiry into the Norwegian campaign Tuesday the prime minister himself conferred for half an hour today with opposition Leader Clement R. Attlee and Deputy Leader Arthur Greenwood.

London newspaper military surveys credited German air power with the important victory in the second phase of operations, while giving British sea power the upper hand in the first phase.

The average Briton was shocked by Chamberlain's announcement of the withdrawal from southern Norway.

"It's bad, isn't it?" was a frequent comment.

The Evening News commented that the man in the street "will take a good deal of convincing before he joins Mr. Chamberlain's placid satisfaction that 'the balance of the advantage lies up to the present with the Allied forces."

"Public opinion has received a shock," was The Star's view, "but it is certain that the general effect will be to strengthen rather than to weaken the general determination that the campaign in Norway shall be continued with all possible vigor."

Fears of Italy Alleged.

Chamberlain's announcement yesterday that the Allied battle fleet was moving into the eastern Mediterranean allayed somewhat the feeling of some members of Parliament and the public that the blow to British military prestige in Norway might encourage Italy to enter the war on Germany's side.

Press and public generally reserved judgment on Chamberlain's conduct of the war pending a fuller report next week by the prime minister and Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty.

The Daily Herald, organ of the Labor party, commented sarcastically on Chamberlain's statement, declaring editorially, "Britain, democracy's champion, has suffered a major defeat in Norway.

"For that defeat Mr. Chamberlain must accept first responsibility.

"Did he appear to understand the severity of the shock which he was delivering to the British people? . . . No. His deepest emotion—apart from complacency—appears to have been one of injured surprise."

The Herald added that within a few hours of Chamberlain's "confession, one of his mouthpieces, Lord Stanhope, was denying that the Norwegian defeat was a setback and even doubting whether it could be called a 'check'."

The Herald's political commentator said cabinet changes were unlikely since the cabinet would take "joint responsibility for what has happened."

The press in general displayed no concern over Chamberlain's warning of the possibility of a direct Nazi attack on England but criticisms reflected uneasiness over wnether the government was prepared to counter German strokes in other directions.

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Despite the charges made in many quarters that the Norwegian campaign had been mishandled, the British people seemed to have retained confidence in their inherent strength to gain ultimate victory.

Under the caption, "Still True," the London News Chronicle published on its front page a statement Mr. Churchill made in 1915 after the withdrawal from the Dardanelles:

"We are passing through a bad time now and it will probably be worse before it is better, but that it will be better if we only endure and persevere I have no doubt whatever. . . .

"All the small States are hypnotized by German military pomp and precision. They see the glitter of the episode, but they do not see or realize the capacity of ancient and mighty nations, against whom Germany is warring, to endure adversity and to put up with disappointments and mismanagement."

[A dispatch from Oslo stated that the Germans in charge of the erstwhile Norwegian capitol had announced that British bombers had raided the city last night for the third time in a week, and that several houses, including one which contained numerous paintings by Norwegian masters, were set afire by incendiary bombs. Four British airmen, who bailed out when their plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire, were captured, the Germans asserted. A fifth occupant, wounded in the plane, crashed with the craft near Drammen, twenty-five miles southwest of Oslo on the east side of Oslo Fjord it was said.]

British Bomb Nazi Airports

Air Ferry Terminals in Denmark and Norway Under Heavy Attack.

LONDON, May 3 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that British planes had carried out heavy attacks on German air bases in Denmark and Norway.

"The large Danish air field known as Ry, lying in open country on the shore of Lake Salten Langso in north Jutland, is known to be extensively used by the enemy in connection with operations by the enemy in Norway," the Ministry declared in a communique.

"This air base has been heavily and successfully bombed by Royal Air Force aircraft.

"The attacks began yesterday evening and continued during the night.

"A daylight attack was made on Stavanger (Norway), and both this base and Fornebu (the airport outside Oslo) also were bombed during the night.

"Numerous R. A. F. aircraft were engaged throughout yesterday in providing protection against air attack for the convoy transporting British military forces from Andalsnes.

"No British aircraft was lost in any of these operations."

German Plane Shot Down.

Later the Air Ministry announced that the gunner of a British reconnaissance plane had shot down one of three German fighting planes today in a fierce air battle near the island of Borkum, in the North Sea off the German coast. The gunner later was killed by bullets from one of the other German fighters.

The Ministry's communique said:

"Early today a reconnaissance aircraft of the Royal Air Force was attacked by three enemy fighters near the Island of Borkum. In the fierce battle which followed the gunner of the British aircraft was killed, but not before he had shot down one of the enemy.

"The two remaining fighters eventually broke off the engagement. Our pilot and navigator were both wounded, but succeeded in bringing their aircraft safely back to the base."

Report on Naval Aviation.

Also today the Admiralty issued a communique stating that the British Naval Air Force had inflicted "severe losses" on German aircraft in Norway and that "the most vigorous attacks have been pressed home against vital German bases, transports and supply ships."

The communique said:

"'We are proud of the fleet air arm.' A message of congratulation in these words has been signaled to officers and men of the fleet air arm who for the past week have been taking part in sustained and large scale operations in Norway during which they have achieved the most brilliant success.

"Severe losses have been inflicted on enemy aircraft attempting to bomb Allied troops and ships in Norway while the most vigorous attacks have been pressed home against vital German bases, transports and supply ships.

Ten Nazi Planes Destroyed.

"From the evening of Wednesday, April 24, onward, naval aircraft have been supporting our forces on land against a vastly superior air force working from shore bases. In the course of these operations alone at least ten enemy aircraft have been destroyed and many others damaged.

"On Thursday, April 25, naval aircraft delivered an attack in force on enemy bases and shipping in the Trondheim area. At Varnes three large hangars were destroyed and other buildings on the airdrome were damaged and destroyed.

"A grounded enemy bomber aircraft and nine seaplanes at their moorings were successfully attacked with bombs and machine-gun fire.

Enemy Tankers Set Afire.

"At Thanshavn two enemy tankers were set on fire while four supply ships and two transports were attacked with good results and a direct hit was obtained on a large store depot.

"On Sunday, April 28, naval aircraft returned to attack at Varnes when in a most determined onslaught all remaining hangars on the airdrome were destroyed together with several grounded aircraft.

"The attack on enemy flying boats and seaplanes achieved excellent results. In the course of these operations five more enemy aircraft were shot down.

"On the same day three naval aircraft broke up an attack on one of his Majesty's carriers by seven enemy aircraft. Two of the enemy aircraft were brought down.

"Operations of this magnitude must inevitably be attended by some loss, and it is regretted that the crews of six aircraft are missing. Details of casualties are being communicated to the next of kin as soon as possible.

"Since the German invasion of Norway his Majesty's ships have been exposed to repeated enemy bombing attacks. No losses other than those already announced have been incurred while at least twenty enemy aircraft have been shot down and others damaged by anti-aircraft gunfire of the fleet."

LONDON SAYS NORWAY WON'T BE ABANDONED

Spokesmen Declare Britain Will Keep Up War in That Quarter.

GENERAL RETREAT IS DENIED

Paris Announces Blue Devils Have Joined Siege Forces at Narvik.

LONDON, May 3 (A. P.).—A reliable military spokesman reiterated today that Great Britain has "no intention of abandoning Norway."

Other authorities, in the face of reports from Stockholm that the Namsos area above Trondheim had been abandoned like the Andalsnes region below that German-held port, also emphasized Britain's determination to press the fight for Norway.

There was no official comment on the Swedish report and the military spokesman who discussed operations in Norway refused to discuss the situation in the Namsos sector.

This informant scoffed at reports that the withdrawal from Andalnes, port south of Trondheim, was preliminary to a general retreat.

Headquarters Transferred.

"The Government of Norway is still in being and we have no idea of abandoning it or the campaign," he said, adding that the Norwegian commander-in-chief has transferred headquarters to another region.

There is no news from the Narvik area, the spokesman said. However, he asserted "our forces probably still are closing in on the town—but it is slow business."

He said that the British rear guard action before the abandonment of Andalsnes "handled the Germans roughly."

The technical military inference drawn from the withdrawal, he said, was that "our troops have shown they are as good as their forefathers ever were. They were able after weeks of marching and fighting to perform the most difficult of military operations, rear guard action, without loss of life in the face of overwhelming air superiority.

"This air superiority is the greatest problem we have to deal with today."

PAGET'S STRATEGY COVERED RETREAT

Deploying by Day, He Got Out of Norway by Night.

LONDON, May 3 (A. P.).—Major-Gen. Bernard Paget, who won the praise of Prime Minister Chamberlain for his direction of the British retreat from south Norway, was virtually unknown to the public until today.

Gen. Paget is 51 years old, the red-headed son of the late Bishop of Oxford.

The Prime Minister credited him with successfully directing the most difficult of military operations—withdrawal to the sea in the face of an enemy with superior numbers and arms.

Troops, supplies and wounded retreated and embarked by night while by daylight the British attempted to deceive the German air scouts by pretending to deploy for an offensive.

Gen. Paget, formerly commandant of the Army Staff College at Camberley, received wounds in the world war that crippled his left arm permanently.

Today strategists were comparing his Norwegian withdrawal with the 1915 operation by which 134,000 men were withdrawn from Gallipoli on the failure of the Allied campaign to force the Dardanelles for a contact with Russia in the world war.

British Bombers Wage Oslo Raid

Oslo, May 3 — (AP) — British bombers raided this German-occupied capital of Norway last night for the third time in a week, an official German announcement said, reporting one raider had been downed.

Several houses, including one which contained numerous paintings by Norwegian masters, were set afire by incendiary bombs, the Germans said.

Four British airmen, who bailed out when their plane was hit by anti-aircraft fire, were captured. A Fifth occpant, wounded in the plane, crashed with the craft near Drammen, 25 miles southwest of Oslo on the east side of Oslo fjord.

(In previous raids the British have said their attacks were centered on Oslo's airport, terminus for German aerial transports ferrying troops to Norway.)

Swedes Indorse Editorial Picturing Neutrals' Plight

Mediterranean Now Seen as New Battleground by Newspaper

STOCKHOLM, May 3 (AP).—Swedes in general tonight subscribed to this belief, published by the newspaper "Tidningen," following the Allied withdrawals from Norway:

"It seems as if the search for a battleground has been resumed; as if Norway had been given up as being too difficult, to be replaced by the Mediterranean. . . . Neutrals have been told again they must rely on themselves if threatened."

The Swedish government refrained from comment but one source close to it said bluntly: "It appears we can expect nothing from the western powers. . . . Sweden's position from the point of view that she might be attacked seems considerably lessened.

"Economically it leaves Germany and Russia as our natural customers."

Mrs. Florence Jaffray Harriman, American Minister to Norway, at present is here. A friend said it was unlikely she would make a new effort to contact the Norwegian government.

Held On Sabotage Charges

Stockholm, May 3 (AP).—Police today arrested on sabotage charges a man they identified as Frederick Rickman, an Englishman, and his Swedish secretary, Elsa Hanna Johansson. Rickman's cellar was loaded with high explosives, the police announced.

30-24-2045

Swedish Sabotage

London, May 3 (AP)—The Swedish radio said tonight that a "sabotage plot" had been uncovered in Stockholm with the finding of large quantities of explosives and more than a hundred bombs in a private house.

Several foreigners were reported arrested.

The announcer said acts of sabotage apparently were planned all over Sweden.

Russia And Germany Reported Interested In Swedish Neutrality

Moscow, May 3 (AP)—Germany and Russia in an exchange of information two weeks ago "noted that both states regard themselves interested in the preservaion of Sweden's neutrality," Tass said tonight.

The official news agency said the exchange took place in Moscow between Soviet and Nazi representatives under the Russian-German non-aggressino pact "regarding mutual information and consultation."

The statement described as "not corresponding to the facts" statements which it said were published abroad to the effect that Moscow had sent Berlin a not ethat it would consider German acion agasint Sweden as an unfriendly act.

It said other reports that Russia had stated she could not permit German occupation of the Finnish-owned Aland Islands at the entrance of the Gulf of Bothnia likewise failed to "correspond to the facts."

Paris Sees New Allied Campaign To Woo Italy

Paris, May 3 (AP) — Semi-official French sources indicated tonight that as a result of conversations between the United State sand Italy, a new Allied campaign is in the offing to woo Italy away from Germany with economic benefits.

The Telefrance News Agency, after stressing the risk Italy would run if she entered the war on the side of the Axis, declared:

"An attitude of neutrality clearly and definitely affirmed would, without in any way touching Italian prestige, safeguard her from this risk and permit her to play the role which belongs to her in the Mediterranean basin after all the tension and distrust disappears."

Hamsun Urges Norwegians to Abandon Fight

Germany Is Helping Crush 'England's Tyranny Over Us,' Novelist Tells People

OSLO, May 3 (AP).—Knut Hamsun, Norwegian novelist who won the Nobel Prize for Literature in 1920, sent to all Oslo newspapers today a manifesto accusing the British of infringing on Norway's neutrality and urging Norwegians to lay down their arms against Germany. The Germans, Hamsun declared, were helping crush English "tyranny."

His statement, addressed to his fellow Norwegians, said:

"When the Britishers in their prodigious savagery forced a passage into Joessing Fjord and infringed our neutrality, you did nothing about it.

[He referred to the British invasion of Norwegian territorial waters when the German prison-ship Altmark was boarded Feb. 17 and 300 captive Britons were freed in Joessing Fjord.]

"But when the Germans occupied Norway to prevent war in our country, you did something: You conspired with our runaway King and his private government, and mobilized.

"It is no use. . . . England is incapable of helping you, except with small flocks here and there roving about the valleys begging for food.

"Norwegians! Throw away your rifles and return home. The Germans are fighting for us and now are crushing England's tyranny over us and all neutrals."

Denies German Air Force Bombed Red Cross Ships

D. N. B. Asserts Norwegian Reports Are 'Propaganda'

BERLIN, May 3 (AP).—D. N. B. German official news agency, denied today Norwegian reports that the Nazi air force had attacked Red Cross ships in Norwegian waters.

The Norwegian Legation in Stockholm asserted yesterday that the Norwegian government had lodged a protest with the International Red Cross at Geneva charging that German planes had bombed Norwegian hospital ships identified by Red Cross markings en route to northern ports, "causing serious loss of life, including doctors and nurses."

D. N. B. asserted that the Nazi air force "never attacks buildings, cars or ships under the Red Cross sign," and said such reports were "propaganda."

ADD PARIS MAY 4 XXX DISAPPEARS

THE AGENCY ADDED THE WARNING THAT "IF, THANKS TO THE WASHINGTON GOVERNMENT, ITALY IS LED TO DEFINE HER POSITION WITH MORE CLEARNESS, WE HOPE SHE WILL BE CONVINCED OF THE NECESSITY--IF SHE WANTS TO CONTINUE CERTAIN VITAL AND TRADITIONAL RELATIONS WITH THE DEMOCRATIC POWERS IN EUROPE AND ON THE OTHER SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC--OF PRACTICING A STRICT POLICY OF NEUTRALITY."

THE IDEA OF AN ECONOMIC DEAL WHICH WOULD EASE THE TENSION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN BY CHANGING ITALY'S STATUS FROM THAT OF A NON-BELLIGERENT INTO ONE OF STRICT NEUTRALITY WAS PUT FORTH IN IDENTICAL PHRASEOLOGY BY BOTH TELEFRANCE AND HAVAS, ALSO A FRENCH NEWS AGENCY.

ON THE WAR FRONT, MEANWHILE, THE ALLIES ARE STRENGTHENING THEIR FORCES IN FAR NORTHERN NORWAY WITH BRITISH UNITS WITHDRAWN FROM ANDALSNES AND FRENCH ALPINE CHASSEURS, PARIS SPOKESMEN SAID AS THE FRENCH NATION WAS WARNED AGAINST PESSIMISM AS A RESULT OF THE ALLIED ABANDONMENT OF SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL NORWAY.

THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED THE ARRIVAL NEAR GERMAN-HELD NARVIK TODAY OF THE FAMOUS "BLUE DEVILS" WHO FIRST REACHED NORWEGIAN SOIL AT NAMSOS ON APRIL 19.

(FOLLOWING THE ALLIED WITHDRAWAL FROM ANDALSNES, FRENCH AND BRITISH LEFT THE NAMSOS REGION.)

THE WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN WOULD NOT CONFIRM OR DENY UNOFFICIAL REPORTS THAT THE BRITISH WITHDRAWN FROM THE AREA SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM HAD BEEN TAKEN TO THE NARVIK SECTOR, BUT HE DID SAY THAT "ADDITIONAL STRATEGIC SHIFTING OF TROOPS WAS POSSIBLE," AND THAT SUCH SHIFTS WERE MORE PRACTICAL BY BOAT THAN OVER NORWAY'S POOR ROADS.

WHILE PARIS COMMENTATORS SAID THAT THE ABANDONMENT OF THE CAMPAIGN SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM WAS A "SETBACK, THE IMPORTANCE OF WHICH IT WOULD BE VAIN TO DENY," THE WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED THAT THE BRITISH OPERATIONS AROUND THE CENTRAL NORWEGIAN PORT HAD DELAYED THE LIAISON OF NAZI FORCES FROM OSLO AND TRONDHEIM AND HAD ENABLED THE ALLIES TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITION IN THE NORTH.

THE SPOKESMAN ASSERTED THAT THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN SO FAR HAD COST THE GERMANS "AT LEAST 32 TRANSPORTS," WITH "A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF MEN, AND THAT 500 GERMAN PLANES AND OTHER EQUIPMENT USED IN NORWAY HAD CONSUMED VAST QUANTITIES OF GASOLINE, A WAR COMMODITY WHICH THE SPOKESMAN SAID GERMANY MUST USE SPARINGLY.

FRANCE TODAY SENT MORE THAN 200 COMMUNISTS, FORMER LEADERS OF THE PARTY WHICH HAS BEEN OUTLAWED IN FRANCE, TO INTERNMENT CAMPS.

KA1009PED

British Joined By 'Blue Devils' In Narvik Siege

Paris Says English Troops From South of Trondheim Went North After Retreat

PARIS, May 3 (AP).—The War Ministry announced today that a detachment of "Blue Devils"—Alpine Chasseurs—had arrived at Norway's far northern port of Narvik to reinforce the siege of the German garrison there.

British troops withdrawn from the Norwegian area south of Trondheim were reported here to have been taken north to the Narvik sector. The reports were unofficial, but a War Office spokesman said additional "strategic shifting" of troops was possible. The Allies had found, he added, that such shifts were more practical by boat than over Norway's poor roads.

The spokesman also described the action at Narvik as "clean up" operations, and said the Nazis in the ore port, on the defensive, were being hunted out of hiding by Allied forces.

The spokesman said French ski troops seized eighteen German prisoners yesterday and termed British withdrawal from the Aandalsnes area "a strategic incident." The effect of British operations around Trondheim, he said, had been to delay liaison of German troops at Oslo and Trondheim and safeguard Allied positions in the north. In the Steinkjer-Namsos sector, he said, operations were progressing "very favorably."

The spokesman added that at least thirty-two German transports had been sunk by the Allied fleets in the Scandinavian campaign and that the Germans thus lost "a considerable number of men."

He estimated that there were 500 German planes in Norway and that these planes, with hundreds of others, engaged in bombing and in transporting troops, had consumed 500,000 tons of gasoline—a war commodity which, he added, Germany must use sparingly.

British Fleet Order Viewed As Move to Force Duce's Hand

Italy Appears Unperturbed by Allied Mediterranean Orders

Seen as Pressure on Italy.

ROME, May 3 (A. P.).—The re-enforcement of the Allied naval power in the Mediterranean was viewed here today as a move toward applying pressure on Italy for a clarification of her "non-belligerent" status.

The Allied action, announced yesterday by Prime Minister Chamberlain, left the Italians outwardly calm, and while Fascists spokesmen insisted that Italy is fully prepared to act the moment Premier Mussolini should give the order, observers saw some evidence that that day is not looked for immediately.

With the liner Rex en route to New York and other crack Italian liners on the high seas, they considered a sudden move unlikely at the present juncture.

Anxiety in some quarters, however, was heightened last night when it was reported in shipping circles in Genoa that British vessels in that port had received orders to leave the Mediterranean at once, returning to England by way of the Suez Canal. Today the British Consul said he knew of no such orders.

British Ship Reports.

The British on Tuesday announced that "pronouncements by Italians in responsible positions and the attitude of the press . . . make it necessary for his Majesty's Government to take precautions as regards British shipping which would normally pass through the Mediterranean."

Shippers said that the British collier Alex, which arrived in Genoa with 6,000 tons of coal, had been ordered by her owners to return empty to England. Two other British vessels, the Llandovery Castle and the Switzerland, were reported to have sailed from Genoa and still another, the Baltara, was ready to leave.

Vessels of the Italian lines continued on schedule, the Vulcania leaving Genoa for South America and the Roma making preparations to sail tomorrow for New York.

Called Mere Demonstration.

While the motive behind the re-enforcement of the Allied fleet in the Mediterranean was being weighed, some Fascists compared the move to the ineffective dispatch of the British Home Fleet there during the Ethiopian war. They said they believed the new action is only a demonstration intended to influence Italian policy.

Mr. Chamberlain said that Great Britain must be prepared for a possible breaking out of the war on new fronts in new German lightning strokes.

But the Italians attributed greater importance to the German victories in Norway than to symptoms that the war may be drawing near Italian shores.

Authoritative Italian spokesmen displayed an apparently complete indifference. "Let's wait and see what they're going to do," one of them said, adding: "We don't care anyway."

No Special War Moves.

The Italian fleet was reported concentrated last month for "naval maneuvers," but there has been no official news of its activities.

In Italy there is no external evidence of final preparations for war. The construction of anti-aircraft shelters and preparations for blackouts, which took place in all Italian cities last fall, have not been resumed.

On the other hand, basic war preparations have been going on steadily for several months. There are some 1,200,000 men under arms, and although there have been many rumors of the calling up of additional contingents these have not been confirmed.

The arms industry has been working at top speed, and the demolition of iron fences to provide additional raw material has already begun.

Emphasize Norwegian Disaster.

Laws have been enacted to provide for immediate civilian mobilization upon Italy's entrance into war.

Today's newspaper dispatches from London reported Mr. Chamberlain's announcement of the arrival of the Allied fleets in the eastern Mediterranean, but headlines ignored it. Instead they gave maximum prominence to what they described as "the Allies' cruel defeat in Norway."

Il Popolo di Roma said that in Norway "British dilettantism has given another poor exhibition." This paper said that the British withdrawal from Andalsnes would remain more memorable than the British defeat at Gallipoli in the world war.

Il Popolo said that it marveled that "in a democratic country like England a government forced to confess so openly a failure of its own political and military actions can still remain in power."

Mediterranean Moves Find Italians Cautious

Rome, May 3 (AP)—Italy, as though anxious to avoid war, displayed official caution tonight amidst tension over the Mediterranean which extended from Athens across the Atlantic to Washington.

The Italian tendency was to treat as unnecessary the maneuverings of Allied war fleets in the Mediterranean, now at Alexandria, as well as diplomatic attempts to keep the war from being spread by Italian action.

30-24-2047

ADD RING - MAY 3 2CY ACTION

EFFORTS OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO PREVENT EXTENSION OF THE WAR EXPLAINED SOME OF THE PAST WEEK'S DIPLOMATIC ACTIVITY BUT THERE WAS NO NEW INDICATION OF HOW FAR THE PRESIDENT HAD BEEN REASSURED.

NOTHING WAS DIVULGED IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS AS TO JUST WHAT PREMIER MUSSOLINI AND FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO SAID TO UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS WHEN PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S COMMUNICATION WAS TRANSMITTED TO THEM.

AUTHORITIES DECLINED COMMENT ON ATHENS REPORTS THAT ITALIAN TROOPS, SHIPS AND PLANES HAD BEEN MASSED IN ITALY'S DODECANESE ISLANDS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

AS FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S STATEMENT THAT THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT WAS STRIVING AS IT ALWAYS HAD TO PREVENT EXTENSION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR, AND A BRITISH STATEMENT THAT LONDON WAS WATCHING THE BALKANS CLOSELY, THE TENDENCY AMONG ITALIANS WAS TO ASK IN EFFECT:

"WHAT'S ALL THE SHOUTING ABOUT?"

ALTHOUGH THEY SAID THE "DEFEAT" OF THE ALLIES IN NORWAY DEMONSTRATED THE GERMAN THEORY OF BLITZKRIEG, IN WHICH THE WINNER IS THE ONE WHO MOVES FASTER THAN HIS FOE, THERE WAS NOTHING IN ROME TO INDICATE THAT ITALIANS MIGHT TRY IT THEMSELVES.

MAY 4 1940

War Fears Caused In Greece By New Allied-Italian Moves

Anxiety Expressed As Fleets Gather And Fascists Push Air, Sea And Land Activity

[By the Associated Press]

KA1020PED

Athens, May 3—Arrival of a British-French battle fleet in Alexandria and reports of large-scale Italian naval, air and army concentrations in the Dodecanese Islands switched southeastern Europe's anxiety over possible spread of the war sharply to Greece today.

In Turkey, the Allied fleet's arrival at its Egyptian base was greeted as new evidence that Britain and France are determined to fulfill their obligations in the Near East, which include a mutual-assistance treaty with Turkey and guarantees of the independence of both Greece and Rumania.

There was no outward show of belief either in Greece or Turkey that war is imminent, but both countries pursued their defense preparations.

Reports received in diplomatic quarters of Italian reinforcements in the Dodecanese remained without official confirmation, but generally was given credence.

Opinions varied as to whether the Italian move had been taken to counter the Allied naval operations and the emergency measures put into effect in Egypt yesterday, or whether it was planned first and precipitated by the British-French action.

Tension in Yugoslavia, which had diminished a little with Italian diplomatic assurances of the last few days that there was no reason to fear an Italian thrust, became more acute as a result of the Mediterranean activities.

However, all of southeastern Europe was too wearied by recurrent war scares to show much emotion.

Defense Work In Greece

Defense preparations in Greece were pushed resolutely. King George II and his general staff will leave shortly for an inspection tour of frontier fortifications.

These include the "Metaxas Line," constructed along the Albanian frontier in the north after Italy's occupation of Albania in April last year.

The fortifications were built under the direction of Premier Jan Metaxas.

But even if Greece can rely on the line to the north, there is no such line of defense between her and the Dodecanese Islands.

Owned By Italy

Italian owned since Italy took them from the Ottoman Empire in the Balkan War of 1912, they lie along the Turkish side of the Ægean Sea, 400 miles air line northwest of Alexandria.

Key point in the new Italian military and naval concentrations is said to be the Island of Rhodes, largest of the group and only 375 miles from Alexandria. Here, according to the reports reaching diplomatic circles in Athens, Italy has stationed fifteen submarines.

The reports also said that the normal Italian garrisons in the islands have been reinforced by 50,000 to 55,000 fresh troops and that fighting planes are based on the Island of Leors, only forty-six minutes by air from Athens.

From its Dodecanese stronghold, rated one of the most formidable in the eastern Mediterranean, Italy can strike effectively in several directions.

Can Bid For Ægean

She is in position to make a strong bid for control of the entrance to the Ægean, through which ships must pass to reach the Dardanelles. Her planes, submarines and surface craft also would be a pronounced threat to Turkey, guardian of the Dardanelles and non-belligerent ally of Britain and France, and to sea communications between Turkey and the Allies in case of war.

On the Turkish side, officials long have been outspoken in asserting they would like to see Italy out of the Dodecanese, where they regard her military establishment and her naval and air bases as a pistol held at Turkey's side.

Rhodes is less than thirty miles from the Turkish mainland, and some of the other islands are nearer.

Turks still regard Italy as the power most likely to attack them, even while fearful of a German sweep into the Balkans and suspicious of Russian designs on the Dardanelles. Officials say Turkey has not forgotten Italy's designs on sparsely populated Anatolia and its great, undeveloped resources, and feels she still is desirous of more territory in that direction.

Today. in Istanbul, five more Germans were arrested on suspicion of spying and propaganda-spreading. In Ankara, it was reported that Hitler had sent for his Ambassador, Franz von Papen.

Isles Off Turkey Reinforced With 55,000 Men

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Greece, May 3.—Information reaching diplomatic quarters in Athens today said that Italian troops, warships and fighting planes were being concentrated in large numbers in the Dodecanese Islands in the Eastern Mediterranean.

The Dodecanese Islands are an Italian-owned group in the Aegean between Greece and Turkey, approximately 400 miles airline northwest of Alexandria, where a British and French battle fleet concentrated today.

Many Massed at Rhodes.

The Italian concentrations were reported especially heavy at the Island of Rhodes, 375 miles from Alexandria.

Diplomatic observers said the information, if confirmed, would explain the action of the allies in moving naval strength into the Eastern Mediterranean as well as extraordinary defense measures recently taken in Egypt.

Under emergency measures taken throughout Egypt, army and police leaves were canceled yesterday and all strategic points were placed under armed guard. Premier Aly Maher Pasha conferred with British Ambassador Sir Miles Lampson and defense chiefs and then stated that while the situation was serious there "is no occasion for immediate alarm."

55,000 Troops Reported.

Diplomatic reports said there were between 50,000 and 55,000 Italian troop reinforcements already in the Dodecanese to strengthen the regular garrisons.

Fifteen submarines were said to be lying off Rhodes, and many fighting planes were reported based at the Island of Leros, which is 46 minutes by bombing plane from Athens.

The Dodecanese are formidable strongholds in the Eastern Mediterranean.

From these islands Italy's planes, submarines and surface craft could make a strong bid for control of the entrance to the Aegean, through which vessels must pass to reach the Dardanelles, guarded by Turkey, non-belligerent ally of Britain and France.

Italian forces in the Dodecanese would also form a distinct threat to Turkey and to sea communications between Turkey and the allies, in case of war.

Allied Fleet Off Egypt.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May [illegible] (A. P.).—British and French naval forces arrived here today.

This concentration of "a British and French battle fleet, with cruisers and auxiliary craft" in the eastern end of the Mediterranean near the Suez Canal was announced yesterday in London by Prime Minister Chamberlain.

The Allied naval move was disclosed only two days after Great Britain announced the diversion of merchant shipping from the Mediterranean in a sudden action which a British statement laid to "pronouncements by Italians in responsible positions and the attitude of the Italian press."

There was no mention of Italy whose leaders regard the Mediterranean as "our sea," in Mr. Chamberlain's statement, but Fascist interpreted it as a move toward applying pressure on Italy for clarification of her status as a "non-belligerent" ally of Germany

Fleet at Alexandria

ALEXANDRIA, May 3 (AP). — A British and French war fleet arrived this afternoon at this strategic east Mediterranean port at the mouth of the Nile and near the entrance to the Suez Canal. The naval force is expected to be augmented heavily soon.

Superseding the mid-Mediterranean British island of Malta in importance, Alexandria was put in readiness for any eventuality as the Allies, their major forces withdrawn from Norway, prepared for possible extension of the war to the Near East.

Coastal and anti-aircraft batteries were manned, military flying was reduced to conserve engines and personnel, and the "desert air watch" of lonely Egyptian sentinels linked by telephone was strung out across the sands from the Nile delta

to the western frontier with Italian Libya.

ADD NL- ALEXANDRIA: MAY 3- XXX LIBYA.

THE ALLIED NAVAL FORCE, WHICH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN YESTERDAY IN LONDON DESCRIBED AS A "BATTLE FLEET" ACCOMPANIED BY CRUISERS AND AUXILIARY CRAFT, IS EXPECTED TO BE AUGMENTED HEAVILY SOON.

THROUGHOUT EGYPT ARMY AND POLICE LEAVES WERE CANCELLED YESTERDAY AND ARMED GUARDS WERE PLACED AT ALL IMPORTANT POINTS.

EGYPT'S PREMIER ALY MAHER PASHA, AFTER CONFERRING WITH DEFENSE CHIEFS AND BRITISH AMBASSADOR SIR MILES LAMPSON, DECLARED THAT THE SITUATION WAS SERIOUS BUT THERE WAS "NO OCCASION FOR IMMEDIATE ALARM.

---DASH---

IN ATHENS, HOWEVER, REPORTS FROM DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS SAID THAT ITALIAN SOLDIERS, WARSHIPS AND PLANES WERE BEING CONCENTRATED HEAVILY IN THE DODECANESE ISLANDS, BETWEEN GREECE AND TURKEY AND ABOUT 400 MILES DUE NORTH OF ALEXANDRIA.

CONCENTRATIONS WERE SAID TO BE ESPECIALLY LARGE AT THE ISLAND OF RHODES, 375 MILES FROM ALEXANDRIA.

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IF CONFIRMED, THIS ACTION BY ITALY, GERMANY'S NON-WARRING PARTNER, WOULD EXPLAIN THE ALLIED PRECAUTIONS, DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS SAID.

ONLY THREE DAYS AGO BRITAIN ANNOUNCED SHE WAS DIVERTING MERCHANT SHIPS FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN BECAUSE OF BELLIGERENT "PRONOUNCEMENTS OF ITALIANS IN RESPONSIBLE POSITIONS AND THE ATTITUDE OF THE ITALIAN PRESS."

ITALY WAS NOT MENTIONED IN PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S DISCLOSURE OF THE ALLIED NAVAL FORCES HERE, BUT FASCISTS SAW THE MANEUVER AS INTENDED TO FORCE CLARIFICATION OF ITALY'S POSITION.

TO ITALIANS, THE MEDITERRANEAN IS MARE NOSTRUM (OUR SEA) BUT TO THE BRITISH IT IS THE DIRECT LIFELINE TO INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, AND THE FRENCH MUST CROSS IT TO REACH THEIR NORTH AFRICAN EMPIRE.

BELIEF HAS BEEN EXPRESSED IN SOME QUARTERS THAT ANY GREAT GERMAN SUCCESS IN NORWAY WOULD BRING ITALY INTO THE WAR ON GERMANY'S SIDE. IN SUCH AN EVENT, THE ALLIES ARE IN A POSITION TO SEAL ITALY UP IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, BY CLOSING THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

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EGYPT IS BOUND BY A MILITARY ALLIANCE TO FURNISH GREAT BRITAIN ALL POSSIBLE FACILITIES AND ASSISTANCE IN EGYPTIAN TERRITORY IN CASE OF WAR.

THE ALLIED NAVAL SQUADRON WHICH SAILED INTO THE SUNNY HARBOR ALEXANDRIA, WITHIN STRIKING DISTANCE OF THE DODECANESE ISLANDS, THE STRONGEST EVER ASSEMBLED IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

A LONG LINE OF GRAY WARSHIPS STRETCHED FROM ALEXANDRIA HARBOR ALMOST TO THE HORIZON.

KA1022PED

30-24-2049

BATTLESHIPS, CRUISERS, DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES WITH THEIR "MOTHER" SHIPS WERE IN THE SQUADRON. THE SHIPS ALL WERE IN FULL FIGHTING TRIM.

THE ITALIAN LINER MARCO POLO, ARRIVING AT ALEXANDRIA AS THE FLEET APPEARED ON THE HORIZON, HAD TO STAY OUTSIDE THE HARBOR PROPER AS THE WARSHIPS ENTERED.

MAY 4 1940

APL 02349 AEW-742P

Unofficial spokesmen said that the wholesale expulsion of a great number of Polish refugees would begin today.

There have been charges recently that emigres from German and Russian-partitioned Poland had been selling to German agents passports obtained for the passage of Polish refugees to France.

German diplomats have assured the Balkan authorities that there is no "real peril" for this corner of Europe unless the Allies "provoke German action" as Germany says they did in Norway.

England Drives Off Raiders

LONDON, May 4 (Saturday) (AP).—German planes tried for three hours last night and early today to penetrate England's southeast coast defenses, returning repeatedly to be driven off each time by heavy anti-aircraft fire and searchlights. British defenders theorized it was possible that the planes came singly in relays.

Insults Unleash $50,000 Battle; Nobody Is Hurt

French Resent Nazi Boasts on Loud Speaker, Retort in Kind, Then Bullets Fly

BASLE, Switzerland, May 3 (AP).—French and German soldiers got so worked up over an exchange of loud-speaker insults from one line to the other that the nearest thing to a battle yet stages on the Rhine front continued for an hour tonight.

It started when the broadcaster on a German musical program which entertains the French through a loud speaker departed from the usual insults to the British and compliments to the French to brag about the German victory in Norway.

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At this the excited French broadcaster that he made uncomplimentary references to Adolph Hitler.

A German sharpshooter took a pot shot at the French loud speaker with his rifle.

For an hour thereafter the whole sector north of Basel resounded with rifle, machine-gun and heavy artillery fire.

Military observers estimated that at least $50,000 worth of ammunition was used up by both sides—and they doubted whether any one in Germany's Westwall or France's Maginot Line had been wounded.

Nazi Envoy Called Home.

ANKARA, Turkey, May 3 (A. P.)—Franz von Papen, the German Ambassador to Turkey, was authoritatively reported today to have been called home urgently to Berlin for a conference with Adolf Hitler and to have arranged to leave by train tonight.

Authorities in Istanbul today arrested Prof. Hans von Osten, well-known archeologist, and four other Germans on suspicion of espionage and the spreading of German propaganda.

Prof. von Osten once took part in a University of Chicago expedition to Anatolia and at another time was on the staff of the Metropolitan Museum in New York.

[Dr. von Osten was a temporary assistant at the Metropolitan "a number of years ago," it was said at the museum today. At that time he was studying for the museum a collection of Oriental seal stones. Attaches there remember Dr. von Osten as an ardent archæologist.]

His wife, a Venezuelan, was reported to be in the United States.

Another of the arrested was an employee of the German consulate.

Nazi Activity In Balkans

Berlin, May 3 (AP)—A fresh indication of German activity in southeastern Europe came today with a report from Bucharest that Herbert Goering, a cousin of Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, is in the Rumanian capital seeking conferences with King Carol.

Nazis Reported Massing On Hungarian Border

Budapest, *Saturday*, May 4 (AP)—Czech refugees arriving here today declared German mechanized troops in large numbers are concentrated in Slovakia along the Hungarian border at points from which they could make a quick dash into the Balkans.

It was reported also that more than 100,000 "lightning troops" were concentrated at Bruck on the Vienna-Budapest railway line; that three army corps were at Krakow, German-occupied Poland, and large forces were massed at Klakenfurt, Austria, near the Yugoslav border.

Nazi Ring Reported Smashed.

BUCHAREST, May 3 (A. P.).—Southeastern Europe's fluctuating fear of involvement in the European conflict centered today on Allied fleet movements in the Mediterranean and the reported smashing of a German "espionage center" in this Rumanian capital.

The police disclosed that they raided the basement of a building near the Royal Palace, in the heart of Bucharest, where a number of Germans and Polish refugees were arrested and a wireless sending and receiving set confiscated.

Concurrently it was reported from Sibiu, Transylvania, that the Rumanian counter-espionage forces had arrested and expelled a large number of German Army officers. In addition, many householders of German descent, accused of sheltering the officers, were said to have been deported.

British Experts Report U-Boat Peril 'Mastered'

Call Air Raids on Warships Complete Failure Except Where Craft Stand Still

LONDON, May 3 (AP).—British naval experts, surveying the first eight months of war, asserted today that Germany's submarines had been "mastered" and that air attacks on warships had proved a "complete failure" except where the ships were stationary.

In view of the new tension in the Mediterranean, additional interest was aroused by the further assertion that Italy, with 106 submarines completed and 33 building, had the world's strongest undersea fleet, save for "the reputed exception of Russia."

Writing in the authoritative "Brassy's Naval Annual," the experts asserted that the German submarine menace had been "mastered" far more quickly than in the last war and contended that British airplanes had proved their "technical superiority" over Germany's.

The annual, published today, asserted that the activities of the German "pocket battleships" Deutschland (now the Luetzow) and Admiral Graf Spee had proved the "inadequacy" of surface attacks on shipping. At the same time, it was said that the airplane had proved to be of value against submarines.

The publication recorded completion of the two 35,000-ton Italian battleships Littorio and Vittorio Veneto, armed with nine 15-inch guns, as compared with ten 14-inch guns of the five British battleships of the same tonnage now being put into commission.

The annual added that "rapid progress" was being made on Italy's third and fourth ships of this same class and that old battleships were being reconstructed and modernized. Italy's twenty-three submarines under construction include one class armed with fourteen 18-inch torpedo tubes, the annual said.

Dr. Herbert Rosinski, a former lecturer at the German Military Academy, wrote that wholesale attacks on Allied shipping convoys had been planned as "the centerpiece" of Germany's entire strategy.

He said the strategy had "completely failed to materialize," though it had promised, by combining surface attacks with submarine activity, better success than Germany's World War strategy, which ultimately failed because of inadequate support.

By concentrating the full strength of submarine, surface and air strength on merchantmen, Germany planned to strike "not against superior strength but weakness, and not for illusory military advantage but for the real aim of naval warfare—control of communications," Dr. Rosinski said.

Cabinet Sharing Blame

London, May 3 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told a London meeting today that the British Cabinet was united in its responsibility for the Norwegian campaign and that there was no possibility of blaming any individual Minister. Sir John said that any members of the House of Commons trying to "fasten criticism on this Minister or that" in the war debate scheduled for Tuesday would be disappointed.

R. A. F. REPELS NAZIS

Fighting Planes Drive Foe From English Coast.

LONDON, May 3 (A. P.).—British fighting planes drove invading aircraft off the southeast coast of England today, the Air Ministry announced.

MAY 4 1940

British Trade Ships Lost By Nazi Action Replaced

Pre-War Value Paid in Cash; Credit Given to Rebuild

LONDON, May 3 (AP).—E. H. Watts, chairman of the British Steamship Company, told the annual meeting of stockholders today that a "fairly satisfactory" arrangement had been made with the government for replacement of ships lost "in the country's service."

If a ship is lost by enemy action, Mr. Watts said, the ship owner "recovers in cash its pre-war value and a further sum is placed to his credit in a fund available only for replacing vessels."

M. P. Warns That War Won't Take a Holiday

OXFORD, England, May 3 (AP).—Clement Davies, a Liberal National (government) member of Parliament, charged today that it was "almost criminal" for the House of Commons to contemplate the traditional ten-day Whitsun recess (beginning next week) "in a time of crisis—the biggest this country has ever had to face."

Whitsun, the seventh Sunday after Easter, commemorating the Pentecost, is one of the principal holidays in the English calendar. Whitmonday, the following day, is a legal "bank holiday," when every place of business in England is closed.

SWISS CALL 30,000 MORE TO COLORS

New Move Stated to Follow Nazi Troop Advances.

BERNE, May 3 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government today ordered more than 30,000 additional reserve troops to report for active service between May 14 and 18.

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Informed spokesmen said that the reported concentration of German troops in Baden and Wurttemburg, near the Swiss frontier, led the Army Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Henri Guisan, to recommend this further step in Swiss mobilization.

Between 500,000 and 600,000 men are expected to be under arms by June.

The men called up today include many units of the Landstrum (reserve militia) who are between 36 and 60 years old. Most of Switzerland's men between 20 and 36 years old are already under arms.

PARIS, May 3 (A. P.).—The fighting on the Western front was marked by "quite lively" artillery fire in the Vosges Mountains sector and occasional patrol and aerial activity, according to military dispatches, received here today.

The French High Command in its regular communique said only: "Some artillery fire in the early part of the night."

French Guns Active

Paris, May 3 (AP).—Tonight's French communique: "During the day our artillery was in action in the region west of the Vosges."

BERLIN, May 3 (A. P.).—In its regular communique today the German High Command said in part:

"No special events on the Western Front."

200 French Communists Deported to Island Exile

Former Deputies and Mayors To Be Interned Off Coast

LA ROCHE SUR YON, France, May 3 (AP).—More than 200 Communists, former leaders of the party which has been outlawed in France, were sent to the Atlantic islands off the French west coast for internment today.

One group of 125 former Deputies and Mayors embarked at Fromentine for the Ile D'Yeu, to be held in the Pierre Levee Fort. Another group of eighty was deported to the Chateau of the Ile de Noirmoutier. They included former Deputies Jean Duclos and Robert Philippot, convicted of disseminating propaganda of the Third International.

Army Uniforms Discovered

Brussels, May 3 (AP)—Newspapers said today that 300 uniforms of a "foreign power" had been discovered in La Calamine, a small village near the German frontier.

A LIEGE RESIDENT WAS REPORTED ARRESTED; POLICE STOPPED FARM TRUCKS AND MILK WAGONS FOR INSPECTION SINCE THE UNIFORMS ARE BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BROUGHT INTO BELGIUM IN MILK CANS.

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Britain Assured of Wheat.

LIVERPOOL, May 3 (A. P.).—Lord Woolton, Minister of Food, said today that Great Britain's wheat supplies were assured and that his chief goal not only was enough food for the poorest, but food at a price they can pay.

Government Change?

Montreal, May 3 (Canadian Press). The deputy speaker of the British House of Lords, Lord Marley, believes that "when this war really enters its serious stage" Great Britain will set up a stricter form of government.

In Montreal for a lecture, Lord Marley said that this form of government would be one of strict control, dictatorial in a sense, to stop all profiteering and bring the entire nation under its domination.

"The English people will choose this form of government," he declared. "There will be no need for an election."

300 U. S. REFUGEES TO SAIL

Americans Fleeing Scandinavia Reach Genoa

Genoa, May 3 (AP).—Three hundred Americans from three Scandinavian countries reached Genoa today and will sail homeward tomorrow on the steamships Manhattan and Roma.

They traveled across Germany on a group passport.

U. S. STRIVES TO HEAD OFF SPREAD OF WAR

Roosevelt Reveals Talks Between Ambassador Phillips And Il Duce

Mussolini Reported Cautioned Against Antagonizing America

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 3—An effort by the United States to prevent the spread of the European war to the Mediterranean was revealed today by President Roosevelt.

Explaining the conferences that have been held in the last few days between Premier Mussolini and the American Ambassador to Rome and between the President himself and the Italian Ambassador to Washington, Mr. Roosevelt said this country was striving, as it had all along, to prevent the extension of the European war to new areas.

Effect Feared

Informed sources said Ambassador Phillips might have told Mussolini that if Italy became a belligerent it would have an unfortunate effect on American public opinion.

Some speculation was aroused over a White House luncheon today at which President Roosevelt played host to Henry L. Stimson, Republican former Secretary of State, and Felix Frankfurter, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court.

Stimson has frequently come out in open letters in support of foreign policies of President Roosevelt. He has advocated what he termed an "affirmative" policy against "militarized aggression."

Both Frankfurter and Stimson insisted, however, that the call had no significance.

"We are just two old friends visiting the President," Frankfurter said.

He recalled that Stimson was Secretary of War under President Taft and that he, Frankfurter, was Stimson's legal adviser at that time.

"That's the connection," he explained.

NEW PROBLEMS IF ITALY FIGHTS

U.S. Foreign Policy Officials Watching Anxiously.

WHOLE SEA WOULD BE SHUT

Return of Americans From Area a Formidable Undertaking.

ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, May 3 (A. P.).—Apprehensive that Italy's entrance into the European war would confront the United States with the most problems that have arisen since the outbreak of the conflict, American foreign policy officials today watched every move in the Mediterranean with anxious concern.

The decision of the British Government to divert its shipping from the Mediterranean, coming after the visits of inquiry made by American Ambassador William Phillips to Premier Mussolini and Foreign Minister Ciano, focused official eyes on the historic middle sea.

Some officials think that a call to arms is a matter of touch-and-go in Italy, much depending on the further outcome of the fighting in Norway. A few believe that midsummer will find Italy still neutral—or, to use Mussolini's words, nonbelligerent.

Officials are agreed that, if Italy goes to war beside Germany, the whole Mediterranean will have to be proclaimed a combat area, forbidden to American shipping. Of all the great nations outside the Western Hemisphere, only Japan would be left with ports fully open to American maritime commerce.

But a new combat zone represents only one of a series of difficulties. An Italy at war would raise these points for the United States:

1. More Americans by far are living there than in any other country in Europe. The State Department figure, as of January 1, was 19,561. Most would have to be brought out, a formidable undertaking.

2. Italy is the outlet for the removal of Americans from other portions of the embattled continent, particularly Scandinavia.

3. Italy is the principal country of call for American ships going to Europe.

4. If the Mediterranean becomes a combat zone, it will involve the continents of Europe, Asia and Africa. It will embrace more countries than the total of the two combat areas previously proclaimed for northern Europe.

5. Italy and the other countries embraced by this area contain a total of 38,100 Americans. The region exported $107,710,000 worth of goods to the United States in 1939 and in return spent $126,327,000 here on imports.

6. American ships now carrying strategic materials like rubber from the Far East would have to use the longer sea route which passes the Cape of Good Hope, South Africa. Some 17,000 tons of rubber, obtained from Britain in a barter deal for surplus American cotton, are now en route from British Malaya, mostly through the Mediterranean.

War in the Mediterranean would have the effect of shutting off American ships from more than a dozen more countries—Albania, Bulgaria, Egypt, Turkey, Palestine, Greece, Italy, Rumania, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Morocco, Yugoslavia, Iraq, Algeria and Soviet Russia. It would block cargoes to Russia's Black Sea ports. Trade with Hungary would be difficult. Shipping from eastern American ports to Iran (Persia), India and some to the Far East would have to be rerouted.

Italy is the biggest customer and source of supplies of the United States in the Mediterranean. She bought $58,864,000 worth of goods here last year and sold $38,807,000. Egypt is the next best, buying $13,967,000, and Turkey the third, taking $8,313,000.

BLOOM LAUDS NEUTRAL ACT AS PEACE KEY

Washington, D. C., May 3 (AP).—Chairman Bloom (Dem., N. Y.) of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, reviewing the first six months operation of the Neutrality Act, said in a statement today that it had attained the following objectives:

"1 We have made it less likely than ever that the United States will become involved in war.

"2. We have averted loss of American life and property and yet have maintained commerce.

"3. We have kept American national defense modernized without the necessity of spending huge sums for equipment and expansion of manufacturing capacity."

The Neutrality Act authorizes the President to order American ships out of combat zones and places American arms sales to belligerents on a "cash and carry" basis.

'Trick' Weapon Helps German Mountain Troops in Norway

Nazi Machine Gun Weighs Less, Fires Faster Than U. S. Browning

By EDWARD E. BOMAR.
By the Associated Press.

Lightweight weapons especially adapted for use in rugged country were credited by military men today with a share in the German Army's smashing advances in Norway.

An easily transported machine-gun, described by ordnance experts as a "trick" weapon, was reported to figure prominently in the equipment of Bavarian and Austrian mountain troops who formed the spearhead of the speedy thrust northward from Oslo.

Bristling with arms, the invaders likewise used late-model small tanks and light artillery. Many of the weapons have counterparts in the United States, but not the machine-gun.

Gun Is Air-Cooled.

Designated in the German Army as machine-gun No. 34, it is air-cooled and may be fired by one man from a bipod stand, or by two men from a tripod. One is allotted to each squad of infantrymen. As a light gun it fires clips of cartridges, but as a deadlier two-man weapon, bullets are fed continuously by belts.

The Nazis' "No. 34" is believed to weigh even less than the American Army's 22-pound Browning light machine gun, which dates from the World War, and fires at a faster rate. Its performance may have been reflected in the recent War Department announcement that American inventors had been asked to submit designs for a new light machine-gun.

The German Army has no counterpart for the new American Garand semi-automatic rifle. Anti-tank, anti-aircraft and other such army are similar, however. Just what style tanks the Germans used in Norway apparently has not been definitely established. They are known to have been experimenting with 11 different models.

Large Force in Norway.

Military observers estimated tentatively that the Germans had been able to put between 130,000 and 150,000 troops in Norway, a larger and better equipped force than the allied expedition which landed under harassing air attacks.

Weapons, training and air forces all play vital roles in the modern German-style "blitzkrieg," or lightning war. However, the success of the attack on Norway was due primarily to the careful advance preparations and to aerial supremacy rather than to arms, in the estimate of qualified experts.

U. S. to Test "Lightning" Tactics.

Modern "lightning" warfare is to have a large-scale field test for the first time in the United States in Louisiana and Texas this month as a part of the Regular Army's war games.

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The "Red" Army, cr 9th Corps, of about 25,000 under Maj. Gen. Walter Krueger is made up of a skeleton 1st Cavalry Division, the newly "streamlined" 2d Infantry Division, the 7th Cavalry Brigade, which is the Army's one unit comparable to the German "Panzer" divisions, and miscellaneous auxiliary troops.

The "Reds" must rely on strategy and tactics such as the Germans employed in Poland and Norway in combatting a more powerful but slower-moving "enemy" 4th Army Corps of about 45,000 under Maj. Gen. Walter C. Short

FRIEND OR FOE? AIRMEN KNOW

By Warplanes' Silhouettes Pilots Identify Them.

'SIGNATURES' ON SURFACES

Wing Markings Are Outlined Even Against Camouflage.

SEVEN BROWERS
NEW YORK MAY 4-(AP)-

Because pilots on Europe's fighting fronts are taught to recaognize the silhouettes of friendly and enemy warplanes, only one instance of mistaken identity attack has been reported in eight months of combat aloft.

That occurred on March 3 when, the British Admiralty announced, a British plane was shot down by British fighters near Gravesend.

Under conditions of good visibility tail and wing markings are clearly outlined even against camouflage, but the tell-tale outlines built into a plane by the designer instantly are recognizable to pilots in heavy weather.

It is a common saying among airmen that a designer writes his "signature" on the tail surfaces of a plane.

The comma-shaped rudder of the planes designed by the late Anthony Fokker in world war days marked them as German. In fact, Allied airmen at one period in the war, attempting to use captured Fokker pursuits because they were faster than their own, had to give it up because they drew the fire of Allied pilots and Allied anti-aircraft batteries.

The shallow vertical stabilizer in the tail group of the American Curtiss Hawk, being used by the French, is easily recognizable.

Other features of warplanes in silhouette are unmistakable. The British Blenheim bomber has its two-wing engines closer inboard than the bi-motored German Heinkel "111." The German Messerschmidt "109" fighter has stubby wing tips, a wire-braced tail, a bell-shaped rudder and a big scoop under the engine to deliver air to the radiator.

Both the British Hawker Hurricane and Supermarine Spitfire fighters have a greater wing chord (or width) and smaller span than the German Heinkel "112." Moreover, the Heinkel has first a down-sweep and then an upsweep of the wing as it leaves the fuselage, known to engineers as cathedral and dihedral angles.

Among French planes the Potez "63" fighter-bomber-reconnaissance plane, like the American Curtiss attack-bomber, has a slim, knife-like fuselage, and the Morane fighter's stubby, fat lines and nose-heavy appearance due to its high, liquid-cooled engine could be mistaken for nothing else.

TREASURY HEAD SEES OUR GOLD VITAL TO WORLD

Morgenthau Would Use It to Help Restore Europe When Peace Comes.

TALKS TO WOMEN IN CAPITAL

Says Only Threat to Metal as Standard Would Be Domination by Dictatorships.

WASHINGTON, May 3 (A. P.).—Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau said today that America's $18,600,000,000 gold stock ought to be used to help repair the world-wide economic ravages of the European war after peace is restored.

Making his first formal address in two years, he upheld the administration's huge gold purchases in a speech before the Institute of Government being conducted for Democratic women.

As long as the United States sells more goods and securities abroad than it buys, Mr. Morgenthau argued, the country has no alternative but to accept gold in payment unless it is willing to take foreign promissory notes. He explained that gold was the international metal for settling trade balance differences.

"We can feel entirely comfortable in the possession of a supply of gold with which we can meet future demands on our monetary system without any shock to our economy," he said.

"We can be prepared also to play the part we ought to play in the reconstruction of the world that must follow the senseless destruction of war."

Calls U. S. Dollar Soundest.

Hinting that the $14,000,000,000 world war debts were not collectible, Mr. Morgenthau said: "It is doubtful that Americans would want to repeat that experience. . . . I prefer the gold to pieces of foreign paper."

Because of its huge gold backing, Mr. Morgenthau asserted that the American dollar is the soundest unit of currency in the world.

"Its value is unquestioned here at home and it is not questioned anywhere else in the world," he said. "It is a solid rock of strength and stability amid all the monetary confusion created by aggression and war. It is more than a domestic currency; it has become in the last few years more and more an international currency."

Much gold would go abroad automatically, the Secretary explained, when peace makes foreign investors feel safe to take home the huge sums they sent here for safekeeping before the war.

Another portion of gold might be spent abroad to buy larger quantities of foreign goods which Americans could afford after the war without upsetting domestic business, he suggested.

A third method he pointed out was the making of new foreign investments by Americans when they feel it safe to do so.

Ends of Governmental Policy.

"We must concentrate," he continued, "on the promotion of further recovery here and peace and security abroad not in order to correct the gold situation but because prosperity, peace and security are in themselves the supreme ends of governmental policy. That their attainment will also solve the world's gold problem is only a by-product, but an important one."

Mr. Morgenthau mentioned doubts in some quarters that gold would retain its historic international value when the United States share gets too lopsided (The United States now owns 65 per cent of all the monetary gold in the world). But he added:

"Let me reassure you once and for all. As long as there are independent nations, and as long as there is international trade in goods and services, so long will it be necessary to settle international balances. Gold is the international medium of exchange par excellence. . . .

"It is used and needed just as much by the freest democracies as by the most rigid dictatorships—as much by capitalist economies as by Socialist economies. . . ."

One Possible Threat to Gold.

He described German and other attempts to substitute barter trade for gold-regulated free exchange as "admittedly worse alternatives" chosen only for lack of gold and not because of distrust of it.

He pictured the only possible threat to the future value of gold as the emergency of one or two dictatorships ruling most of the world.

He said he had no fear that this would ever happen, but that if it did "circumstances of life would be so different that the possible loss in the value of gold would, I am sure, be the least of our troubles."

GERMAN AUTOMAKER FREED

Released By British After Seizure At Gibraltar

New York, May 3 (AP)—The British Broadcasting Corporation reported tonight that British authorities today released Fritz von Opel, German motor maker, who was removed from the Italian liner Conte di Savoia at Gibraltar April 19.

Von Opel, the report picked up by NBC said, was sailing to New York on the Italian liner Rex. The manufacturer, inventor of the rocket-propelled automobile, was taken in custody for questioning and examination of his personal documents, British naval authorities previously announced.

Norse Ship at Boston After Release by British

BOSTON, May 3 (A. P.).—The Norwegian freighter Ogna, under charter to the Sprague Steamship Line of Boston, arrived today after having been released by a British prize crew at Bermuda.

The prize crew of six was put aboard by the cruiser Cornwall when the freighter was off the Brazilian coast while en route to Boston from South American ports.

2 U. S. Ships Raked by Bullets In Bergen Battle, Seamen Say

Flying Fish Back From Norway, Skipper And Crew Differ on Blame for Attack

By the Associated Press.

NEW YORK, May 3.—The bullet-scarred American freighter Flying Fish returned from the Norwegian war zone today with an exciting story of how she and another American vessel were caught in a furious battle between German land and sea forces and allied warplanes at Bergen last month.

Even before the ship docked there was a sharp conflict between the captain and some members of the crew as to whether they were raked by allied or German bullets.

Capt. W. W. Wollaston, veteran of the United States Navy during the World War, declared his ship was struck accidentally by bullets from a Norwegian land battery which had been taken over by the Germans and which was firing on British warplanes.

"I was on the bridge and I saw everything that happened," he said. "The shore battery fired on our ship by accident."

Sixteen of the 48 members of the crew, however, were equally emphatic in a signed statement that their ship was raked—accidentally, they agreed—by one of the allied planes.

The ship's log described the incident as follows:

"April 12 * * * 5 p.m. During an air raid a plane circled between the Flying Fish and the line of fire of shore batteries, and a spray of machine gun bullets struck the Flying Fish, hitting the foredeck and several drums of oil on deck. No member of the crew was injured."

The log also reported that on April 16 the American freighter Charles R. McCormick was caught in a spray of machine gun bullets that cut its mast stays and wire rigging. No injuries were reported.

Baltimorean Blames Plane.

Chester Shimp of Baltimore, chief engineer, supported the contention that the ship was hit by machine gun fire from a plane.

"My impression was that this plane had been damaged by an anti-aircraft gun and the pilot had to make a forced landing," Shimp said. "I saw the plane land. I think he may have fired as he was landing and didn't know what he was shooting at. He may have been wounded or his gun may have jammed. He kept on firing, and some of the bullets hit the ship."

The State Department recently instituted inquiries to determine the whereabouts of the Charles R. McCormick when the vessel's operators expressed concern over its failure to answer a cable ordering it home. The ship presumably sought shelter in a Norwegian fjord.

George Gilbert, a crew member, said there could be no doubt that it was a British plane that fired on the ship, flying an American flag at the time. He thought that it was due to nervousness of the pilot.

"I attribute it to the plane pilot's nervousness," he said. "He raked our decks. Fortunately he wasn't using incendiary bullets. He had been flying over the land dropping bombs and was evidently going home when he spotted us.

"He swerved, came over us and let loose with the bullets."

Capt. Wollaston also described the destruction of a German cruiser and German supply ship by British bombers during the battle.

Gilbert said the trip "was a bit out of the ordinary."

"We were lying at a dock in Bergen. The Germans had a cruiser and a supply ship on the other side. They were attacked from the air by the British. That's how we got the bullet marks."

Gilbert said the ship was then moved 4 miles out.

The Germans were extremely courteous, Gilbert said, when it came time to depart, and furnished a pilot. Once outside the harbor, he said, they saw no British ships.

Attack News to British But They Are 'Sorry'

London, May 3 (AP).—A British source said today that no report had been received of a British plane machine-gunning the American freighter Flying Fish during an attack on the Norwegian port of Bergen, and that "it is to be deeply regretted if it did occur."

"That area is a very bad place to be at the time of a Royal Air Force attack," this source said, adding that a burst of fire could have been turned on the Flying Fish by mistake in the heat of battle.

LOG OF THE FLYING FISH - - *Bullets Sweep American Ships At Bergen*

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 3—Here is the log of the S. S. Flying Fish which returned today from Norway:

MARCH 23—Arrived at Narvik harbor and anchored awaiting berth. In Narvik harbor were twenty merchantmen of various nationalities—about twelve were English freight ships and were armed with guns on the stern. Four were German freight ships awaiting berth at the iron ore pier. None of the German ships appeared to be armed.

MARCH 24—Easter Sunday: At 12.15 A. M. we left anchorage and passed through lanes of anchored ships. These ships were lying in all directions, some showing anchor light and others in complete darkness. Making our way through these ships, weaving in and out during a heavy snowfall, we docked at 1.23 A. M. and began to discharge our cargo.

MARCH 25—Left dock at 11.01 P. M. in heavy snowfall and proceeded to weave our way at close quarters through ships lying at anchor, hailing in all directions, some without lights. Harbor master left ship at 11.49 P. M. and vessel proceeded to sea with a Norwegian coastal pilot taking the ship through the fjord.

MARCH 26—Passed Vestfjord at 4.30 P. M. and proceeded toward Bergen. Weather fine.

MARCH 27—At 7.24 A. M. sighted what appeared to be a contact mine about seven miles off the Norwegian coast. At 8.40 A. M. sighted a convoy of about forty merchantmen guided by six English destroyers leaving the Norwegian coast on a westerly heading.

Hailed By Destroyer

We were hailed by one destroyer and reduced speed while communications were exchanged by international code flash as to our identity, where we were from and where bound. We then proceeded on our course to Bergen. At 3.03 P. M. we arrived at Bergen harbor and had difficulty finding a suitable anchorage.

Harbor congested with freight ships awaiting convoys to England and France. 4.42 P. M. we anchored in seventy fathoms of water with 135 fathoms of chain out. Engines ready for use at all times, vessel awaiting berth at dock.

Dented In Collision

MARCH 28—Finnish steamer Kimi dragged her anchor and collided with Flying Fish, striking our starboard side at No. 3 hatch with her stern, slightly denting our sideswipe. With two anchors down and engine working, the Kimi again struck our starboard quarter.

After the Kimi was clear, we shifted anchorage with 135 fathoms of chain out on port anchor and 120 fathoms of chain out on starboard anchor in seventy fathoms of water.

MARCH 29—Left anchorage and docked at Bergen and commenced to discharge cargo. . . .

APRIL 9—At 2 A. M. received orders from harbormaster to black-out the ship. 2.30 A. M., vessel and city of Bergen completely blacked out. At 4 A. M., heavy gunfire heard outside the harbor. 4.30 A. M., German warship entered Bergen harbor flying signal "no vessel allowed to leave harbor."

At 5 A. M.—A second (German) warship and a destroyer entered the harbor.

Germans Disembark

5.30 A. M.—A landing party of German soldiers numbering about thirty disembarked at head of Skoltegrund Mole, fully equipped with hand grenades, gas masks, helmets, rifles and extra ammunition. They scattered into a battle formation and headed at double-time toward the heart of the city.

6 A. M.—Two torpedo boats painted white landed armed soldiers fully equipped.

6.05 A. M.—Six or eight German aircraft flew over harbor and city dropping leaflets.

Heavy fire (still April 9) from Fort Hellen, one mile north of Skoltegrund, at the cruisers who returned the fire and bombarded fort for about five minutes. The German bombers circled over the fort, dropped several bombs, and then all firing ceased.

German Flag Hoisted

7 A. M.—German flag hoisted on the fort.

7.45 A. M.—German naval party boarded ship, posted guard at radio room and examined ship papers, departing at 8.15 A. M. One destroyer docked on the other side of Skoltegrund Mole and commenced repairing shell hole in bow, where shell had struck her on starboard side to the water line and passed completely through her forecastle.

Several wounded men were landed and removed in ambulances and four men who had been killed were landed and removed in hearses. The destroyer discharged ammunition, anti-aircraft guns, machine guns and supplies. Mobile bicycle forces and infantrymen continued to land from four men-o-war lying in the harbor. Anti-aircraft guns were stationed on roof-tops of warehouses on the dock and on the ends of the dock.

The Flying Fish made ready to sail, line singled up, pilot aboard waiting orders.

Orders To Evacuate

3 P. M.—Orders were given to evacuate city by busses, cars, motor boats, or any other means of transportation available.

5.15 P. M.—Received orders from German admiral to leave our berth as an air raid was expected.

6.25 P. M.—Eight Allied warplanes raided the harbor, attacked the warship, circled overhead, bomb-diving and dropping bombs. No ship was seen to be hit. Shore batteries and anti-aircraft guns returned a steady fire. No plane was hit, although they circled and machine-gunned the destroyer on the other side of the dock from us.

6.35 P. M.—(Still April 9) All firing ceased as planes flew over hills to the west. Pilot left the ship without consulting the [illegible].

6.46 P. M.—Left our dock and proceeded to anchor at 3½ miles to the north of Bergen near Eidal, on the island of Aske.

7.55 P. M.—Heavy firing heard from shore anti-aircraft batteries as one Allied plane flew over the city. It completely out of sight while columns of black smoke rose high in the air. Two German freighters maneuvered around our anchorage. Their names were the Barenfels and Leonaheart.

APRIL 11—About 8.30 A. M. the city of Bergen was completley blacked out except for the Barenfels, which was at the Skoltegrund Mole, all lighted up and discharging cargo and ammunition. An air-raid alarm was sounded as a loud explosion was heard from the warehouse on the dock. All lights were extinguished at once, and the blackout was complete. . . .

APRIL 12, 4.45 A. M.—A squadron of Allied warplanes circled the city. No bombs were dropped or land batteries were heard to fire. After circling the city a second time, the planes attacked, dropping bombs all around the Barenfels and the warehouses on Skoltegrund Mole. Shore batteries began firing, but the planes escaped undamaged. . . .

5 P. M.—During an air raid a plane circled between the Flying Fish and the line of fire of shore batteries and a spray of machine-gun bullets struck the Flying Fish, hitting the foredeck and several drums of oil on deck. No member of the crew was injured.

Later it was found that two houses on the shore in the line of fire were slightly damaged.

APRIL 13—All quiet. No air raids or other activities visible.

Another Air Raid

APRIL 10—7.30 A. M. air raid by Allied warplanes. One German cruiser, name unknown, was hit amidships between its two funnels by bombs dropped by an Allied plane. Bombs were also seen to drop on or near Skoltegrund Mole, where the cruiser was lying. . . .

9 A. M.—Clouds of smoke and flames were seen to rise from the cruiser and an explosion was heard. The cruiser began listing to forward and sinking by the head as flames rose to a height of about 100 feet. The cruiser's head sank deeper and deeper, making a 45-degree starboard list, her stern projecting into the air, showing her propellers.

9.50 A. M.—Cruiser capsized and sank completely out of sight while columns of black smoke rose high in the air. Two German freighters maneuvered around our anchorage. Their names were the Barenfels and Leonaheart.

APRIL 14, 8.25 A. M.—Air raid. Three Allied planes circled the city and dove over toward the Barenfels at Skoltegrund Mole. A cloud of smoke was seen to rise from the Mole and an explosion was heard. An Allied plane, flying at about 200 feet over the water, burst into flames and dove into the harbor, only the tail remaining visible above the surface. Within twenty minutes the plane sank.

Blackout Advised

At 12 noon a launch containing German naval officers approached the ship and advised us to put out all lights and blackout at night.

APRIL 15—A tug came alongside and the pilot came aboard with orders to proceed to dock and discharge a cargo of fish oil.

2.36 P. M.—All secure at Johann C. Martens oil dock at Sanveviken, Bergen.

7 P. M.—Rceived notice from Maurice P. Dunlap, American consul at Bergen, for all officers and members of the crew to leave the vessel. All hands, except all five engineers, two water tenders and one oiler, abandoned the ship and were quartered at the Hotel Bristol in Bergen.

In Dangerous Position

The vessel was lying in a dangerous position in a flying harbor. On the following day, acting under further orders from the consul, the ship was completely abandoned by the skeleton crew who had remained to keep up steam, and the engine plant was allowed to die out. During each day of the following week various officers and crew members made daily trips of inspection to see that everything on board was all right.

The cargo oil was pumped out by shore pumps and the shore gang, the vessel being shut down and completely cold. Headquarters for the ship's company was the American consulate in Bergen. The American consul issued heavy underwear, socks, scarfs, and other warm clothing to various members of the crew. Barber shop, laundry and medical attention was also furnished to the crew by the American consulate.

Ship's Master Buried

APRIL 16—The master of the American ship Charles R. McCormick who died at sea was buried. A wreath was sent to the funeral by the master and crew of the Flying Fish. On April 10 the American ship Charles R. McCormick was tied up alongside Doksjaier wharf. A German destroyer was tied up alongside her. When the air raid started the planes machine-gunned the destroyer, some of the machine gun bullets striking the Charles R. McCormick, cutting her mast stays and wire rigging in two.

No members of the crew were injured. Immediately after conclusion of the air raid the Charles R. McCormick proceeded up the fjord to a safe anchorage.

APRIL 21—All five ship engineers, one guarantee engineer, two oilers and one water tender returned aboard the ship and raised steam. During all the time the ship was abandoned, the American flag flew night and day.

Crew Returns To Ship

APRIL 22—The American consul ordered the crew to return to the ship and secure for sea. About 5 P. M. German naval authorities removed transmitting apparatus from the vessel's radio set. The master was advised that they would be returned the next morning when the vessel was ready for sea, and that a pilot and a naval escort would be provided to guide the vessel through the mine fields.

The American consul attended the funeral of an English aviator (Capt. Eric McIvor) who was killed when his plane crashed somewhere near Bergen on April 14. The American consul handled the affairs of over forty British prisoners interned in Bergen.

APRIL 23—German naval authorities returned the ship's radio equipment and gave the master permission to sail. A military launch led the way out through the mine field, the vessel following closely with a Norwegian pilot on the bridge. At 11.47 A. M. the German launch signaled "all clear," and the vessel proceeded out of the fjord, clear of the German mine field. About 2 P. M. the pilot was dropped and we proceeded with caution toward New York. Extra lookouts were posted about the vessel, and officers stood by their watch.

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"Rest Of Voyage Uneventful"

At 7.25 P. M.—We sighted the contact mine about one half-mile off our port and reduced speed and proceeded to steam ahead dead slow during the night, crew ready for any danger that might occur.

April 24—At daylight increased speed to half speed and proceeded on course. Extra lookouts posted. Hailed by an English naval vessel at 7.30 A. M. and exchanged communications. An English convoy of three troopships was sighted, heading for Norway in the afternoon, escorted by a large plane and three destroyers. The plane circled the vessel and one of the destroyers hailed us.

The usual communications were exchanged and the destroyer returned to the convoy. We proceeded with caution homeward bound.

April 25—At about daybreak we were hailed by an English naval patrol, exchanged usual signals and proceeded on our way to New York. The rest of the voyage was uneventful.

Conflict On Who Did It

Even before the Flying Fish docked there was a sharp conflict between the captain and some members of the cre was to whether they were raked by Allied or German bullets.

Capt. W. W. Wollaston, veteran of the United States Navy during the World War, declared his ship was struck accidentally by bullets from a Norwegian land battery which had been taken over by the Germans and which was firing on British warplanes.

"I was on the bridge and I saw everything that happened," he said. "The shore battery fired on our ship by accident."

16 Sign Statement

Sixteen of the forty-eight members of the crew, however, said in a signed statement that their ship was raked —accidentally, they agreed—by one of the Allied planes.

Chester Shimp, of Baltimore, chief engineer, supported the contention that the ship was hit by machine-gun fire from a plane.

"My impression was that this plane had been damaged by an anti-aircraft gun and the pilot had to make a forced landing," Shimp said. "I saw the plane land. I think he may have fired as he was landing and didn't know what he was shooting at. He may have been wounded or his gun may have jammed. He kept on firing and some of the bullets hit the ship."

One member of the crew, George Gilbert, said he was positive that the Flying Fish was struck by a British machine gunner.

"Any man who has been under fire wouldn't mistake the ship that fired on him," he said in an NBC broadcast.

He attributed the error to the "pilot's nervousness."

Captain Wollaston declared that "33 1-3 per cent. of the capture of Bergen was an inside job."

"Treason Was Obvious"

"Only a few hundred Germans took the city," he said. "Treason was obvious."

A statement issued by members of the crew who belong to the National Maritime Union (CIO) took cognizance of the possible seriousness of identifying as Allied the plane that fired on the American vessel.

The statement said:

"There has been some question aboard as to who fired upon us—the plane in question or the nearest German anti-aircraft battery, located two miles away. We wish to settle this question once and for all. With all due respect to our captain (who, we understand, was below decks when the incident occurred), we, the members of the crew who were on the forecastle head and the foredeck wish to emphatically state that the fire came from the plane, and no mistake about it. . . .

"We can sympathize with the captain's wish to avoid, if possible, an international incident—but we feel that an incident can be as international and dangerous on one side as the other."

Bid to Italy To Join Nazis In War Seen

Allies Willing to Take Duce on at Any Time, Indication

May 3/41

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE
Associated Press Foreign Expert

Developments in the strained relations between the Anglo-French Allies and Italy during the past 48 hours strike me as constituting all but a direct invitation to Signor Mussolini to join Nazidom in the war if he wants to.

I refer, of course, to Britain's clearing of its mercantile marine from the Mediterranean, and British Premier Chamberlain's startling announcement yesterday that the Anglo-French battle fleet was already in those waters, headed for Alexandria bay.

One wouldn't go so far as to say that the Allies are trying to push Mussolini into the war — though stranger things have happened. They may even hope that he will reconsider his position and perhaps ultimately cast his lot with them. In any event it is a call for a showdown.

Indications are, however, that they are quite willing to take him on at any time. It should be said here that I have no official backing for this suggestion. It's just the way these latest moves look to me when viewed as part of the pattern which has been woven in the exchanges between Il Duce and the Allies since Munich.

Ever since the beginning of the war the Fascist official attitude (and consequently that of the press) has been strongly pro-Nazi and often bitterly anti-Ally. This attitude has been perhaps more apparent than real, and has represented Mussolini's strategy for maintaining a middle-of-the-road course until such time as he had decided how Italy's interests best could be served.

It is my personal view, from study on the ground, that Mussolini has little affection for either the Allies or for Hitler. Italy has been suspicious of the Allies ever since the World war, charging that they didn't fulfill the territorial promises which brought the Italians into the war, after Mussolini himself had made a successful campaign to persuade his country to join the Allies. So far as regards Hitler, Il Duce probably admires his successes but never has liked the Nazi chieftain.

Stream of Intimations.

During recent weeks there has been a steady stream of intimations from Rome that Italy would get into the war on Germany's side when Mussolini thought the time was right. This was blared through thousands of radios in Germany after the theatrical "love feast" between Hitler and Mussolini in the secrecy of the gloomy Brenner Pass.

Things got so bad that the other day London protested to Rome about the pro-Nazi, anti-Ally treatment of war news. British Foreign Minister Lord Halifax inquired about Italy's attitude. And British Minister of Economic Warfare Cross warned Italy to behave like a neutral if she wanted to be treated as one.

We now come to an even more important phase of the quarrel between Mussolini and the Allies —the Fascist territorial and political demands against England and France. These have been thrust forward persistently and belligerently.

Among other things, Italy has clung to her claims to "living space", for colonization rights in French Tunisia, for a share in the Suez canal, for a free port at Djibouti (gateway to Italian Ethiopia) and for the railway running from Djibouti into Ethiopia.

There have been indications at one time and another that the Allies were prepared to adjust some of these claims. However, there has remained one great and unsolvable issue between the disputants—control of the Mediterranean.

As late as two weeks ago authoritative Italians insisted on freedom from British and French control over the Mediterranean as Italy's chief aim.

Action For Trouble.

Now you might talk John Bull into giving up his purse, but when you try to intrude on the tradition that Britannia rules the waves, and especially the Mediterranean waves, you are asking for trouble. The last thing England would be willing to concede would be domination of this strategic sea which controls so many of her vital interests.

Along with this the Allies have had to consider the relations between Italy and Spain. Ever since Mussolini backed Spanish Generalissimo Franco in the civil war observers have speculated as to the possibility that Il Duce might get his reward in naval and air bases close to the gateway to the Mediterranean — a potential menace to both Britain and France. Denials by Spain and Italy that such a move was intended may have failed to remove anxiety.

If Italy should come into the war now these grievous arguments could be settled once and for all. Actually the Allies believe they could ham-string Italy by a blockade while the French army attacked from the north. That being the case, Germany would be deprived of valuable aid for Italy undoubtedly is of more use to Napoleon as a non-belligerent than as a combatant.

Greece and Turkey presumably would join the Allies immediately. They fear Mussolini and his ambitions much more than they do any other man or state, as I learned during my tour of the Balkans a little over a year ago. Their entrance into the war might open up that Balkan battle front we have been hearing so much about, giving the Allies a chance to attack Germany from the rear.

When you consider all aspects of the position it is easy to see why the Allies may not be reluctant to take Italy on for a fight.

MOSCOW, MAY 3-(AP)-TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY,
ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT A 160-KILOMETER (ABOUT 100-MILE) RAILWAY
FROM KANDALAKSHA TO THE TOWN OF KUOLAJARVI, WHICH FINLAND CEDED
BY THE TREATY OF MARCH 12, HAD BEEN COMPLETED APRIL 30.

--DASH--

UNDER THE TREATY, FINLAND MUST COMPLETE CONNECTION OF THIS LINE
WITH THE KEMIJARVI RAILWA WHICH GOES TO THE SWEDISH BORDER.

SN12 AES NM

OSLO, MAY 3 (AP).-THE NEWSPAPERS OF THE NORWEGIAN
CAPITAL, UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION AND CONTROL, WERE
BITTER TODAY IN THEIR COMMENTS ON PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S
SPEECH ANNOUNCING THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED TROOPS FROM
SOUTHERN NORWAY.

SAID THE MORGENPOSTEN:

"NORWAY IS A NEW GALLIPOLI. THE BRITISH CAME TOO

LATE AND WERE TOOK WEAK."

"CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH PLACES BRITISH PROMISES IN A PECULIAR LIGHT," SAID THE TIDENS TIGN, WHILE THE AFTENPOSTEN COMMENTED THAT "THE INCONTESTABLE TRUTH IS THAT ENGLAND LACKED THE FORCE TO HELP NORWAY IN THE WAY ENGLAND WANTED, AND NOW HAS OTHER PARTS TO DEFEND WHICH ARE MORE IMPORTANT THAN NORWAY."

"WE FEEL NO DISAPPOINTMENT OVER THE STATEMENT WHICH CHAMBERLAIN GAVE WITH WELL-BALANCED CYNICISM," SAID THE NATIONEN. "WHAT WE WITNESSED IS THE MILITARY AND POLITICAL WORLD SCANDAL WHICH WE EXPECTED."

THE SAME PAPER ADDED:

"IT SHOULD BE TIME FOR THE BRITISH AIR FORCE TO END ITS WAR OF NERVES AGAINST THE POPULATION OF OSLO BY ITS CONSTANT ATTACKS ON FORNEBU AIRFIELD.

"MANY PRIVATE HOUSES HAVE BEEN BURNED AND OSLO'S POPULATION, TAKING REFUGE IN COLD CELLARS, IS SPECULATING ON THE BRITISH HELP WHILE THE AIRFIELD ITSELF, LAID ON SOLID ROCK, THEREFORE CANNOT BE DAMAGED." #

STOCKHOLM, MAY 3-(AP)-THE STEINKJER FRONT CORRESPONDENT FOR THE SWEDISH NEWSPAPER SOCIAL DEMOKRATEN REPORTED TODAY THAT AN AMERICAN FIELD HOSPITAL ORIGINALLY INTENDED FOR FINLAND HAD REACHED GRONG, NORWAY, 25 MILES EAST OF NAMSOS.

THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED THAT THE HOSPITAL HAD "AN EXCELLENT LOCATION" IN THIS REGION, WHICH IS IN THE HEART OF THE ONLY IMPORTANT AREA WHERE GERMAN AND ALLIED FORCES NOW ARE DRAWN UP AGAINST EACH OTHER IN NORWAY.

ON WEDNESDAY, THE CORRESPONDENT REPORTED, THE HOSPITAL WAS GREETED BY THE EXPLOSION OF BOMBS ONLY 100 YARDS AWAY. GRONG WAS ATTACKED AGAIN THURSDAY, HE SAID, ADDING THAT HE COULD NOT IMMEDIATELY REPORT THE NUMBER OF CASUALTIES.

FH620AED

LONDON, MAY 3 (AP).-REAR ADMIRAL B.A. FRASER, THIRD SEA LORD AND CONTROLLER OF THE ROYAL NAVY, SAID TODAY THAT THE BRITISH SLOOP BITTERN, WHOSE LOSS WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE ADMIRALTY YESTERDAY, WAS SUNK ONLY AFTER SHE HAD DODGED GERMAN BOMBS AND VIRTUALLY EXHAUSTED HER AMMUNITION IN AN ALL-DAY BATTLE.

THE BITTERN, OF 1,109 TONS, WAS ARMED CHIEFLY WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND USED AS AN ESCORT SHIP FOR CONVOYS.

30-24-2055

THE ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE YESTERDAY HAD SAID THE HMS BITTERN WAS SET ON FIRE AFTER BEING "REPEATEDLY ATTCKED" BY ENEMY PLANES AND THAT, AFTER THE CREW HAD BEEN TAKEN OFF ONTO ANOTHER WARSHIP, THE BITTERN "WAS SUNK BY OUR FORCES IN ORDER TO AVOID HER BECOMING A DANGER TO NAVIGATION."

SPEAKING AT AN IRON AND STEEL INSTITUTE LUNCHEON, ADMIRAL BLAIR DESCRIBED HOW ANOTHER BRITISH WARSHIP WAS DAMAGED BY A BOMB WHICH DROVE THROUGH HER FORECASTLE. HE SAID HER CREW "PUT THE DAMAGE RIGHT AND GOT THE SHIP HOME." #

WASHINGTON, MAY 3-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REPORTED TODAY THAT THE EUROPEAN AIR AND SEA WAR HAD DICTATED CHANGES IN AMERICAN DEFENSE WEAPONS BUT THAT THE CHANGES DID NOT NECESSITATE ANY DELAY IN CARRYING OUT THE CURRENT PROGRAM FOR A STRONGER ARMY AND NAVY.

MR. ROOSEVELT TOLD A PRESS CONFERENCE THAT MEANS OF DEFENSE WERE JUST NOW IN THE PROCESS OF EVOLUTAION AND THAT AMERICAN EXPERTS WERE DOING ALL POSSIBLE TO KEEP ABREAST.

MAY 4 1940

SECRETARY OF THE NAVY EDISON'S PROPOSAL THAT AMERICAN WARSHIPS BE REDESIGNED FOR GREATER PROTECTION AGAINST AIR ATTACK PROMPTED MR. ROOSEVELT TO CITE HISTORICAL PARALLELS TO SHOW THAT NEW WEAPONS TEND TO PRODUCE NEW DEFENSES.

ALMOST SIMULTANEOUSLY MEMBERS OF CONGRESS HEARD FROM MAJOR GENERAL HENRY H. ARNOLD, CHIEF OF THE AIR CORPS, THAT 1,900 NEW FIRST-LINE FIGHTING PLANES THE ARMY EXPECTS TO HAVE IN SERVICE 14 MONTHS HENCE WILL BE FULLY EQUIPPED WITH IMPROVEMENTS DEVELOPED BY THE WAR.

MEMBERS OF A SENATE APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEE BEFORE WHOM ARNOLD TESTIFIED SAID THESE IMPROVEMENTS INCLUDE SELF3SEALING FUEL TANKS, BULLET-PROOF WINDSHIELDS, ARMOR, AND HARDER-HITTING GUNS.

ONLY52 BOMBERS ARE AT PRESENT THUS EQUIPPED ARNOLD WAS QUOTED AS SAYING.

THE AIR CORPS CHIEF LEFT ON A 12-DAY FLYING INSPECTION OF CARIBBEAN AERIAL DEFENSES IMMEDIATELY AFTER TESTIFYING ON THE ARMY'S PENDING $785,000,000 SUPPLY BILL.

QS850PES

NEW YORK, MAY 3--GAMBLING ON THE EFFICACY OF AIR POWER IN THE PRESENCE OF VASTLY SUPERIOR ENEMY NAVAL STRENGTH, GERMANY TO ALL INTENTS AND PURPOSES HAS ACHIEVED IN NORWAY A MILITARY ADVANTAGE STRIKINGLY SIMILAR TO THE ONE THE NAZIS POSTED IN POLAND LAST FALL.

SEIZURE OF ALL THE GOOD NORWEGIAN AIRPORTS AT THE START OF THE INVASION, AND INTENSIVE BOMBING OF AIR BASES THE ALLIES TRIED TO ESTABLISH AS WELL AS THE SEAPORTS THEY SEIZED, PROVIDED THE KEY TO LOCAL GERMAN AIR SUPERIORITY.

MAY 4 1940

EVALUATING THE GERMAN CLAIMS OF SUCCESS, WHICH ARE BUTTRESSED BY PRIME MINISTER NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN'S TACIT ADMISSIONS YESTERDAY, MEANS FIGHTING OFF THE TEMPTATION TO GIVE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE TOO MUCH CREDIT FOR THE JOB DONE.

YET IT CANNOT BE DENIED THAT THE GERMANS HAVE USED THEIR WARPLANES AS EFFECTIVELY AS THE BEST OF THE TACTICAL BOOKS WOULD DICTATE.

THE BRITISH PRIME MINISTER DESCRIBED AS A "FOREMOST" DIFFICULTY THE ALLIES FACED THE FACT THAT AVAILABLE AIRDROMES WERE IN GERMAN HANDS.

"IT BECAME EVIDENT TO US," HE SAID, "SOME DAYS AGO THAT IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE, OWING TO GERMAN LOCAL AIR SUPERIORITY, TO LAND THE ARTILLERY AND TANKS WHICH WOULD BE NECESSARY TO ENABLE OUR TROOPS TO WITHSTAND THE ENEMY DRIVE FROM THE SOUTH."

MOREOVER, IN TOKEN OF THE LESSONS LEARNED ABOUT THE USE OF AIR POWER TO DATE, SECRETARY EDISON OF THE NAVY DISCLOSES THAT THIS COUNTRY IS CONSIDERING ALTERATION OF ITS WARSHIPS TO WITHSTAND AIR ATTACKS SUCH AS BRITISH SEA POWER HAS SUFFERED.

NEUTRAL MILITARY OPINION STRESSES TWO POINTS: THAT THE AIR POWER OF THE ALLIES AND OF GERMANY HAS NOT YET MET A TEST OF STRENGTH; AND THAT LITTLE HAS BEEN DECIDED ABOUT THE VULNERABILITY OF NAVIES TO WARPLANE FLEETS.

HERE APPARENTLY IS WHAT HAS HAPPENED IN NORWAY TO DATE:

GERMANY SEIZED KEY AIRDROMES. THE ALLIES, WITHOUT NORWEGIAN AIR BASES, WERE FORCED TO RESORT TO LONG-DISTANCE BOMBING. SOME ALLIED PURSUITS PROBABLY WERE FLOWN IN MODEST NUMBERS OFF AIRCRAFT CARRIERS.

AGAINST SUCH LIGHT OPPOSITION THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAS HAD A FIELD DAY, BOMBING BRITISH VESSELS AND BRITISH-HELD PORTS, "REDUCING" STRATEGIC TOWNS ON NORWAY'S SERRATED LANDSCAPE, AND HARRASSING TROOPS WITH STRAFING TACTICS.

THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN DENIED THE USE OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS IN QUANTITY. GERMAN PLANES BROKE UP THE LANDING OPERATIONS.

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THE QUESTION OF THE MOMENT WOULD APPEAR TO BE, NOT CAN AIRPLANES WIN A WAR, BUT: WHAT CAN GERMAN AIRPLANES ACCOMPLISH IN THE LARGER THEATER OF THE WAR IN THE FACE OF THE BRITISH BLOCKADE AND OF THE HEAVY LOSSES IN GERMAN NAVAL STRENGTH AS LISTED BY MR.CHAMBERLAIN? #

UNDATED NAVAL (PMS BUDGET-NEW)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE QUESTION OF SEA POWER OF FOUR NATIONS--GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY--HAS BEEN THROWN INTO RELIEF BY ALLIED MOVEMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND BLOWS ALREADY STRUCK IN THE STRUGGLE OVER NORWAY.

IT APPEARS THAT IF ITALY SHOULD JOIN GERMANY IN THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT SHE WOULD FACE A SUPERIOR BRITISH-FRENCH FORCE ON THE MEDITERRANEAN WHICH ITALIANS CALL "OUR SEA."

BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN INSISTS THAT SUCCESSES AGAINST GERMANY'S FLEET IN THE NORTHERN FIGHTING HAVE ALTERED "THE ENTIRE BALANCE OF NAVAL POWER" IN THE ALLIES' FAVOR.

GERMANY, WHOSE CHIEF RELIANCE IN NAVAL WARFARE IS ON SUBMARINES AND THE AVIATION ARM, HAS DISPUTED THIS, PILING CLAIM UPON CLAIM OF DAMAGE AND DESTRUCTION TO THE BRITISH FLEET.

COMPARISONS ARE EXTREMELY UNCERTAIN, DUE TO DISPUTED LOSSES AMONG THE BELLIGERENTS AND VAST NEW CONSTRUCTION, MUCH OF IT SECRET, BY BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY AND ITALY.

GENERALLY SPEAKING, HOWEVER, FRANCE AND ITALY HAVE FLEETS OF ABOUT THE SAME TONNAGE--WITH FRANCE HAVING AN EDGE IN A TOTAL OF ABOUT 575,000 TONS, COMPARED TO ITALY'S 550,000 TONS, BUT WITH ITALY REGARDED AS HAVING AN EDGE OVER FRANCE IN MODERNITY OF UNITS, SPEED AND ADAPTABILITY.

BRITAIN, WITH THE LARGEST FLEET OF ALL, HAS AT THE SAME TIME THE MOST EXTENSIVE TERRITORY TO GUARD, LIMITING THE STRENGTH THAT MIGHT BE WITHDRAWN FROM ONE PLACE TO REINFORCE THAT IN ANOTHER.

HER MEDITERRANEAN FLEET, HOWEVER, ADDED TO FRANCE'S SEA POWER, WHILE HER HOME FLEET KEPT ON GUARD FOR GERMAN NAVAL OPERATIONS, IS CONSIDERED TO FACE ITALY WITH A SUPERIOR FORCE, SHOULD ITALY ENTER THE WAR ON THE SIDE OF GERMANY.

ITALY'S CHIEF NAVAL IMPORTANCE LIES IN HER SWIFT FLOTILLAS OF LIGHT CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS, BUILT OR NEARING COMPLETION, THAT ARE AMONG THE BEST OF THEIR CLASSIFICATIONS.

HERE ARE HOW THE FLEETS LINE UP, ACCORDING TO LATEST AUTHORITATIVE NAVAL INFORMATION:

-ITALIAN-

SIX CAPITAL SHIPS, INCLUDING TWO NEW 35,000-TON, 15-INCH GUN BATTLESHIPS; NO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, SEVEN MODERN HEAVY CRUISERS, 12 MODERN LIGHT CRUISERS, 106 OCEAN-GOING AND COASTAL SUBMARINES AND 75 HIGHSPEED MOTOR TORPEDO BOATS. NEW CONSTRUCTION INCLUDES TWO 35,000-TON BATTLESHIPS, 14 LIGHT CRUISERS AND 23 SUBMARINES.

SEVEN CAPITAL SHIPS, ONE AIRCRAFT CARRIER, SEVEN HEAVY CRUISERS, 12 OTHER CRUISERS, 59 DESTROYERS, 78 SUBMARINES, AND MISCELLANEOUS CRAFT.

THESE WERE THE FIGURES ON THE OUTBREAK OF WAR. ONE MINELAYING CRUISER AND ONE PATROL BOAT HAVE BEEN LOST & A DESTROYER SERIOUSLY DAMAGED BUT NEW FRENCH CONSTRUCTION, SOME OF WHICH MAY BE PRESUMED TO BE COMPLETED, INCLUDES FOUR BATTLESHIPS, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THREE HEAVY CRUISERS AND AT LEAST 16 DESTROYERS.

-GERMAN-

GERMANY STARTED THE WAR WITH TWO BATTLE SHIPS AND THREE POCKET BATTLESHIPS, OF WHICH ONE, THE POCKET BATTLESHIP ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE, WAS SCUTTLED IN MONTEVIDEO HARBOR. CHAMBERLAIN YESTERDAY SAID TWO AND POSSIBLY THREE OTHERS WERE DAMAGED IN THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN.

GERMANY HAD EIGHT CRUISERS, 22 DESTROYERS AND 65 SUBMARINES AT THE OUTBREAK OF WAR. CHAMBERLAIN SAID FOUR CRUISERS, 11 DESTROYERS AND FIVE SUBMARINES HAD BEEN LOST THROUGH THE NORWEGIAN CONFLICT. THE ALLIES' CLAIMS OF SUBMARINE SINKINGS RUN AS HIGH AS 50.

NEW GERMAN CONSTRUCTION, SOME OF WHICH NOW MAY BE IN SERVICE, INCLUDES FOUR BATTLESHIPS, TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, THREE HEAVY CRUISERS, FOUR CRUISERS, AND DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES.

-BRITISH-

BRITAIN ENTERED THE WAR WITH 15 CAPITAL SHIPS, 17 HEAVY CRUISERS, 42 LIGHT CRUISERS, SEVEN AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 179 DESTROYERS, 57 SUBMARINES AND MISCELLANEOUS CRAFT TOTALLING MORE THAN 1,390,000 TONS.

ADMITTED LOSSES INCLUDE A BATTLESHIP, AN AIRCRAFT CARRIER, TEN DESTROYERS, AND SEVEN SUBMARINES, AS WELL AS MISCELLANEOUS CRAFT. CAPITAL SHIPS, CRUISERS AND DESTROYERS ALSO HAVE BEEN DAMAGED, THE BRITISH ADMIT, WHILE THE GERMANS HAVE CLAIMED SINKINGS AND DAMAGE WHICH THE BRITISH EITHER HAVE DENIED OR IGNORED.

GERMANY ADDED TO THE LIST OF CLAIMS YESTERDAY WITH A STATEMENT THAT TWO AIRCRAFT CARRIERS AND ONE DESTROYER HAD BEEN HIT.

NEW BRITISH CONSTRUCTION, SOME OF WHICH MAY BE PRESUMED TO HAVE JOINED THE FLEET OR TO BE READY FOR SERVICE SOON, INCLUDES NINE BATTLESHIPS, SIX AIRCRAFT CARRIERS, 13 HEAVY CRUISERS, AT LEAST 16 DESTROYERS AND A NUMBER OF LESSER VESSELS.

FH403AED

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UNDATED WARPLANE LOSSES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE LOSS OF AIRPLANES IN COMBAT BY GERMANY AND THE ALLIES IN EIGHT MONTHS OF FIGHTING HAS BEEN SURPRISINGLY LOW, A RECAPITULATION SHOWS, EVEN IF THE HIGHEST FIGURES CONTAINED IN OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL STATEMENTS ARE TAKEN AT THEIR FACE VALUE.

ALLIED PLANE LOSSES TO MARCH 30 TOTALED 357 MACHINES, DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED, SAYING AT THE SAME TIME THAT GERMANY HAD LOST ONLY 85.

THE HIGHEST GERMAN PLANE LOSSES ANNOUNCED BY BRITISH SOURCES WERE 235 MACHINES AS AGAINST LESS THAN 232 LOST BY THE ALLIES AS OF YESTERDAY.

THAT COMPARES WITH 521 PLANES LOST BY RUSSIA IN THE FINNISH WAR--ACCORDING TO FINNISH SOURCES--AND 47 BY THE FINNS, ACCORDING TO RUSSIAN SOURCES.

SOME MILITARY AUTHORITIES PRIOR TO THE START OF THE WAR ESTIMATED THAT A 100 PERCENT REPLACEMENT OF COMBAT PLANES WOULD BE NECESSARY WITHIN THREE MONTHS AFTER THE OPENING OF HOSTILITIES OR, AT THE OUTSIDE, SIX MONTHS.

THIS IS THE SEQUENCE IN WHICH FIGURES HAVE APPEARED:

ON MARCH 28 REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, SAID 128 GERMAN PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

ON MARCH 30 DNB SAID 357 BRITISH AND FRENCH PLANES HAD BEEN BAGGED SINCE SEPTEMBER 3 AS AGAINST GERMANY'S LOSS OF 85. A BRITISH TABULATION THE SAME DAY LISTED 133 GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN.

ON APRIL 2 AN ALLIED STATEMENT DENIED THE GERMAN ASSERTION THAT ALLIED LOSSES AMOUNTED TO 357 PLANES. THE ACTUAL LOSSES, SAID THE ALLIES, ACTUALLY WERE LESS THAN HALF THAT NUMBER.

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SINCE THE APRIL 2 STATEMENT A TOTAL OF 102 GERMAN PLANE LOSSES, CLAIMED OR ADMITTED, HAVE BEEN CHRONICLED AS AGAINST 54 ALLIED LOSSES, CLAIMED OR ADMITTED.

NF1109AED

Heavy Cruiser and Big Troopship Also Listed as Destroyed---Nazis Boast Air Force Can Break Fleet.

BERLIN, May 4 (A. P.).—Germany officially reported tonight that her warplanes had sunk or badly damaged nine British warships and transports, including a battleship of the 30,000-ton Queen Elizabeth class and a heavy cruiser sunk, in concentrated attacks yesterday off the Norwegian ports of Namsos and Narvik.

[Well-informed quarters in London tonight described German claims to the sinking of a British battleship and other war vessels by air bombers as "of the fantastic character to which the public is fast becoming accustomed."]

DNB, the official German news agency, said that the announced successes "show conclusively that supremacy of a fleet—no matter how strong—can be broken in the age of air warfare wherever the far-reaching arm of this new weapon strikes forcefully like lightning."

Text of German Announcement.

The announcement issued tonight, after the High Command early in the day had reported a battleship sunk by German dive bombers, said:

"In addition to the already announced sinking of a British battleship, the British Navy which yesterday had picked up the Allied troops retreating from Namsos has suffered severe losses through incessant attacks of German warplanes.

"One heavy cruiser of the York class was hit by two bombs and set afire. The ship sank within thirty minutes, following many explosions.

"Another cruiser was also hit by a bomb and parts of the ship were thrown into the air.

"One destroyer got a hit from a bomb of medium caliber and stopped fire immediately and listed. The ship is presumably sunk.

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"Another destroyer got several hits and was badly damaged.

"A loaded transport ship of 12,000 tons was hit by a bomb and sunk.

Merchantman Forced Into Trondheim.

"A merchantman was forced by the air force to enter the Trondheim port.

"The enemy naval units at Narvik were also attacked by German planes.

"One battle cruiser got two hits and its guns were made inactive. One cruiser was set afire and a transport ship got a direct hit of a medium caliber bomb."

Official Germany already had been jubilant over the announcement of a major stroke in the sinking of a battleship when the new claims were advanced.

class includes the Queen Elizabeth, the Warspite and the Valiant, each totaling 30,600 tons, and the Barham and Malaya, each of 31,000 tons. On April 13 the Warspite led the British fleet which sank seven German destroyers at Narvik; today Rome reported that the Warspite was approaching the Mediterranean. British naval handbooks do not list a "York class" in the British Navy, but the cruiser York is a vessel of 8,250 tons which normally carries 600 men.]

It was announced also today that an enemy submarine had been sunk by a pursuing German U-boat after it had been sighted and bombed by a German reconnaissance plane. The location was not disclosed.

Awaited Word From Churchill.

The High Command said the battleship sinking actually took place yesterday but that it had withheld the news "in order to give Winston Churchill (First Lord

30.24-2059

NAZIS SAY BOMB SANK BATTLESHIP

GERMANS HAIL AERIAL SINKING OF BATTLESHIP

Goering, Elated, Carries News Of Achievement Direct To Hitler

Feat "Destroys Myth Of British Mastery Of Seas," Nazis Say

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 4—DNB, the official German news agency, expressed its belief tonight that all hands were lost in what is officially described as the sinking of a 30,000-ton British battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class off Namsos.

This report said other ships of the attacked fleet hastened to the spot where the battleship sank, guided by great clouds of smoke, but "were too late to be of any help."

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, May 4—Air Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, bemedaled man of the hour of the Norwegian *Blitzkrieg*, proudly announced today the feat which he and Adolf Hitler had charged the German air force in Norway to achieve at any cost—the sinking of a British battleship by air bombardment.

In all, formal Nazi statements said, nine British warships or transports were sunk or badly damaged during a day of attacks by bombers and battle planes off Namsos and Narvik, western Norway, yesterday, while the British fleet was transferring Allied troops who have abandoned central Norway.

Other Sinkings Claimed

Besides the battleship, these were stated to include a heavy cruiser of the class of the 8,250-ton York, "sunk in thirty minutes" by heavy bombs; a second cruiser and two destroyers bombed and damaged, and a 14,000-ton transport sunk, all off Namsos, plus a battle cruiser, a cruiser and a transport bombed (but not sunk) at Narvik.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—In London unofficial military sources described the German claims as of "the fantastic character to which the public is fast becoming accustomed."]

An official announcement said the battleship, one of the 30,000-ton Queen Elizabeth class, was sunk in three minutes off Namsos, Norway, yesterday, without the loss of a single German plane.

The communique announcing the sinking drew no official confirmation or denial from London.

There are five battleships of the Queen Elizabeth class: the Warspite, flagship of Vice-Admiral William Jock Whitworth, which on April 13 led the British fleet which smashed into Narvik fjord and sank seven destroyers; the Queen Elizabeth, Valiant, Barham and Malaya, all of approximately 30,000 tons and carrying complements of more than 1,100 men.

2 Sinkings Conceded

Up to now Britain has admitted the loss of no capital ships to air action; it has, however, conceded the sinking of the sloop Bittern and the destroyer Gurkha by air bombs since the start of the Norwegian campaign, and damage to various other vessels.

Today's brief announcement of the battleship's destruction said it was proceeding on a westerly course off Namsos yesterday afternoon when the German dive bombers swooped down on it, dropping heavy bombs.

"It was hit . . . between the forward turrets," said the communique. "Half a minute after the bombs hit, shooting flames flared 500 meters high amidst great clouds of smoke. After the clouds disappeared, there was nothing more of the ship to be seen except debris."

"British Myth Destroyed"

It marked a new high in Goering's career. Men who know him say he has waited for weeks for just this test as conclusive proof that the German air force can accomplish any task set for it and that it has, in German eyes, "once and for all destroyed the myth of British mastery of the seas."

Magazine Believed Hit

A single bomb, German experts said, must have hit a powder magazine on the warship, although others were dropped.

The impression was that the battleship was shielding the departure of British troops from Namsos. They embarked Thursday night.

German accounts of the British-French abandonment of Namsos and central Norway said the retreat was disastrous: that the British troops showed no fighting spirit, the Allies left behind great stores of valuable equipment, used Norwegian troops to cover their retreat and then left them without giving them a chance to board a British boat.

of the British Admiralty) a chance to say it first."

When Mr. Churchill maintained silence the High Command felt the information should be delayed no longer, it was said. The German authorities said that numerous hits were scored on the battleship during the attack, which the communique said was carried out by dive bombers, but it was thought that one bomb must have struck the magazine.

That alone, it was said, could have caused the flames which were reported to have shot up over 1,500 feet into the air.

"After the clouds of smoke disappeared," said the High Command communique, "there was nothing more of the ship to be seen except debris."

Authorized quarters speculated as to whether the commander of the British Expeditionary Force to Norway was aboard the warship, and were anxious for an announcement from Mr. Churchill.

The importance of the occasion was emphasized by the fact that Gen. Erhardt Milch, next in command of the Air Ministry after Marshal Goering, was sent to Norway to direct the operations personally.

More Sensations Hinted.

Jubilant because no German planes or lives were lost in the action, they intimated that yesterday's success was but the beginning and that similar startling news might come today. There also were intimations that German attention now was centering particularly upon the Netherlands and Belgium.

Marshal Goering, bemedaled man of the hour of the Norwegian blitzkrieg, personally announced the sinking of a British battleship. The feat marked a new high in his meteoric career. Men who know him say he has waited for weeks for just this test as conclusive proof that the German Air Force can accomplish any task set for it and that it has, in German eyes, "once and for all destroyed the myth of British mastery of the seas."

"For some time we have been waiting for an opportunity to prove to the world that even a battleship can be sunk by air raiders," said one informant.

"Gen. Erhardt Milch, Secretary of State in the Air Ministry, went personally to Norway with orders from the Fuehrer and Goering that, if and when the hour for the test came, a battleship must be sunk, come what may.

"We are simply amazed, ourselves, that the experiment succeeded without so much as a single loss for us. Our air force was determined to send wave after wave of power divers into action and to continue the assault, even if at first, every attacking plane was shot down.

"In our fondest dreams we didn't think it possible that the job could be completed in less than three minutes without the loss of a single plane."

For Marshal Goering, today's announcement is regarded here as full justification of a firm belief long held.

When Hitler decided, first secretly, then publicly, to rearm Germany, various theories prevailed as to the efficacy of various types of weapons.

Men of the older school insisted on a powerful navy. Goering with characteristic forcefulness, argued that the future lay with the air force. His counsel prevailed and Germany, although not neglecting her navy, put the greatest effort of modern times into the establishment of German air supremacy.

Throughout the Reich airports sprang up like mushrooms. Men like Lieut.-Gen. Ernst Udet toured America and other countries, studying types of motors and planes. The gigantic new Air Ministry Building, largest of its kind, was built.

Tested in War 'Laboratory.'

When Italy embarked on the Ethiopian war, experts in Germany watched the performance of Premier Mussolini's air force with the greatest interest.

Then came the Spanish civil war—just the kind of laboratory Marshal Goering was looking for to test his theories.

Each man who came back from Spain was assigned to a different airport or barracks, there to give the benefit of his practical experience.

It now is frankly admitted that the Spanish war gave the German air force that edge which it seems to have held since the beginning of the present European conflict. The lessons learned in Spain were applied in a terrific manner during the Polish campaign.

One answer, however, which the Polish campaign could not give was this: Can an air force successfully attack a crack fleet of a major power?

Hence this is Goering's proudest day.

Summing up tonight, the Berlin Nachtausgabe said:

"The military decision which all the experts in the world have been waiting for has now been made: A German plane sank a British battleship. Many experts will now have to change their military opinion. In the United States, a start (at revision) has been made—other countries will follow."

In the midst of the day's jubilation Hitler awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross to Gen. Milch, Lieut.-Gen. Hans Geisler and Major Harlinghausen for distinguished service in German air operations in Norway.

The official announcement said that Gen. Milch, Goering's right-hand man, "directed the entire operations of the air force in Norway and, with his excellent leadership, brought them to a successful conclusion."

Gen. Milch ordered the dive-bombing attacks which, Germany claims, sank a British battleship.

Gen. Geisler was in direct charge of operations in Norway. His citation said that he, "through powerful wielding of flying units under him in Norway, has inflicted losses in the sea power of enemy war and commercial ships which are of outstanding significance for the future course of the war."

Major Harlinghausen was cited for damaging the "sea forces of the enemy through daringly executed attacks."

No sooner had the power-diver unit reported the feat to Goering than he hurried to the Reich's Chancellery to tell Adolf Hitler about it.

The two decided, then, to withhold the news until Saturday noon "to see whether Churchill (British First Lord of the Admiralty) will have the courage to admit this terrific loss."

Churchill, however, said nothing.

"For some time we have been waiting for an opportunity to prove to the world that even a battleship can be sunk by air raiders," said one man in the know today.

Took Orders To Norway

"Gen. Erhardt Milch, Secretary of State in the Air Ministry, went personally to Norway with orders from the Führer and Goering that, if and when the hour for the test came, a battleship must be sunk, come what may.

"We are simply amazed ourselves that the experiment succeeded without so much as a single loss for us. Our air force was determined to send wave after wave of power divers into action and to continue the assault, even if at first, every attacking plane was shot down.

"In our fondest dreams we didn't think it possible that the job could be completed in less than three minutes without the loss of a single plane."

Predicts Change Of Opinion

Summing up tonight, the Berlin *Nachtausgabe* said:

"The military decision which all the experts in the world have been waiting for has now been made: A German plane sank a British battleship . . . Many experts will now have to change their military opinion. In the United States a start (at revision) has been made—other countries will follow."

An Army communique said German forces holding Arctic Narvik had repulsed attacks from the Allies and that the situation was unchanged.

At Andalsnes, south of Trondheim, also abandoned by the British, one Norwegian general, 127 officers and 2,500 men were said to have surrendered, and "pacification is proceeding throughout Norway."

The Norwegian central commander, after the British and French left Namsos, asked for an armistice in the whole central area.

"An enemy freighter" was reported damaged by bombers in Solberg fjord, north of Narvik, and "an enemy submarine" was announced as sunk by a German U-boat after it had been bombed by a German plane, at an undisclosed location.

BERLIN, MAY 4-(AP)-DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, EXPRESSED ITS BELIEF TONIGHT THAT ALL HANDS WERE LOST IN WHAT IS OFFICIALLY DESCRIBED AS THE SINKING OF A 30,000-TON BRITISH BATTLESHIP OF THE QUEEN ELIZABETH CLASS OFF NAMSOS.

THIS REPORT SAID OTHER SHIPS OF THE ATTACKED FLEET HASTENED TO THE SPOT WHERE THE BATTLESHIP SANK, GUIDED BY GREAT CLOUDS OF SMOKE, BUT "WERE TOO LATE TO BE OF ANY HELP."

"GERMAN AIRPLANES CIRCLING OVER THE SPOT FOR A LONG TIME COULD ESTABLISH THAT NOT EVEN A BOAT OR A MEMBER OF THE CREW WAS MOVING AMIDST THE WRECKAGE," THE AGENCY ADDED.

SUCH A BATTLESHIP NORMALLY CARRIES MORE THAN 1,100 MEN.

WITH BERLIN

LONDON, MAY 4-(AP)-BRITISH SOURCES DECLINED COMMENT TODAY ON THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND'S CLAIM THAT A BRITISH BATTLESHIP HAD BEEN SUNK BY AIR ATTACK OFF NORWAY.

THE BRITISH HAVE NOT ACKNOWLEDGED THE LOSS OF A CAPITAL SHIP THROUGH AIR BOMBS SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

CHIEF BRITISH LOSSES IN THIS PHASE OF THE CONFLICT HAVE BEEN THE DESTROYER GURKHA, SUNK BY AIR BOMBS APRIL 11, AND THE CONVOY ESCORT SLOOP BITTERN, SUNK THIS WEEK BY NAZI PLANES.

GERMAN SEPARATE

BERLIN, MAY 5-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-THE GERMAN PRESS TRUMPETED IN GLOATING HEADLINES TODAY THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF A BRITISH BATTLESHIP OFF NAMSOS, NORWAY, BY AIR BOMBS AS REPORTED BY THE NAZIS HAD "FREED THE WORLD FROM THE NIGHTMARE" OF THE BRITISH FLEET.

AN APPARENTLY INSPIRED EDITORIAL IN ADOLF HITLER'S VOLKISCHER BEOBACHTER DECLARED THAT THE BRITISH FLEET NO LONGER COULD BE CONSIDERED THE "LAST TRUMP" IN WORLD POLITICS SINCE IT NOW WAS ESTABLISHED THAT THE STEEL COLOSSUS OF THE SEA COULD BE WHIPPED BY AN AIR FORCE.

ALL PAPERS CARRIED GREAT SPREADS TO DESCRIBE THE "BLACKEST DAY" FOR BRITAIN'S FLEET.

THE BEOBACHTER EDITORIAL DECLARED YESTERDAY'S CLAIMED AIR FEAT HAD DISSIPATED THE DEEP BELIEF OF ALL "GOOD ENGLISHMEN" THAT HEAVY BATTLESHIPS ARE IMMUNE TO BOMB ATTACKS.

"ON THURSDAY," CONTINUED THE EDITORIAL, "CHAMBERLAIN SOUGHT TO INTIMIDATE THE MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES THROUGH THE ANNOUNCEMENT, 'NOW AN ENGLISH AND A FRENCH BATTLESHIP HAS BEEN SENT TO ALEXANDRIA,' WHEN BRITAIN'S BATTLE FLEET ALREADY HAD LOST ITS OLD TIME IMPORTANCE IN THE AGE OF THE AIR FORCE."

British Naval Loss Put At 98 Ships Since War

Berlin Includes 2 Battleships, 11 Cruisers and 17 Destroyers

BERLIN, May 4 (AP).—Germany has asserted that at least ninety-eight British naval ships have been "sunk, destroyed or set afire" by Nazi air and naval action and mines in the eight-month period from Sept. 3, 1939, to May 3, 1940, an unofficial compilation showed tonight.

The list, drawn up from army communiques and D. N. B., official German news agency, summaries, and including developments which were reported today, follows:

Two battleships, including the Royal Oak;
The airplane carrier Courageous;
Eleven cruisers, including the auxiliary ship Rawalpindi;
At least seventeen destroyers;
Twenty-four troop transports;
Twenty-two submarines;
Twenty-one vessels in the mine-sweeping patrol service.

[So far as capital ships are concerner, the British have acknowledged the loss of the Royal Oak, the Courageous and the Rawalpindi, but have admitted to the loss of only the one capital ship and no cruisers.]

The summary does not include warships said by the Germans to have been put out of action by damages.

The authoritative "Jane's Fighting Ships" gives Great Britain's Naval strength as of September, 1939, (completed ships only) as fifteen capital ships (battleships and battle cruisers), six aircraft carriers, fifteen heavy cruisers, forty-three other cruisers, six antiaircraft ships, 179 destroyers, fifty-seven submarines and twenty-six motor torpedo boats.

Bluecher Sank Near Oslo While Crew Shouted 'Heil'

Berlin Gives Details of German Cruiser's Destruction

BERLIN, May 4 (AP).—The 10,000-ton German Cruiser Bluecher went down in the narrows of Oslo Fjord with flags flying and to the echo of "Sieg Heils" to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler and Germany from the crew, D. N. B., the German official news agency, reported tonight in giving first details of the ship's destruction by Norwegian shore batteries April 9.

The Bluecher, D. N. B. said, was in the lead of a group of several cruisers, torpedo boats and smaller craft under command of Rear Admiral Kummetz in the surprise dash into Oslo Fjord.

At 5:30 a. m., it reported, guns of the Norwegian fort of Oscarsborg suddenly fired from a distance of 1,500 feet. The Bluecher received most of the hits but managed to silence the Norwegians.

Despite a leaping fire amidships and damage to part of the machinery and boiler room, the Bluecher continued up the narrows, where several shore torpedo batteries scored new hits.

With the fire raging out of control and water pouring into the hull, Capt. Woldag, the commander, ordered his men to abandon ship with Heils for Hitler and the Fatherland.

Reich Reports Foe Beaten Off North of Narvik

Situation in Port Is Called Unchanged, With Local Clashes Near Trondheim

BERLIN, May 4 (AP).—Continued fighting north of the Arctic Norwegian port of Narvik was reported today by the German high command, but the situation was described as unchanged and the Nazi vanguard was said to be repulsing all attacks. Norwegian troops

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north of Trondheim also were putting up localized resistance, the high command said.

The text of the communique follows:

"The German vanguards north of Narvik repulsed attacking enemy forces. In Narvik itself the situation is unchanged.

"German detachments advancing northward from Trondheim are meeting resistance of Norwegian troops only, since the forces of the Western powers precipitately left the Namsos region.

"The commander of the Norwegian troops in the Trondheim sector issued an order of the day in which he noted with bitterness that the Western powers withdrew their troops from Namsos without informing or warning him. The Norwegian commander asked for an armistice, as the Norwegian troops, through the conduct of the English commanders, were endangered from the flank and rear. Pacification is proceeding throughout Norway.

Reports Rjukan Taken Over

"Rjukan (halfway between Oslo and Stavanger) was handed over to German troops this forenoon without a fight. In the Aandalsnes sector, one general, 127 officers and 2,500 men surrendered. The German booty can not yet be estimated.

"The air force continued reconnaissance over Norway and the entire North Sea. In Solberg Fjord, north of Narvik, one enemy freighter was severely damaged by a medium-caliber bomb.

"As reported by special announcement, one British battleship on a western course in the sea region west of Namsos on the afternoon of May 3 was raided and hit by German dive bombers. The ship sank after a tremendous explosion.

"Five British fighting planes attacked a German patrol boat in the North Sea without success during the night of May 3-4. During the course of the action two enemy planes were shot down.

"No special developments on the west front."

Say Freighters Were Seized

German sources also reported that two English freighters loaded with ore had been confiscated by the Germans in Sande Fjord.

According to German versions the British-French flight from Namsos was disastrous. Allied troops were said to have left behind valuable supplies and to have forgotten to take along one British journalist.

The British troops in Norway showed no fighting spirit whatever, the Germans declared. Authorized sources spoke with the utmost derision of the manner in which, they said, the British and French used Norwegian troops to cover their retreat and then abandoned them without giving them a chance to board a British boat. The same sources said the British made no effort to turn their food supplies over to the Norwegians as they themselves withdrew.

"That's how Britain helps those who fight for her," they said caustically.

GERMAN

BERLIN, MAY 4-(AP)-GERMANY, PROCLAIMING HER PREPAREDNESS TO MEET THE ALLIES ON ANY FRONT, PLUNGED TODAY INTO THE TASK OF MOPPING UP NORWAY WITH A PREDICTION THE JOB WOULD BE FINISHED IN TWO WEEKS EXCEPT FOR THE FAR NORTHERN PORT OF NARVIK.

AT NARVIK, ARCTIC PORT FOR SWEDISH ORE, A SMALL GERMAN FORCE WAS BESIEGED. WITH THIS NOW SAID TO BE GERMANY'S ONLY HEADACHE IN NORWAY THERE WERE INTIMATIONS THAT FUEHRER HITLER MIGHT ORDER THE GERMAN FORCES THERE TO WITHDRAW BY AIRPLANE.

SOME AUTHORIZED SOURCES INSISTED, HOWEVER, THAT, AS SOON AS WEATHER PERMITTED, THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WOULD RELIEVE THE BESIEGED FORCE AND DRIVE THE ALLIES FROM THIS FINAL FOOTHOLD ON NORWEGIAN SOIL.

HAILING WHAT THEY CALLED BRITAIN'S "CATASTROPHIC DEFEAT" IN NORWAY, GERMANS SAID THEY WERE READY FOR ACTION ANYWHERE AGAINST THE ALLIES.

THEY LOOKED ESPECIALLY AT THE MEDITERRANEAN, WHERE BRITAIN AND FRANCE HAVE CONCENTRATED THEIR FLEETS AT ALEXANDRIA, BUT THEY SAID THIS WAS ITALY'S PROBLEM UNTIL A DECISION WAS MADE, AFTER WHICH THE REICH WOULD FULFILL HER OBLIGATIONS.

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GERMAN SPOKESMEN POINTED TO GERMANY'S PREPAREDNESS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, SAID THEY WERE READY FOR BRITISH ACTION IN BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS AND ALSO IN SCANDINAVIA, AND DECLARED THAT GERMANY NOW HAD A STRONG POSITION IN THE SOUTHEAST.

GERMAN PORTS OPPOSITE SWEDEN HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO TRAVEL FOR WEEKS BECAUSE THEY HAVE BEEN FILLED WITH GERMAN TROOPS SAID TO HAVE BEEN MASSED FOR ANY BRITISH ATTEMPT TO OVER-RUN SWEDISH NEUTRALITY.

AS FOR THE SOUTHEAST, THE GERMAN VIEW WAS THAT IN EVENT OF BRITISH ACTION IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, HUNGARY WOULD PERMIT PASSAGE OF GERMAN TROOPS.

Hitler Gives Iron Cross To 3 for Air Victory

BERLIN, May 4 (P).—Adolf Hitler today awarded the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross to Col.-Gen. Erhardt Milch, Lieut.-Gen. Hans Geisler and Major Harlinghausen for distinguished service in German air operations in Norway.

The official announcement said Gen Milch, who is 48 and Field Marshal Goering's right-hand man, "directed the entire operations of the air force in Norway and, with his excellent leadership, brought them to a successful conclusion."

Gen. Geisler, who is forty-nine, has been in direct charge of German air operations in Norway. His citation said that he, "through powerful wielding of flying units under him in Norway, has inflicted losses in the sea power of enemy war and commercial ships which are of outstanding significance for the future course of the war."

Major Harlinghausen was cited for damaging the "sea forces of the enemy."

SWEDEN NEUTRALIZED

Berlin Hails Moscow Stand on Baltic Peace.

BERLIN, May 4 (A. P.).—Berlin welcomed today as especially timely an assertion by Tass, the official Soviet news agency, that Germany and Russia are equally "interested in the preservation of Sweden's neutrality."

The Tass statement, coming at a time when Nazi officialdom is accusing the Allies anew of seeking to extend the war area, tends to put both Germany and Russia in the ranks of the peacefully inclined nations, according to the German view.

Authorized spokesmen commenting on the situation, said that Germany and Russia had been in accord from the beginning of the conflict in Norway and the seizure of military suzerainty in Denmark by Germany.

The Tass statement said that agreement of the German and Soviet views toward Sweden was noted two weeks ago in an exchange of information in Moscow and denied that Russia had warned Berlin that it would consider any German move against Sweden an unfriendly act.

Nazi Hunt For Metal

Even "Key" Can Openers Being Made Into Bullets By The Germans

Berlin, May 4—All keys used here to open cans of fish are going to be turned into bullets, and Germans will have to use can openers instead. In this way 2000 tons of steel will be saved annually, *Der Deutsche Volkswirt*, a leading economic weekly, estimates.

Americans have suggested that Germany should also melt down all of its apartment-house keys, which weigh about five times as much as those used in the United States.

BRITAIN WILL FIGHT.

LONDON, May 4 (AP).—Britain will continue fighting for Norway "with the greatest vigor," an authoritative source declared today.

"The distance from the German air bases of the operational area around Narvik will undoubtedly prove to be in our favor," said the British source.

London, May 4 (AP)—Well-informed British sources tonight described German claims to the sinking of a British battleship and other war vessels by air bombers as "of the fantastic character to which the public is fast becoming accustomed."

Uproar In Britain

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, May 4—Collapse of the British campaign in central Norway brought Prime Minister Chamberlain's Cabinet its sternest test of the war today, as members of his own Conservative party, hungry for military successes, showed signs of rebellion.

Parliamentary sources indicated that unless British arms achieved a signal success before next Tuesday, when the House of Commons begins an inquiry into the Norwegian reverse, the Government would face a bitter fight for its life.

Optimism Remains

However, an authoritative source declared Britain would continue to fight for Norway "with the greatest vigor."

This source spoke optimistically of the Allied chances in the fight for Narvik, far-north Norwegian ore port, saying that the distance of Narvik from the German air bases "will undoubtedly prove to be in our favor."

This source also revealed that after the French troops landed at Namsos, now abandoned by the Allies, part of their supplies and munitions were blown up.

Growing restiveness within the Prime Minister's party was evidenced last night, when Richard K. Law, member of Parliament for strongly Conservative Hull, declared that the Government's "attitude toward the problem must be changed before the country is in sight of victory."

Clement Davies, an Independent Welsh Liberal National, and thus normally a supporter of the Government, announced that he had met with a group of colleagues who had decided to oppose any vote of confidence during "the biggest crisis we ever had to face.

"Capacity For Self-Delusion"

The *Manchester Guardian* raised its powerful voice to declare that Chamberlain's "capacity for self-delusion is a national danger," in commenting upon the withdrawal of troops from Norway.

Calls For Resignations

Herbert Morrison, one of the Labor party's most powerful spokesmen in Parliament, suggested the resignations of Prime Minister Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon and Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare.

Labor Party Leader Clement R. Attlee told an Ipswich audience today that the Government would be called upon to "satisfy the people of this country that everything possible was done" in the Norwegian campaign.

Another "Delusion" Warning

Law, whose father, Bonar Law, led the Conservative party under Asquith, warned against "widespread and highly dangerous delusions that the war is going to win itself without loss or sacrifice, that time is on our side and that Hitler has missed the bus."

His reference to Hitler "missing the bus" was a direct slap at Chamberlain, who used that phrase in a speech April 4, five days before Germany invaded Norway and Denmark.

Chamberlain's Defenders

The Government critics were put at a disadvantage, however, by the declaration of Chancellor of the Exchequer Simon that the Cabinet would put up a united front against "political scalp hunters."

The campaign to stamp out subversive activities on the home front was intensified. Scotland Yard was reported to have completed a list of Italian "fifth-column" suspects in England, and police were understood to be keeping a close watch on the Italian colony for persons spreading anti-Allied propaganda.

The *Manchester Guardian*, traditional mouthpiece of British liberalism, is the harshest of all the Government's critics.

"Chamberlain complains," it says, "that the poor victims of aggression 'gave us no warning of an attack which, indeed, they never suspected.' Did they not? Anyone who takes the trouble to go through the files of the newspapers in the fortnight before the German invasion will find that from Winston Churchill's wireless speech on March 30 onwards, there was discussion in Berlin, in Stockholm and in Copenhagen, which foreshadowed everything that has happened.

"British interference with the Narvik route was confidently forecast, and also the certainty of Germany's retaliation. And all this before Chamberlain told his Tory audience that Hitler had 'missed the bus' and before General Ironside (Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside Chief of the Imperial Staff) announced that 'we've now actually turned the corner.

"Follows So Much Boasting"

"What Chamberlain forgets is that British action in Norwegian waters had been widely canvassed for more than a week before it took place; the British Government should have known—as it would have known had it even read the English papers—that Germany would counter and, if possible, anticipate the move.

"Perhaps we shall get more enlightment when the full story is told next week, but on the face of it, Chamberlain's excuses do not speak well for the Government's prescience. What makes the taste of the whole episode so much more bitter is that it follows so much shallow optimism, not to say boasting, from some Ministers.

"The complacency of the Prime Minister's speech to the Tory conference just before the German invasion was on the same level as his complacency about the pact of friendship with Mussolini and his innocence about his dealings with Hitler. His capacity for self-delusion is a national danger, for it damps the country's awareness of its peril and it almost certainly reflects the complacent handling of our conduct of the war.

"If Parliament does its duty next week, perhaps even Chamberlain may be brought to understand that we cannot and will not go on in this way."

London Sanguine About Narvik

LONDON, May 4 (AP).—Military circles here were optimistic today about the situation in Narvik, where Allied troops are besieging a German garrison. They cheerfully pointed out that Narvik was "a good long distance" from the German air bases in southern Norway.

One unofficial military source, however, reported that the Germans had been able to establish strong battle positions around the port as a result of having materials dropped down to them from low-flying bombers.

Newspaper men who asked why, if the Germans were able to supply Narvik with food and other materials, they wouldn't be able to bomb British troops there, were received with polite military laughter.

LABORITE ASKS CHAMBERLAIN TO STEP DOWN

Morrison Request Tops Criticism Of Government 'Complacency'

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, May 4—Heavy anti-aircraft fire was heard tonight in the Thames estuary. Fighter planes sped out to sea.

No air-raid warnings were sounded either in this area east of London or in the Shetland Islands, off Scotland, where a high-flying enemy airplane was seen earlier in the evening.

The firing in the estuary lasted for twenty minutes.

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, May 4—Acutely aware that military disaster has unseated more than one government, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain tonight threw his waning political strength into the task of guiding his regime through the wreckage of the Norwegian campaign.

Biting criticism by Laborites, Liberals and insurgent Conservatives forced the aging Prime Minister to get ready for a real battle in the House of Commons Tuesday. He faces an outcry of "resign" as penalty for the failure in Norway.

Resignations Demanded

The demand for the resignations of Chamberlain, Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, as voiced by Herbert Morrison, powerful Labor party spokesman, was piled on top of bitter criticism of "complacency" and "over-satisfaction" on the part of the Government. Combined, these attacks are expected to take the form of a drive to overthrow the present Government.

While the details of the abandoned Allied attempt to take Trondheim from the Germans filtered into the newspapers through unofficial military sources, Englishmen, bitter as only they can be when an enemy mocks Britain, told the Government: "Get on with the war or get out."

Laborites Strike Hard

Morrison, Clement R. Attlee, leader of the Labor party opposition in the House of Commons, and Emanuel Shinwell, Laborite M. P., each struck at the Government in speeches today.

But even more significant in the eyes of political observers was the obvious unrest in Chamberlain's own Conservative party and its affiliates. Many of its Parliament members went back to their constituencies over the week end to hear the grumbling of restless and vaguely suspicious voters.

Morrison, in an address before the labor regional conference, declared that Chamberlain, Simon and Hoare were "primarily responsible for the relative weakness of our war effort."

To Seek Norway Facts

While urging them "to consider whether their best service would not be by way of resignation," he prophesied that Commons would demand it be told "a lot about Norway."

Attlee asserted that the Government would be forced to "satisfy the country that everything possible was done" in the Norwegian campaign.

Shinwell declared that if the Government cannot undertake the war task, "we shall have no alternative but to expose them and call for a Government which can show more firmness and courage."

Unrest among the younger Conservatives, such as Richard K. Law, member of Parliament for strongly Conservative Hull and son of Bonar Law, forced the party's famed "Council of 15" to hold an emergency meeting in London last night to plot its strategy for the debate in Commons on Tuesday.

Regarded Significant

Law's attack on the Government, which included the statement that the Government's "attitude toward the problem must be changed before the country is in sight of victory," is regarded as particularly significant because it may indicate a defection of part of the Conservative majority, which in turn may give opposition Liberals and Labor enough strength to overthrow the Government.

The independent *Sunday Pictorial* today prominently displayed an article by David Lloyd George, Britain's World War Prime Minister, denouncing the direction of the current war as "faulty, feeble and foolish."

"Muddled Their Case"

"Leaders of democracy have utterly muddled their case and it will certainly be lost if there is not an immediate change in direction," Lloyd George asserted in the article, which-

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occupied the entire front page of the *Pictorial*.

While the War Office remained silent and official quarters declined comment on Germany's claim of having sunk a battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class in a bombing attack off Norway yesterday, unofficial military sources described the German claims as "of the fantastic character to which the public is fast becoming accustomed."

NEWSPAPERMEN WHO ASKED WHY, IF THE GERMANS WERE ABLE TO SUPPLY NARVIK WITH FOOD AND OTHER MATERIALS, THEY WOULDN'T BE ABLE TO BOMB BRITISH TROOPS THERE, WERE RECEIVED WITH POLITE MILITARY LAUGHTER.

LONDON -- ADD BRITISH X X X ACCUSTOMED."

WELL-INFORMED QUARTERS DESCRIBED THE GERMAN CLAIMS AS "OF A FANTASTIC CHARACTER TO WHICH THE PUBLIC FAST IS BECOMING ACCUSTOMED."

THESE SOURCES ALSO REVEALED DETAILS OF THE UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPTS TO CAPTURE TRONDHEIM.

THEY ADMITTED THAT "THE ALLIES FAILED TO ANTICIPATE" GERMANY'S LIGHTNING MOVE INTO DENMARK AND NORWAY AND THUS WERE LEFT WITH A FORCE "WHICH NEVER HAD BEEN DESIGNED OR INTENDED TO LAND AGAINST OPPOSITION FORCES."

THESE SOURCES REPORTED THAT TERRITORIAL TROOPS, SIMILAR IN TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT TO THE UNITED STATES NATIONAL GUARD, WERE THE "SPEARHEAD OF OUR TROOPS IN THE FIRST LANDINGS" IN NORWAY AND "FORMED THE BRIDGE HEADS THROUGH WHICH MORE TRAINED AND EXPERIENCED TROOPS WOULD PASS."

MAY 5 1940

MILITARY CIRCLES NEVERTHELESS WERE OPTIMISTIC ABOUT THE SITUATION IN NARVIK, THE ORE PORT NORTH OF THE ARCTIC CIRCLE WHERE ALLIED TROOPS ARE BELEAGUERING A GERMAN GARRISON.

THEY CHEERFULLY POINTED OUT THAT NARVIK IS "A GOOD LONG DISTANCE" FROM THE GERMAN AIR BASES IN SOUTHERN NORWAY.

ONE UNOFFICIAL MILITARY SOURCE, HOWEVER, REPORTED THAT THE GERMAN HAD BEEN ABLE TO ESTABLISH STRONG BATTLE POSITIONS AROUND THE PORT AS A RESULT OF HAVING MATERIALS DROPPED DOWN TO THEM FROM LOW-FLYING BOMBERS.

LONDON, May 4 (A. P.).—Clement R. Attlee, Labor party leader, told an Ipswich audience today that the Chamberlain Government would be called upon to "satisfy the people of this country that everything possible was done" in the Norwegian campaign. The leader of the Opposition in the House of Commons said that "the fact that the Government must render an account of their actions to representatives of the people marks the difference between democracy and dictatorship."

Major Attlee said that "Hitler has lost the greater part of the German fleet and very many German lives in his unprovoked attack on a peaceful neutral country, but there is no one in Germany who can call him to account."

Morrison Assails Leaders.

SOUTHAMPTON, England, May 4 (A. P.).—Herbert Morrison, one of the Labor party's most powerful spokesmen in Parliament, today suggested the resignations of Prime Minister Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir John Simon and Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare.

"I have a suspicion," said Mr. Morrison in an address prepared for delivery before the Labor Regional Conference, "that those three men are primarily responsible for the relative weakness of our war effort.

"I urge them to consider whether their best service to the country would not be by way of resignation."

German warplanes again nosed over England's southeast coast last night and early today.

Crowds on the clifftops along the shore watched British fighter planes and anti-aircraft batteries fight the invaders for three hours, finally driving them out to sea.

An unidentified plane, believed to be German, was heard off the northeast coast last night, but there was no anti-aircraft firing.

There were unconfirmed reports that some of the troops removed from Namsos were enroute to Narvik, and that King Haakon of Norway was accompanying them aboard a British war vessel.

Lloyd George Denounces 'Feeble, Foolish' Leaders

Drastic Changes Vital or War Will Be Lost, He Warns

LONDON, May 4 (AP).—The independent newspaper "The Sunday Pictorial" displayed prominently today and article by David Lloyd George, Great Britain's World War Prime Minister, renouncing the direction of the current war as "faulty, feeble and foolish."

"Leaders of democracy have utterly muddled their case and it will certainly be lost if there is not an immediate change in direction," Lloyd George asserted in the article, which occupied the entire front page of "The Pictorial."

"The British Parliament must take the situation in hand immediately. If they fail to do so without delay they will be guilty of high treason to the nation.

"The war direction must be drastically reconstructed in organization and in personnel. Otherwise disaster is inevitable."

PLA[illegible]AID NEAR LONDON

Firing Is Heard in Estuary—Shetlands Also Visited

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—Heavy anti-aircraft fire was heard tonight in the Thames Estuary. Fighter planes sped out to sea.

No air-raid warnings were sounded either in this area east of London or in the Shetland Islands, off Scotland, where a high-flying enemy plane was seen earlier in the evening.

The firing in the estuary lasted for twenty minutes.

Bomber Not Supreme [illegible], British Air Magazine Says

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 4—The magazine Aeroplane, surveying sea and air fighting, asserted today that the results may not have been decisive thus far in the war, but "the fundamental point remains—ships can be hit by bombs."

It said German fliers altogether had bombed and damaged eight British warships and sunk one, while British airmen had damaged five German warships and sunk a cruiser and torpedoed a destroyer as well as sinking or damaging "many German submarines."

The magazine declared:

"More than ever is command of the air necessary to the Allies.

"Already the whole progress of the Norwegian campaign is conditioned by air power. This war started with the air force held back in second place. It may finish with air power as the only factor which matters."

Trawler Crew Gunned By Nazis For 3 Days

British Survivors Report Bomber Finally Sank Ship Off Andalsnes

London, May 4 (AP)—Twenty-seven men from an unidentified British trawler reported tonight upon being landed by rescuers at a Scottish port that German planes machine-gunned them for three days before finally sinking their vessel.

The survivors said a Nazi bomber came to the aid of the machine-gunning planes to get in the blow which sank their craft. The trawler had been working in the vicinity of Andalsnes, Norwegian port abandoned Thursday by the British.

Nazi Bombers Carry Armor Underneath

STOCKHOLM, May 4 (A. P.).—The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet reported today that the Norwegians had found it almost impossible to shoot down German Heinkel planes, because they carried armor on the undersides.

One plane which was forced down, it said, because the pilot had been struck, had sustained 287 hits.

Nazi Advance On Narvik Is Believed Imminent

Stockholm, May 4 (AP)—A German push northward toward Narvik along hazardous mountain trails and fjords exposed to the guns of the Allied fleet, was predicted by military experts in Stockholm tonight.

This forecast was made while the massive German army machine, already numbering around 100,000 and being strengthened daily, overran central Norway, after it had been precipitously abandoned to the invaders by Britain and France.

LONDON, MAY 4—(AP)—BRITISH PURSUIT PLANES TOOK TO THE AIR OVER THE SHETLAND ISLANDS TONIGHT AS AN UNIDENTIFIED PLANE WAS SEEN FLYING AT A HIGH ALTITUDE OVER THE REGION.

Narvik Bombarded

Unconfirmed reports said British naval units were bombarding Arctic Narvik, but informed Swedish observers believed the German army would take advantage of the offensive momentum developed in central Norway to drive to the rescue of several thousand Nazis trapped between Allied land and sea forces at Narvik.

Refugees arriving in Sweden from Narvik said a Nazi force greatly weakened by three weeks of fighting and a lack of supplies was clinging tenaciously to positions in the hills above Narvik, while Allied land units were slowly closing in around the Arctic ore port.

Germans Cut Off

The Germans in central Norway are separated from their beleaguered comrades and the Allied besiegers at Narvik by a long and narrow stretch of mountains flanking a fjord-indented coastal strip.

Experts said the Germans could push with little difficulty one hundred miles northward of Namsos to Mosjoen. But from Mosjoen to Narvik, the experts believe, the German advance would be extremely hazardous, as it would involve traversing difficult country, expose the Germans to Allied attacks from sea and necessitate ferrying across a network of fjords and lagoons.

These Swedish experts thought it would be easy for the Allies, if they complete occupation of the Narvik area, to block any German attempts to drive to the Arctic port, provided the Allies maintain a sufficient and active naval force off the coast north of Mosjoen.

Norwegian resistance in central Norway came to a virtual standstill today after Col. Ole R. Getz, acting commander of Norwegian forces in this area, issued an order saying that the fight against the Germans was finished. Disorganized and dis-pirited Norwegian units continued to offer scattered resistance, but Swedish reports said the Norwegians lacked arms.

A dispatch from the Swedish-Norwegian border said 130 Norwegians fought off a Nazi force for hours near Roeros yesterday, but were eventually forced to retreat under a powerful German onslaught.

"Aftonbladet" publishes a report that the Norwegians had found it almost impossible to shoot down German Heinkel bombers because they carried armor on the underside. One plane forced down, it said, because the pilot has been wounded, had sustained 287 hits.

The collapse of Allied resistance in central and southern Norway caused thousands of Norwegian civilians to flee to Sweden, particularly along the northern border. "Aftonbladet" published dispatches today describing the return to the Swedish frontier of only fifteen cars and twenty-five staffmen out of a twenty-six-car, fifty-six-man ambulance unit sent into Norway by the English Quakers. The reports said that the fate of the missing cars and men was unknown, but that they might have left Namsos with the British Army.

More Germans flooded into Norway. Reports from Gothenburg, Swedish port on the Kattegat opposite the northern tip of Denmark, said six or seven German transports, convoyed by eight destroyers, were steaming northward into Norwegian waters.

The arrivals from Narvik, the objective of the only Allied forces remaining in Norway, said that after British naval guns drove the Nazis out of the town itself they dragged mountain artillery and machine guns to lofty positions commanding the railroad from Narvik to the Swedish frontier.

It was said that the rumored naval bombardment was intended to cover the landing of some expert French alpine light artillery units charged with the task of eliminating the machine-gun nests constructed in the hills by the Germans.

The refugees from Narvik said they believed the Allies' caution in besieging the town was prompted by their fear that the trapped Nazis would destroy Narvik's railroad communications with Sweden, including a long tunnel through the mountains.

The refugees pictured the general scene at Narvik as one of extreme desolation. Blocking the harbor are wrecks of German destroyers and half-submerged ore ships. The long ore-loading pier which stretches far

Germans Entering Namsos.

STOCKHOLM, May 4 (A. P.).—German forces, sweeping northward, were reported today to have entered Namsos, port of Allied withdrawal, 100 miles north of Trondheim.

The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet said that Nazi troops were occupying the destroyed city and seizing other points in the region deserted precipitately by the Allies.

Col. O. B. Getz, acting commander of Norwegian forces in the central area, who yesterday asked Germany for an armistice in the district, issued a new order of the day this morning in which he said that, effective today, the fight against the Germans was finished.

Norse Government Fleeing.

The fugitive Norwegian Government, which alone has authority to sue for peace, formally was reported fleeing into the mountainous north country where British, French and Norwegian forces still are trying to dislodge a German contingent around Narvik.

There were unsubstantiated reports that British fleet units were now engaged in a heavy bombardment of Narvik. It was reported also that the bombardment was to cover the landing of some expert French Alpine light artillery units who were charged with the task of eliminating high-perched machine-gun nests built by the Germans on the hills around Narvik.

It was indicated the Allies were now making an intensified drive to gain complete control of Narvik in the interests of establishing a base there.

Well-informed British quarters indicated that Allied efforts in Norway now would be concentrated, on a long-term basis, in building up a powerful naval base in the Narvik region to patrol the Norwegian coast and thwart any Nazi attempt to use Norwegian ports for getting around the British blockade.

These quarters said the British probably would establish a series of outposts as far south as 100 miles below Narvik, in the wild region of lakes, mountains and fjords which offer tremendous obstacles to a northward Nazi thrust.

The Allies, however, yet have to subdue German resistance in the arctic zone where they have repeatedly bombarded Narvik from the sea, attempting to gain control of the ore railway to the Swedish frontier. The British expected the Germans would destroy the railway if they are forced to retreat, and thus a long rebuilding process would be necessary.

In addition, Narvik harbor, if captured, must be cleared of a great mass of wrecked ships.

The French War Office bore out indications of Allied plans to send re-enforcements north by announcing that the famous French Blue Devils, who first reached Namsos April 19, had been landed near Narvik after withdrawing from the south.

Picture of Capitulation.

Swedish newspaper dispatches drew a tragic picture of how the Norwegian decision to capitulate was reached after the Allied withdrawal.

A council of war was organized hastily and "surrender was decided upon by a majority of the officers who expressed the belief that further fighting was useless."

The officers instructed their superior, Col. Getz, to sue for peace and "the commander thereupon advised all troops stationed in the sector to cease firing immediately and to capitulate."

The Swedish news agency described Namsos as "shot to pieces," largely as the result of thundering German air raids carried out while the Allied troops were embarking from Namsos harbor.

Behind them the Allies left huge quantities of anti-aircraft guns, artillery, ammunition and other valuable war supplies because there was no way of loading them aboard their ships. German bombs had blasted the loading cranes out of commission.

The whereabouts of the British expeditionary force which sailed away from Namsos Thursday was unknown. Some credence was given by military observers to reports that at least part of the troops were to be landed farther north and the Norwegian Telegraph Agency seemed to bear this out with a terse statement that "evacuated Allied troops have landed safely at other ports."

Reported Homeward Bound.

One British officer, just before the embarkation at Namsos, said the British were bound for England.

Though the main Norwegian resistance had collapsed, there was evidence of some continuing guerrilla fighting against the invaders.

Reports reaching Stockholm said on Norwegian volunteer force of 140 men had ambushed a German detachment of 400 about 100 miles south of Roros, killing 115, wounding sixty and taking many others prisoner.

Roros is in Eastern Norway near the Swedsh frontier. The Germans were reported to have been trapped in a mountain valley Thursday and to have been cut down by withering rifle fire from wooded positions. One hundred automatic rifles and thirty automobiles were seized.

A number of Norwegian troops under Lieut. Dahl, described as "a fanatical patriot, but nevertheless a good soldier," declined to capitulate with the rest of the central armed forces and fled into the mountains, where they promised a determined stand despite thinning ranks.

REFUGEES TELL OF NARVIK SIEGE

German Defenders Pictured as Greatly Weakened.

SUPPLY OF FOOD DWINDLING

Prisoners Freed for This Cause Reach Sweden Across Snow.

By ELMER W. PETERSON.

STOCKHOLM, May 4 (A. P.).—Refugees arriving from Narvik said today that a German force, greatly weakened by three weeks of fighting and lack of supplies, could not hold out indefinitely against Allied land and sea attacks, despite the tenacity of the Germans' hold on hilltop positions above the shell-b[illegible] por

The arrivals from the arctic port the objective of the only Allie forces remaining in Norway, sai that after British naval guns ha driven the Nazis out of the tow itself the Germans dragged moun tain artillery and machine-guns t high-perched positions commandin the railroad from Narvik to th Swedish frontier. They can be dis placed only with the greatest diffi culty and were said to be hangin grimly to their well-placed moun tain fortifications as Allied regu lars, aided by crack Norwegian sk patrols, closed in slowly.

Fear Held for Tunnels.

The refugees said they believed that the Allies' caution was prompted by fear that the trapped Nazis would destroy Narvik's railroad communications, including a long tunnel through the mountains and prevent their use for many months by the Allies.

The arrivals from Narvik pictured the general scene there as one of extreme desolation. Blocking the harbor are the wrecks of German destroyers and half-submerged ore ships. The long ore-loading pier which stretches far out into the fjord is badly damaged, and every part of the city, they said, shows the effect of the British bombardment.

The 123 British merchant seamen prisoners, released by the Germans at Narvik when there was no food to feed them, are recovering at a Salvation Army post at Jorn, north Sweden, after a gruelling four-day trek through Arctic snows from Narvik to the Swedish border.

Many Died in Snow.

Many of these seamen said that they were aboard British merchantmen in Narvik harbor during the first British attack on April 10, and that after reaching shore in lifeboats, they had been taken prisoners by the Germans.

When food supplies ran out, their captors set them free and told them it was only a few hours walk to Sweden, the seamen said, so they started out already half-starved, some of their number wounded, without food or adequate clothing and without any idea where Sweden was.

They said that several of their number died in the snow and that they had dragged others, too weak to walk, on improvised sleds.

NAMSOS FOLK FEAST ON FOOD LEFT BY ALLIES

Starving Civilians Eat Fill, Then Cart Rest To Their Homes

General De Wiart's Letter Of Regret To Norwegians Is Disclosed

By GUNNAR KNUTSSON
Associated Press Correspondent

In the Steinker Region, Norway, *Sunday*, May 5—Thousands of starving war refugees descended upon the hilly regions around Namsos Friday and Saturday and helped themselves to large stores of food left by the British and French before the hasty Allied withdrawal.

Upon learning that the Allies were gone, these civilian victims of the war made a Roman holiday of it, eating and drinking as much as they could and then carting away as big a load as they could carry to their homes. It was a strange procession of vehicles of every description imaginable, stacked high with everything from bully beef to the equivalent of hard tack.

Poignant Scenes

Throughout the region from Overhalla west to Namsos—where the Allies kept their plentiful storesthere were poignant scenes as the hungry civilians clawed ravenously at the boxes of foodstuffs.

They broke open casks of wine and cases of English whisky; they used wheelbarrows and baby buggies to haul away cases of bottled and tinned goods.

Men, women and children, released from days of living in terror or airplane attacks, appeared to care for nothing except that peace had come—and that here was real food after days of hunger.

Getz Shows Letter

Friday I was permitted by Col. O. B. Getz, acting Norwegian commander in the Trondelag Province area, to read letters he received at 11 P. M. Thursday night from Maj. Gen. Carton De Wiart, director of British forces in central Norway, and General Audet, in charge of French troops.

At this time Colonel Getz explained to me the last of the Allied forces already were embarking at Namsos.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The British War Office has denied that its troops withdrew without notifying the Norwegian army's commander-in-chief.]

General De Wiart's letter read:

"*Dear Colonel Getz:*

"It is with great regret that I must let you know that we must withdraw from this area and everyone feels it deeply.

"We are leaving a quantity of material here—which I hope you will come and take—and we know it will be of value to you and your gallant force.

"Our own hope is that we may return to help you to bring your campaign to a successful conclusion."

Politely Phrased

General Audet's letter likewise was politely phrased and at great length expressed disappointment over the necessity of leaving Norway. However, he explained that he had received orders and had to obey them, even though he wished to stay.

News of the Allied withdrawal and the cessation of fighting spread like magic through the countryside.

Everywhere gaunt, fear-stricken people appeared from nowhere and headed back to their deserted homes. From all directions they converged on Namsos—by automobile, bicycle, cart and horseback.

The enormous boxes of food—bigger than dry-goods boxes—disappeared almost as quickly as the people had appeared out of hiding.

After some had their fill they returned to what had been their homes and poked around the bomb-blackened ruins. But precious few of them found anything whole.

Saw But Few Tears

Despite all this I saw but few tears among these brave-faced people. They were only too happy that peace had come.

When I asked if they were not alarmed that the Allies had left, they replied:

"That mokes no difference. What we want is peace!"

I was told that early Friday morning as the last of the British transports were pulling out the ship bringing up the rear passed a large number of abandoned army cabs and trucks in one place on the fjord shore.

The vessel as a parting salute fired salvoes which destroyed most of the rolling stock.

I did not know the exact whereabouts of the German troops as I arrived at the Swedish border late last night to telephone this dispatch to Stockholm after an hour's-long ride over the bumpy mountain roads from Namsos.

In one instance what was believed to be a German advance patrol turned out to be a group of escaped French prisoners trying to make their way to the Swedish border.

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"WITH SOME SUCCESS" IN THE VICINITY OF ROROS, A SPOKESMAN DECLARED.

FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT, ACCORDING TO MILITARY DISPATCHES, WAS MARKED BY "RATHER SERIOUS" ARTILLERY FIRE BETWEEN THE BLIES RIVER AND THE VOSGES MOUNTAINS. SPORADIC FIRING AND OCCASIONAL RECONNAISSANCE FLYING WAS REPORTED ELSEWHERE.

THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND'S REGULAR MORNING COMMUNIQUE ON WESTERN FRONT OPERATIONS SAID:

"ACTIVITY OF ARTILLERY ON BOTH SIDES EAST OF THE MOSELLE AS WELL AS BETWEEN THE BLIES (RIVER) AND THE VOSGES (MOUNTAINS)."

HAAKON IS URGED TO EFFECT PEACE

German-held Capital Calls Fighting Nonsensical.

BJORN BUNKHOLDT

OSLO, May 4 (A. P.).—The belief that King Haakon VII and his government, now in exile, must open negotiations with Germany in an attempt to get the best possible peace terms was expressed today by Norwegians who said they voiced the general feeling of their countrymen in this German-occupied capital. Their view was that further fighting was nonsensical after the Allied withdrawals.

The Norwegian Government's authority now is limited to the three northernmost counties — Nordland, Troms and Finmark—which Norwegians said under ordinary conditions could not exist without support from southern Norway and are far less able to conduct a war. Even these three counties fail to constitute a unified district with the Germans occupying the ore port of Narvik.

The only remaining Norwegian army force is one division scattered over all three counties.

The Oslo newspaper Tidens Tegn (published under German supervision) said that continued fighting would not be a defense of neutrality, but would make Norway a participant in the European war.

"In view of the present conditions in Norway, King Haakon has the duty to make a personal decision for peace or war," the paper said. "This is today his historic mission for the Norwegian people."

The newspaper Nationen (also under German suspension) said that the Government should try to understand the present real situation in Norway.

Reynaud Regime Faces Norwegian War Probe

Paris, May 4 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud's Government tonight appeared to be facing a secret airing in the Chamber of Deputies of the reasons for the Allied withdrawal from central and southern Norway.

A secret meeting became almost certain when two deputies of parties supporting the Government filed notices which would open debate on military strategy.

Despite increased demand for an immediate session, it appeared unlikely that the Chamber would meet before its scheduled date, May 16.

Seek To Divert Italy

Evidence of Allied efforts to divert both Italy and Spain from the German camp and prevent war spreading to the Mediterranean continued to appear.

In line with yesterday's statement by the semi-official Tele-France news agency that neutrality would be Italy's most advantageous course, newspapers devoted lengthy to the economic advantages they said, Italy would obtain maining neutral.

Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, Ambassador to Spain, conferred with Louis Rollin, Minister of Commerce, yesterday on the possibilities of increasing French-Spanish trade. Later, the Ambassador talked with President Albert Lebrun.

SURPRISE NAZI ATTACK FAILS ON WEST FRONT

Germans Repulsed In Disorder After "Important" Assault

French Artillery Fire Catches Foe In Barbed-Wire Entanglements

TAYLOR HENRY

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 4—The French high command tonight reported that a German surprise attack against the vital center of the one hundred-mile active section of the Western front had been thrown back "in disorder."

The Germans, attacking on what was described officially as a "wide front," were caught in strong French barbed-wire entanglements by heavy artillery fire.

Machine guns and automatic rifles placed strategically to sweep the fields of wire were said by military observers to have thrown the Nazis into confusion, forcing their retreat.

Difficult For Operations

This section of the front, where the valleys of the Blies and Saar rivers join, is one of the most difficult countrysides on the Western front for ground operations. Far in the advance of the Maginot Line the French have erected strong advance post positions, taking advantage of the thickly wooded slopes and rock-strewn valleys.

The German attack, launched before dawn this morning is understood to have covered the whole valley area situated almost in the exact center of the northern hinge of the Western front, where it bends west from the Rhine and runs to the Luxembourg frontier.

Attack "Important"

The sparsely worded high command communique referred to the action as a "quite important surprise attack," indicating it was considerably larger than the recent local skirmishes between advance posts and patrols in this sector.

Since yesterday artillery fire has been increasing along the entire sector between the Rhine and Moselle rivers.

However, military observers warned against attaching undue importance either to the cannonading or to the surprise Nazi foray.

The artillery fire, apparently heaviest in the Blies Valley just east of the sector where the Germans attacked, covered the area farther to the east between th Blies and Vosges Mountains as well as the Moselle Valley, some fifty miles to the west.

The communique said:

"Fairly brisk artillery activity on both sides in the region of the Moselle and on the Blies.

"Last night the enemy attempted a quite important surprise attack in the region of the Saar on a wide front.

"This attempt having failed under the fire of our artillery and automatic weapons, the enemy retired in disorder."

French Releasing 2 Classes.

PARIS, May 4 (AP).—The War Ministry announced today that the French classes of 1912 and 1913 (men born in those years) would be released from military service under an order effective May 11. Their return home is in keeping with the government's policy of allowing older men, fathers of large families and agricultural workers to resume regular civilian life.

OTTO ~~IN PARIS AFTER TRIP~~

Says He ~~Got Ideas~~ in U. S. for Use 'After the Allied Victory'

PARIS, May 4 (AP)—The young Archduke Otto, heir to the Habsburg throne of Austria, arrived in Paris today on his way back to his retreat in Belgium after a six weeks' "study tour" in the United States.

Otto told reporters that he had picked up several ideas that would prove useful "during the reconstitution of Central Europe after the Allied victory."

What surprised him most about the Americans, Otto said, was that they were "marvelously informed" on the European situation.

He said he was impressed by "the high plane" on which the United States Presidential campaign was developing.

"No petty wrangling," he said, "and no personal rivalries. The national interest dominates all."

Italy Ready to Oppose Attack

Concentration of British-French Battle Fleet in Mediterranean Brings Warning.

MASSOCK

ROME, May 4 (A. P.).—A warning that Italy would fight off any attempted attack from Allied naval forces massing in the Mediterranean was sounded today in authoritative circles.

This warning followed publication of British and French naval movements.

The authoritative Virginio Gayda wrote in Il Giornale d'Italia: "The Italian nation does not yet really understand exactly what particular design inspired the joint decision of England and France to re-enforce their war fleet in the Mediterranean."

An Allied battle fleet yesterday reached Alexandria, Egypt, in the eastern Mediterranean near the Suez Canal.

It was said in official quarters that five British and two French battleships were among the vessels either in the Mediterranean or en route there. Three battleships were reported among the British vessels which, accompanied by a French squadron, are off Alexandria.

Two other British battleships, the Warspite and the Ramillies, are approaching the Mediterranean, it was reported.

Signor Gayda said that it is certain that the Mediterranean is keeping "completely quiet."

...the first time that Italy ...centrated in the Mediterranean with openly anti-Italian aims, fleets of England and France operating in accordance with joint political plan," he added; "nevertheless she never was impressed and has continued the free carrying out of her policy toward protection of her legitimate national interests or defense of her views of the highest European interests."

Signor Gayda continued:

"If this unusual and mysterious deployment of French and British naval forces in the Mediterranean, coinciding with the serious upset suffered by the Allies on the coasts of Norway and on the North Sea, signifies any attempt at an offensive undertaking with the purpose of giving them new diversion or rehabilitating their political and military prestige, this would find the Italian reaction prompt and strong.

"Italy is resolved to face and repulse any threat from whatever point it comes."

PARIS, MAY 4-(AP)-THE FRENCH WAR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT ALLIED FORCES HAD SURROUNDED 3,000 OR 4,000 GERMANS IN THE SECTOR ABOUT NARVIK, NORWAY, AND THAT THE POSITION OF THE GERMANS THERE WAS DESPERATE.

MEANWHILE NORWEGIAN TROOPS STILL OPERATING IN [illegible]HEIM SECTOR AFTER THE BRITISH WITHDRAWAL ARE STILL BATTLING THE GERMANS

FIRST LEAD ITALIAN.

ROME, MAY 4-(AP)-POLITICAL CIRCLES SAID TODAY ITALY MAY PROTEST TO GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGAINST THE MASSING OF A LARGE ALLIEDNAVAL FORCE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AS ITALIANS TOOK FIRST NOTE OF THE FLEET CONCENTRATION AT ALEXANDRIA.

LAP MASSOCKS 11340 OL 927A

BY RICHARD G. MASSOCK

ROME, MAY 4--(AP)--CONCENTRATION OF ALLIED WARSHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, WITH AT LEAST SEVEN BRITISH AND FRENCH BATTLESHIPS REPORTED AMONG THE COMBINED SQUADRONS, TONIGHT CAUSED A BLUNTLY-WORDED WARNING FROM ITALY THAT SHE WILL REPULSE OFFENSIVE ACTION IN WHAT THE ITALIANS REGARD AS "MARE NOSTRUM" (OUR SEA).

MAY 5 1940

THE WARNING WAS ISSUED BY PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S MOUTHPIECE, VIRGINIO GAYDA, WHO WROTE IN HIS IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA THAT IF THE ALLIED CONCENTRATION OF NAVAL POWER IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SIGNIFIED ANY ATTEMPT "AT AN OFFENSIVE UNDERTAKING" THEY WOULD FIND ITALY'S REACTION "PROMPT AND STRON

TONIGHT THE OFFICIAL GAZETTE DISCLOSED THAT THE WAR MINISTRY HAS BEEN GIVEN AN EXTRA 8,000,000,000 LIRE ($400,000,000) FOR "EXTRAORDINARY EXPENSE". HALF THIS SUM IS UNDERSTOOD TO COVER SUMS SPENT OR TO BE SPENT BOTH IN 1939 AND 1940; THE OTHER HALF WAS ADDED TO THE 1940/41 BUDGET. THE CABINET APPROVED THE OUTLAY RECENTLY "TO INCREASE THE WARLIKE EFFICIENCY OF THE ARMY."

GAYDA SAID ITALY IS RESOLVED "TO FACE AND REPULSE ANY THREAT FROM WHATEVER POINT IT COMES."

DECLARED

HE [illegible] THE MEDITERRANEAN IS KEEPING "COMPLETELY QUIET" BUT THAT THE ITALIAN NATION DOES NOT YET REALLY UNDERSTAND "EXACTLY WHAT PARTICULAR DESIGN INSPIRED THE JOINT DECISION OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE TO REINFORCE THEIR WAR FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN."

MAY 5 1940

ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS SUDDENLY GAVE PROMINENCE TO THE OFFICIAL ITALIAN REPORT OF ALLIED NAVAL MOVEMENTS, AFTER THE ALLIED BATTLE FLEET [illegible] HAD REACHED ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, NEAR THE SUEZ CANAL.

30-24-2067.

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THEY SUGGESTED THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE SOUGHT TO FIND A NEW WAR FRONT IN THE BALKANS AND THE MEDITERRANEAN AFTER THEIR "DEFEAT" IN NORWAY.

THE MILAN NEWSPAPER CORRIERE DELLA SERA WARNED THAT BRITISH NAVAL SUPREMACY ALONE IS NOT ENOUGH TO DOMINATE A THEATER OF WAR OPERATIONS WHEN THE ENEMY POSSESSES GOOD AIR AND NAVAL BASES ALONG WITH "AGGRESSIVE SPIRIT."

THE ROME NEWSPAPER TEVERE ISSUED A FULL PAGE MAP SHOWING ITALIAN NAVAL AND AIR FORCE LOCATIONS.

ITALY'S NAVY AND AIR FORCE WOULD HAVE THE SAME INFLUENCE ON THE WAR IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, CORRIERE DELLA SERA SAID, AS THOSE OF GERMANY HAD IN MAKING "INEFFECTIVE THE UNQUESTIONED ENGLISH NAVAL SUPERIORITY ON THE NORWEGIAN COAST."

MAY 5 1940

GERMAN INVASION OF BRITAIN IS SEEN

Count Ciano's Newspaper Makes Prediction.

ROME, May 4 (A. P.).—Giovanni Ansaldo, newspaper writer who often speaks for Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, predicted today that Germany eventually would invade British territory.

Writing in Ciano's newspaper, Il Telegrafo of Leghorn, Ansaldo spoke of British fear of a German offensive into British territory and said that what Italians knew of the German forces and of their "will to win" made them "believe ever more firmly that there will be one."

Other newspapers also speculated on the possibility. They accused the British of trying to spread the war to the Balkans and the Mediterranean.

"The Mediterranean," said the newspaper Il Popolo Di Roma, "touches many countries which are determined not to let themselves be drawn into the conflict to the gain of the British Empire, which does not know how to defend itself by its own means."

Senator Pittman Target Of Italian Press Jibes

Rome, May 4 (AP)—Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was one of the targets tonight of Italian press jibes on Britain's Norwegian "defeat."

Il Resto Del Carlino, of Bologn carried the Nevada Democrat's pi ture, noted that he had phophesi Germany's expulsion from Norwa within thirty days, and said that i stead the British had "fled."

Senator Pittman, it said, was "Leon Blum's rival" as a prophet, without explaining this reference to the former Premier of France.

In an address to the Reno Young Democrats' Club, broadcast nationally April 16, Senator Pittman said: "I do not believe Germany will be able to hold Norway and am of the opinion German forces will be driven out of Norway within thirty days."

TAKEN IN RAID

Likens Men To Those Who Aided French Domination In 18th Century

FLORENCE, ITALY, MAY 4-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS CAME HERE TONIGHT TO SPEND THE WEEK-END WITH MYRON TAYLOR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S VATICAN ENVOY, AT TAYLOR'S FLORENCE VILLA.

LEST RUMORS ARISE THEY WERE CONFERRING ON SOME IMPENDING AMERICAN DIPLOMATIC DEMARCHE, BOTH MEN MADE IT PLAIN THEY WOULD DO NOTHING MORE IMPORTANT THAN ATTEND A PERFORMANCE OF MOZART'S "MAGIC FLUTE" AT FLORENCE'S MAY MUSIC FESTIVAL.

MAY 5 1940

PHILLIPS IS RESTING AFTER A STRENUOUS WEEK IN WHICH HE CONFERRED WITH BOTH BENITO MUSSOLINI AND FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT CIANO IN FURTHERANCE OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EFFORTS TO PREVENT A SPREAD OF THE WAR.

Holland Arrests 21 In Move To Halt Suspected "Fifth Column"

NAZI MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT

Premier Broadcasts News To Nation And Dutch East Indies

The Hague, May 4—The Netherlands Government today took long-expected action against suspected "fifth column" elements within Holland, arresting twenty-one persons, one of them a National Socialist member of Parliament.

The arrests were announced by Premier Derek Jan de Geer, who considered them so important he broadcast the news by radio to the Dutch East and West Indies, as well as the homeland.

Dutch Hold 21

[By the Associated Press]

The Hague, May 4—Premier Derel Jan de Geer told the nation in a broad cast today that twenty-one person "who endangered the security" of th Netherlands were arrested and in terned during the night.

All those interned, he declared, wer arrested on the basis of personal ac and not because of their political view

"These measures have been taken i accordance with martial law, under which the military authorities have the right to take into detention people whose presence is considered danger- ous to the order and general security of the country," De Geer said.

One of those placed under arrest was M. M. Rost Van Tonningen, a Nazi member of Parliament and edi- tor of the National-Socialist news- paper *Nationale Dagblad*.

No foreigners were arrested.

"The Government deeply regret being obliged to take measures agains countrymen whose acts and thought are not in accord with our neutralit and who are a danger to our coun- try," said De Geer.

"They undermine confidence in our firm will to resist every violation of our territory. They break down the security which is involved in the readiness of our defenses against all belligerents.

"They are not to be compared with the Dutchmen of 1914-18, but rather with those who, at the end of the eighteenth century and the time of the French Revolution, brought about our country's darkest hours.

"This lesson of history forbids us to let them go," the Premier concluded.

Brussels today reported that two Flemish nationalists were arrested at Hasselt under a new Government de- cree against persons propagating "in- discipline or demoralization" in the army. A military spokesman said it was designed to prevent subversive activity in the army.

out into the fjord is badly damaged, and every part of the city, they said, shows the effect of the British bom- bardment.

FOLO THE HAGUE

BRUSSELS, MAY 4--(AP)--TWO FLEMISH NATIONALISTS WERE ARRESTED TODAY AT HASSELT UNDER A NEW DECREE PUBLISHED BY THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT, WHICH, A MILITARY SPOKESMAN SAID, IS DESIGNED TO PREVENT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY IN THE ARMY.

THE DECREE PRESCRIBES UP TO ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT AND FINES UP TO 500 FRANCS ($17) FOR PERSONS PROPAGATING "INDISCIPLINE OR DEMORALIZATION" IN THE ARMY.

OFFICIALS DENIED NEWSPAPER REPORTS PUBLISHED YESTERDAY THAT 300 FOREIGN ARMY UNINFORMS HAD BEEN DISCOVERED IN LA CALAMINE, A VILLAGE NEAR THE GERMAN BORDER.

BRUSSELS, MAY 4--(AP)--THE BELGIAN MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT STEAMER SERVICE BETWEEN OSTEND, BELGIUM, AND FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, HAD BEEN CANCELLED UNTIL NEXT WEDNESDAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE AS TWO BELGIAN CHANNEL STEAMERS WERE DELAYED BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES. THEIR PASSENGERS WILL BE SENT TO BELGIUM BY RAILROAD

THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG VISTORS TO BELGIUM NOW ARE REQUIRED TO OBTAIN VISAS. PREVIOUSLY THEY ENTERED WITHOUT PASSPORTS. THIS WAS BELIEVED A PRECAUTION AGAINST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

MOSCOW, MAY 4-(AP)-THE COMPLETION OF A 100-MILE RAIL LINE FROM KANDALAKSHA TO KUOLAJARVI, TOWN WHICH FINLAND CEDED TO RUSSIA UNDER THE MARCH 12 PEACE TREATY, HAS ADVANCED THE SOVIET UNION THROUGH THE FIRST STAGE OF ITS PROGRAM FOR DIRECT COMMUNICATIONS WITH SWEDEN.

MAY 5 1940

THE NEW LINE, WHICH TASS, THE SOVIET OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY ANNOUNCED LAST NIGHT HAD BEEN FINISHED, CONNECTS THE LENINGRAD-MURMANSK RAILWAY WITH THE PRESENT SOVIET-FINNISH FRONTIER. IT WILL EXTEND TO KEMIJARVI, IN NORTH CENTRAL FINLAND, AFTER THE SECTION ON FINNISH SOIL IS COMPLETED IN ACCORDANCE WITH PROVISIONS OF THE PEACE TREATY.

FROM KEMIJARVI A RAILROAD ALREADY RUNS [redacted] SOUTHWESTWARD TO TORNIO, GULF OF BOTHNIA PORT ON THE FINNISH-SWEDISH BORDER.

MAY 5 1940

THE TASS ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AFTER THE NEWS AGENCY IN ANOTHER STATEMENT DECLARED THAT GERMANY AND RUSSIA , AFTER CONSULATATION, ARE "INTERESTED IN THE PRESERVATION OF SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY."

TASS SAID BERLIN AND MOSCOW NOTED THEIR COMMUNITY OF INTEREST IN AN EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION TWO WEEKS AGO, AS PROVIDED BY THE RUSSIAN-GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION PACT "REGARDING MUTUAL INFORMATION AND CONSULTATION."

MAY 5 1940

MOSCOW, MAY 4--(AP)--THE RED FLEET, ORGAN OF THE SOVIET NAVY, SAID TODAY THE OIL CITY OF BAKU IS SECURELY DEFENDED AND "READY AT A MOMEMENT'S NOTICE TO REPLY WITH A TRIPLE CRUSHING BLOW TO ALL ATTEMPTS OF WARMONGERS."

MAY 5 1940

NIGHT LEAD EGYPT

MAY 5 1940

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, MAY 4--(AP)--GENERAL WAR EXERCISES FEATURED BY A WEEK'S BLACKOUT OF ALL EGYPT STARTING MAY 7 AND MOCK AIR RAIDS AND DESERT BATTLES WERE ORDERED TODAY COINCIDENT WITH SCHEDULED ARRIVAL OF FURTHER BRITISH AND FRENCH BATTLE-FLEET UNITS.

NEWLY-INSTALLED COASTAL DEFENSE BATTERIES WERE TESTED TODAY AND DECLARED SATISFACTORY. STRICT MEASURES WERE TAKEN TO GUARD THE HARBOR, STRATIGICALLY SITUATED AT ONE OF THE MOUTHS OF THE NILE AND NEAR THE SUEZ CANAL.

30.24-2069

Troops Sent to Dodecanese.

ALEXANDRIA, May 4 (A. P.).—Europe's warring Powers, sparring for a new opening after a brief joust in Norway, focused their attention on the eastern Mediterranean today as the ominous sounds of military preparations echoed from the Suez Canal to the Dardanelles.

Concentration of a combined British-French battle fleet in this strategic harbor coincided with apparently well authenticated reports that Italy was massing armed forces in the Dodecanese Islands, some 400 miles to the northwest.

The Allied naval squadron at Alexandria, near the entrance to the Suez Canal, was described as the strongest ever assembled in the Mediterranean and was said to be only the forerunner of an even larger force which the British and French plan to base here to preserve the status quo in this area.

Both Turkey and Greece, alert to the implications of these maneuvers, stepped up their defense preparations, while Yugoslavia, long fearful lest the war spread to the southeast, showed signs of increasing anxiety.

It was not clear here whether the Allied naval concentration was precipitated by the reported Italian operations or whether the shoe was on the other foot.

Although Rome maintained official silence, diplomatic quarters gave general credence to reports from Rome that Italian warships, soldiers and planes were pouring into the Dodecanese.

The reports said that the normal Italian garrisons in this stronghold had been strenghtened by the arrival of some 50,000 fresh troops and that war planes were being concentrated on the Island of Leors, only forty-five minutes from Athens by air. Fifteen Italian submarines were reported at Rhodes, largest of the island group.

The islands, which Italy obtained from the Ottoman Empire in the Balkan war of 1912, are stategically important because they virtually control the entrance to the Aegean Sea, through which ships must pass to reach the Dardanelles.

They also would offer a base from which Italian planes and submarines could operate against Turkey, non-belligerent ally of France and Britain, in the event of war in the southeast.

Control of the Mediterranean is vitally important to Britain, to whom it is a direct lifeline to India, Australia and New Zealand. It is equally important to France as the gateway to her African empire.

Egypt remained in a state of preparedness for any eventuality, all army leaves have been cancelled, coastal and anti-aircraft defenses are fully manned and military flying was reduced to a minimum to conserve gasoline supplies.

In Greece, King George 2d and his General Staff were reported preparing for a tour of frontier fortifications, most important of which is the so-called Metaxas Line which was constructed along the Albanian border, in the north, after Italy occupied Albania in April, 1939.

Turkey, fearful of a German advance into the Balkans and suspicious of Russian designs of the Dardanelles, was obviously even more anxious over the possibility of an attack by Italy. Diplomatic observers said that Turkey had not forgotten Italy's imperial aspirations and that she feels Italy has designs on Anatolia, a section of Turkey, and its vast, undeveloped resources.

Warships In Aegean

[By the Associated Press]

Salonika, Greece, May 4—Strong units of the British fleet have been sighted in the Aegean Sea off the eastern coast of Greece, crews of merchant ships arriving here reported today. They said British naval forces, here since the war, started had been strengthened.

Salonika residents nervously awaited developments. In the event of a swing of the war to the Mediterranean, this port would be a strategic prize for either side, it was pointed out.

It was learned here that a large portion of the ten classes of reserve officers called up for month's training will be assigned to the Albanian frontier zone, from which an Italian drive for Salonika long has been regarded as a possibility if the European war spreads.

More British Warships Off Saloniki Stir Greece

Athens, May 4 (AP)—The reported arrival of British naval reinforcements in the Ægean Sea, off Saloniki, kept tension high in Greece tonight as all of southeastern Europe watched anxiously for developments.

The arrival of more British ships, coming on top of Italian concentration of forces in the Dodecanese Islands brought home the fact that Salonika would be a strategically valuable base for either side if war should break out here.

While watching the British vessels, Greece took steps to protect Salonika from the north. A major portion of the ten clases of reserve officers called up for training will be sent to the Albanian frontier, whence Italy conceivably might launch a drive if she enters the war.

At the same time, German sources reported that Greek police had raided a secret British radio station in Athens which had been sending meteorological reports to British warships. This could not be confirmed officially in Athens.

Tension in Dalmata, across the Adriatic Sea from Italy, diminished somewhat as the Fascist newspaper, *Il Gazetta di Fiume*, which has a wide Yugoslav circulation, said:

"Italy has no aspirations toward Yugoslavia. Italy's preparations are directed only against events in the Mediterranean."

At Ankara, the Turkish capital, German Ambassador Franz von Papen postponed indefinitely his trip to Berlin. In Istanbul, Turkish police announced the release of Prof. Hans von Osten, one of five Germans arrested on suspicion of espionage and spreading German propaganda, because of failure to prove charges against him.

Rumania took steps against possible sabotage by forbidding all Danube River craft to pass under the Cernavoda bridge at night. This span is considered the chief military route to southern Dobruja province, which Bulgaria claims.

The headquarters of a British purchasing corporation, organized recently to buy up supplies in the Balkans, was moved from Belgrade to Istanbul. The newspaper *Vreme* said the British wanted to keep their money in a seaport from which it could be moved more easily.

Maltese Troops on March.

MALTA, May 4 (A. P.)—A contingent of Maltese troops destined for overseas service marched through cheering crowds today for an inspection by the Governor. Royal Air Force planes patrolled the skies last night as this island, guarding Great Britain's life line of Empire through the Mediterranean, underwent a blackout.

Hungarian Leaders' Duel Is Called Off

BUDAPEST, May 4 (A. P.).—The "affair of honor" between Hungary's Minister of the Interior, Ferenc Keresztes-Fischer, and Kalman Hubay, Fuehrer of the Hungarian Nazi party, was reported settled today without a duel.

Intermediaries were said to have cleared up the dispute arising from a debate in Parliament on May 2 over the arrest and prosecution of a Nazi Deputy.

Bridge Watch

MAY 5 1940

Bucharest, May 4 (AP)—Rumania today tightened anti-sabotage measures on the Danube river by forbidding all craft from passing at night under the big Cernavoda bridge. The bridge is the main military route to southern Dobruja province, which Bulgaria claims.

Aggression By Map

Sofia, Bulgaria, May 4 (AP)—The Rumanian province of Bessarabia already is part of Russia, according to maps displayed in the Soviet pavilion at the Philippopolis Fair.

The maps include the region in Russian territory—although they shade it a bit differently than the rest of the country.

ANKARA, TURKEY, MAY 4--(AP)--GERMAN AMBASSADOR FRANZ VON PAPEN TODAY POSTPONED INDEFINITELY HIS DEPARTURE FOR BERLIN TO REPORT TO ADOLF HITLER ON THE LATEST DEVELOPMENTS IN THE NEAR EAST.

THE AMBASSADOR HAD ARRANGED TO TAKE A TRAIN LAST NIGHT, BUT HIS PLANS WERE CHANGED AT THE LAST MINUTE ON RECEIPT OF NEW INSTRUCTIONS FROM BERLIN, IT WAS SAID.

30.24-2069

ISTANBUL, TURKEY, MAY 4 (AP)--TURKISH POLICE TODAY REPORTED THEY HAD RELEASED PROF. HANS VON OSTEN, WELL-KNOWN GERMAN ARCHEOLOGIST, BECAUSE OF FAILURE TO PROVE CHARGES AGAINST HIM.

VON OSTEN AND FOUR OTHER GERMANS WERE ARRESTED KEEP YESTERDAY ON SUSPICION OF ESPIONAGE AND SPREADING GERMAN PROPAGANDA.

MAY 5 1940

VON OSTEN AT ONE TIME WAS ON THE STAFF OF THE METROPOLITAN MUSEUM, NEW YORK.

LONDON, MAY 5-(SUNDAY)-(AP)-A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, DISPATCH FROM BUCHAREST EARLY TODAY SAID ALL TRAFFIC ON THE DANUBE AT NIGHT HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN BY THE RUMANIAN AIR AND MARINE MINISTRY.

MAY 5 1940

REUTERS SAID THE [illegible] DECISION WAS TAKEN AS A PRECAUTION AGAINST POSSIBLE ACTS OF SABOTAGE AGAINST THE CARNAVODA BRIDGE ACROSS THE DANUBE LINKING THE ANCIENT KINGDOM OF RUMANIA WITH ITS DOBRUJA TERRITORY, AND AGAINST THE PIPE LINE AT CONSTANTA.

APL 2ND 0228 -EDB-10P

Spain, Seeking Credits, Woos U. S. With Praise

Reported Asking 86 Million in Cash and Produce

MADRID, May 4 (AP)—The European war has caused Spain to look westward instead of northward for commerce, and as a result improved relations with the United States are believed here to be in prospect.

The Spanish press published articles today praising the United States and especially the American Ambassador, Alexander W. Weddell, who sailed from Naples on Wednesday for a vacation trip to the United States.

Washington is expected here to be receptive to Spanish requests for economic aid. One authoritative quarter said the Spanish nationalist government was expecting to get financial help to the amount of $86,000,000, part of it in cash, part in cotton and part in wheat.

Comment On Statement Of Norwegian Novelist

Norway's Envoy To U. S. Calls It German Propaganda Or Black Despair Of "Old Man"

Washington, May 4 (AP)—Wilhelm Munthe de Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister, said today that a statement attributed to Knut Hamsun, Norwegian novelist, urging Norwegians to lay down their arms was either German propaganda or the black despair of a "very old man."

In a statement, the Minister said that "if this report, comping from the German-controlled press of Oslo, really represents the sincere opinion of the great Norwegian writer, I am inclined to credit it to a very old man's tirredness and anguish."

He recalled that Hamsu was 81 years old.

"To my mind," he added, "the most probable explanation is that it is not Knute Hamsun, but his master's voice which we have heard."

U. S. And War

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 4—The bombers of Europe's warring nations, photographic evidence indicated today, have failed by a wide margin to approach the accuracy of the United States Army Air Corps.

Major General H. H. Arnold, air corps chief, exhibited comparative pictures at a closed session of a Senate Appropriations sub-committee, whose members said they appeared to show a definite edge in marksmanship for American pilots.

Rated In "Precision" Bombing

The photographic evidence, committee members asserted, gave the army a much higher accuracy rating in "precision bombing—or aimed hits—than European aviators have attained by "pattern" bombing—or sowing bombs over the immediate area of a target on the theory that one may hit the objective.

The apparent American margin of superiority was generally credited to the country's closely-guarded secret bomb sight.

General Arnold, it was reported, also told the committee that American military planes had proved speedier under actual combat conditions, more maneuverable, safer and more economical of fuel. With the improvements the war has suggested, he expects them to be the best in the world, it was declared.

The Senate committee, however, was reported to have prodded the Army to seek full restoration of the $20,000,000 for aircraft which the House cut from the $785,000,000 War Department bill when it approved that measure.

Chairman Elmer Thomas (Dem., Okla.) said plans for construction of twenty-seven new bombing planes costing about $10,000,000 probably would be laid before the committee Monday as a result of member's inquiries as to why the army had not sought the full amount of appropriations recommended by President Roosevelt in his budget message last January.

The budget originally proposed $186,000,000 for the air corps by the House cut off $20,000,000 by voting to construct only fifty-seven of the 496 replacement planes the army sought.

Matching Europe's Best

Thomas said it was suggested in committee that it might be well for the army to ask for the remaining $10,000,000, bringing requests up to the original budget total. He said this suggestion appeared to be prompted by the desire on the part of some members for speedy construction of planes which could compete on an equal basis in combat with Europe's best.

General Arnold testified previously that German improvements in armament, self-sealing gasoline tanks and other devices had caused the army to make drastic changes in plane equipment. He was quoted as saying yesterday that by July 1, 1941, 1,900 first-line fighting planes incorporating all of these improvements would be delivered to the army.

PANIC HELD OBJECTIVE OF AIR RAIDS ON CITIES

Former Prague Instructor on Precautions Predicts Gas Use

NEWARK, N. J., May 4 (AP)—The chief objective of the war-time air raider is panic, not annihilation, Dr. O. J. Pollak of Boston, former instructor in air-raid precautions at the University of Prague, told the New Jersey Osteopathic Society today.

Bombs alone could not produce the havoc of civilian hysteria, Dr. Pollak said, as he explained it would take about 2,000 tons of bombs containing one of the deadliest of gases to affect an area of sixty square miles.

A strong military air force, anti-aircraft units, strong air raid precaution and complete equipment and education of every citizen were described by Dr. Pollak as the means by which catastrophe could be averted.

The World War showed the effectiveness of precautionary work, Dr. Pollak said, adding the early use of gas caused losses of 35 per cent, but "at the war's end, when protection methods were understood, the losses were only 2 per cent despite the use of far more dangerous chemicals."

Dr. Pollak predicted chemical warfare would be employed more frequently against civilians in the present war.

"Only the fear of retaliation deterred its wider use in the last World War," he said. "Today nations having well-organized air raid precautions in their own communities will not hesitate to rain deadly gases and explosives on the populations of unprotected nations."

LEEDS ALTERS VOYAGE

Drops Call at Pitcairn Island as Belligerent's Possession

CRISTOBAL, Canal Zone, May 4 (AP)—Owing to apparent reluctance of the United States Department of State to authorize calls at ports of belligerent nations, William B. Leeds, Jr., tonight gave up his proposed voyage in his yacht Moana to Pitcairn Island, British possession halfway around the world from the focal point of the European war.

Instead, Mr. Leeds and a party of friends aboard his 279-foot vessel are sailing tonight for Rio de Janeiro via Curacao. He arranged that the medical supplies and radio equipment which he had intended to take to the island be sent by the first available ship.

Mr. Leeds, who sailed from New York on March 14, had intended to collect rare flora and fauna in various South Sea Islands for the American Museum of Natural History.

5 Norse Whalers At New Orleans

NEW ORLEANS, May 4 (AP)—Five Norwegian whaling vessels ended today their most successful expedition since 1912—but their crago will likely never reach Norway.

Captain Einarr Dorp, master of the Solgmit, said the catch in the Antarctic was about 1,000 whales, from which 7,000 tons of whale oil was obtained. The fleet put in here to escape the hazards of war.

Armed British Ship Docks

Trenton, N. J., May 4 (AP)—The British freighter Albuera, armed with a four-inch gun aft, reached the Trenton marine terminal this afternoon after an uneventful trip across the Atlantic.

British Steamer Graig Sends Another S O S

First, On April 15, Said "Sub Coming Close"—Craft Now Aground Off Halifax Harbor

New York, May 4 (AP)—The British steamer Graig, which less than a month ago sent a mysterious SOS that she was being attacked by a submarine, tonight sent another SOS saying she had run aground at Egg Island, near the entrance to Halifax harbor. The distress signal was picked up by Mackay Radio.

The Graig in an SOS sent April 15, when it was approximately 800 miles northeast of New York, said a "sub coming close." A Canadian radio station announced cryptically an hour later: "Distress all cleared up." No explanation was given.

The 3,863-ton freighter is registered from Cardiff, Wales, and is owned by the Graig Shipping Company, of London.

NEW YORK, MAY 4—(AP)—DESPITE THE THREAT OF TROUBLE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN, THREE AMERICAN SHIPS, ONE, THE LINER GEORGE WASHINGTON, CARRYING 225 PASSENGERS, SAILED TODAY FOR SPAIN AND MEDITERRANEAN PORTS.

AMONG THE WASHINGTON'S PASSENGERS WERE EIGHT AMERICANS BOUND FOR FRANCE AS THE FIRST CONTINGENT OF THE BENJAMIN FRANKLIN UNIT OF THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEER AMBULANCE CORPS.

THE OTHER SHIPS ARE THE UNITED STATES LINE FREIGHTER CAPULIN, BOUND FOR BILBAO AND VIGO, AND THE AMERICAN EXPORT LINES SHIP EXCELSIOR, BOUND FOR SUEZ, KARACHI, BOMBAY AND RANGOON, BY WAY OF THE SUEZ CANAL. THE WASHINGTON'S DESTINATION IS GENOA AND NAPLES.

Losses By Nations (Includes Naval Vessels)

Netherlands, 263; France, 21; Germany, 34; Norway, 63; Sweden, 20; Denmark, 30; Britain, 3; Yugoslavia, 2; Greece, 21; Finland, 12; Italy, 7; Estonia, 6; Belgium, 6; Latvia, 1; Spain, 1; Rumania, 1; Japan, 1; Total, 345.

Week's Sea War Box Score

MAY 5 1941

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported during the thirty-fifth week of the war, from April 28 to May 4, inclusive:

Nation.	Sunk By Subs.	Planes, Warships.	Mines.	Other Causes Or Unknown.	Tonnage.	Known Dead.	Missing.
Britain	5	1	0	0	3,846	0	27
Germany	0	0	1	0	7,569	0	0
Netherlands	0	1	0	0	147	0	10
Totals	5	2	1	1	11,562	0	37
Previously reported	222	148	167	167	1,813,795	4,021	1,789
Grand total	227	150	168	168	1,825,357	4,021	1,826

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 14---BARENFELS (GERMAN) FREIGHTER, 7,569 GROSS TONS, SCUTTLED AT BERGEN, NORWAY, AFTER BRITISH PLANES BOMBED DOCK AND SET HER AFIRE, WAS CARRYING MUNITIONS FOR GERMAN INVASION; NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

MAY 5 1941

30.24 - 2071

30.24-2071

INTERPRETING THE WAR NEWS (AME BUDGET)

BY KIRKE L.SIMPSON

(WX)...THE FACTUAL PICTURE RESULTING FROM LESS THAN FOUR WEEKS OF ALLIED-GERMAN FIGHTING IN NORWAY IS GRIMLY CLEAR IN AN UTTER AND STINGING DEFEAT FOR FRANCO-BRITISH ARMS; BUT IT STILL COULD PROVE A PYRRHIC VICTORY FOR GERMANY.

THE ALLIES WENT TO SAVE NORWAY FROM THE CLUTCH OF THE NAZI INVADER. THEY FLED THE FIELD BY ORDER OF THE HIGH COMMAND, UNDER PROTECTION OF THE VERY NORWEGIANS THEY SOUGHT TO RESCUE BUT HAVE APPARENTLY ABANDONED TO TTTTTHHHHH

DONED TO THEIR FATE.

IT MUST AUSE SARDONIC AMUSEMENT IN BERLIN THA

IT MUST CAUSE SARDONIC AMUSEMENT IN BERLIN THAT THE FIRST BRITISH SOLDIER-HERO OF THIS WAR IS THE GENERAL WHO STAGE-MANAGED THE RETREAT FROM TRONDHEIM WITH MINIMUM LOSSES. IT COULD HAVE BEEN WORSE.

THAT IS ABOUT THE BEST THAT BRITISH PUBLIC OPINION, NEWLY STEELED TO A GRIN-AND-TAKE-IT MOOD BY ITS WAR LEADERS, YET CAN MAKE OF THOSE FAST-PACED WEEKS IN NORWAY. BUT IT CLEARLY DOES NOT TELL ALL THE STORY.

LEAVING ASIDE THE EFFECT OF THE TRONDHEIM EPISODE ON THE LEADERSHIP OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN OF ENGLAND AND PREMIER REYNAUD OF FRANCE, EVENTS OF INCALCULABLE CONSEQUENCE OTHERWISE HAVE BEEN SET IN TRAIN BY WHAT HAPPENED IN NORWAY. THE NERVE CENTER OF THE ALLIED-GERMAN WAR HAS SHIFTED BACK TO SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE AND THE

MEDITERRANEAN.

ROME AND IL DUCE, MUSSOLINI, ARE THE PIVOTS ON WHICH THE NEXT

HAPPINESS OF MAJOR CONSEQUENCE SEEM DESTINED TO TURN. THE FULL

HEAT OF ALLIED FORCE-POLITICS HAS BEEN TURNED ON ITALY TO INDUCE HER

TO DISCLOSE HER TRUE ROLE IN THE CONFLICT.

IN THE FACE OF A DEFEAT IN NORWAY CALCULATED TO DAMAGE ALLIED PRESTIGE IN ALL NEUTRAL OR NON-BELLIGERENT

EUROPE, LONDON AND PARIS ARE CHALLENGING THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS

TELLSHIP TO A SHOWDOWN. THAT THEY EXPECT QUICK RESULTS, ONE WAY OR THE OTHER, TO OVERCOMBON THE EPISODE SEEMS OBVIOUS.

AP-NY

CHAMBERLAIN HURLED HIS CRITICS ON THE HOME FRONT BY HINTING VAGUELY AT DISCLOSURES WHICH WOULD PROVE THE FUTILE ALLIED ATTEMPT TO SAVE TRONDHEIM TO BE A MERE INCIDENT, A PASSING PHASE OF A FAR-FLUNG BATTLE. REYNAUD HAS LEFT DEFENSE OF ALLIED WAR LEADERSHIP IN THIS CRISIS TO HIS BRITISH COLLEAGUE. THEY NECESSARILY STAND OR FALL TOGETHER AND THE TEST FOR BOTH MAY COME WITHIN DAYS.

UNDATED--ADD 35TH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY (BY AP) XXX CALMLY.

MAY 4--FRENCH REPORT WIDE GERMAN ATTACK ON SAAR SECTOR REPULSED, GERMANS THROWN BACK IN DISORDER; REYNAUD GOVERNMENT MAY FACE SECRET SESSION TEST OVER NORWAY WITHDRAWAL; GERMANS CLAIM AIR ATTACK SANK 30,000-TON BRITISH BATTLESHIP, DECLARE NINE BRITISH

WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS SUNK OR DAMAGED DURING ALLIED TROOP TRANSFER OFF NORWAY; GERMAN WAR MACHINE EXPECTED TO PRESS ON TOWARD NARVIK; CENTRAL ACTION FINISHED; BRITISH CRITICISM OF CHAMBERLAIN GOVERNMENT MOUNTS; BRITONS CALL GERMAN AIR CLAIMS "FANTASTIC"; ITALY WARNS SHE READY FOR ANY ALLIED NAVAL OFFENSIVE; GREECE NERVOUS OVER CONCENTRATION OF BRITISH FLEET IN AEGEAN; MORE ALLIED FLEET UNITS AT ALEXANDRIA; EGYPT ORDERS GENERAL WAR EXERCISES; NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT ARREST 21 IN MOVE AGAINST "FIFTH COLUMN."

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 5)

UNDATED 35TH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 5 1940

(ADVANCE) APRIL 28--GERMANS REPORTED TO HAVE HALTED NORTHWARD ADVANCE IN NORWAY TO STRENGTHEN POSITIONS, NORWEGIANS PUSHED BACK ON TWO SOUTHERN FRONTS; GERMAN COMMAND SAYS "PACIFICATION OF NORWAY PROCEEDING, REPORTS HARD AIR BLOWS AT BRITISH TRANSPORTS AND COMMUNICATIONS; BRITISH CLAIM GERMAN ATTACK IN GUDBRANDSDALEN REPULSED AND MORE TROOPS LANDED IN NORWAY; FASCIST [redacted] SPEAKER AGAIN TELLS ITALY TO BE READY, EXPRESSES HOPE FOR GERMAN SUCCESS; UNITED STATES JUSTICE DEPARTMENT CENTRALIZES CONTROL OVER PROSECUTIONS UNDER NEUTRALITY LAW.

APRIL 29--GERMANS DRIVE FIVE-WAY ATTACK THROUGH CENTRAL NORWAY; ALLIES AND NORWEGIANS REPORTED TO HAVE REPULSED NAZIS AT STEINKJER; BERLIN SAYS BRITISH MAY BE CAUGHT IN OWN TRAP BEFORE TRONDHEIM, CLAIMS AIR SUCCESSES ON LAND AND SEA; BRITISH BELIEVE AIR STRENGTH WILL SETTLE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN, LIST 28 GERMAN TRANSPORTS, SUPPLY SHIPS SUNK SINCE APRIL 8; BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY ASKS RESUMPTION ITALIAN TRADE TALKS; ITALY REPORTED READY TO SEND DIPLOMATIC ENVOY TO U. S. TO SPEED UP RAW MATERIALS SHIPMENTS THROUGH BRITISH BLOCKADE; GERMANY AND ITALY TELL YUGOSLAVIA N O T TO BE TOO FRIENDLY WITH SOVIET RUSSIA.

APRIL 30--BRITISH LAND MORE TROOPS IN NORWAY; GERMAN RAIDING PLANE SHOT DOWN OFF ENGLAND; PRECAUTIONS TAKEN TO GUARD BRITISH SHIPPING IN MEDITERRANEAN; GERMANE PLANES STRAF NORWAY FROM SEA TO SWEDEN; SWEDISH CORRESPONDENTS REPORTS BRITISH DESTROYER BLOWN UP OFF NAMSOS; NAVAL WAR IN PROGRESS IN SKAGERRAK AND AT [redacted] NARVIK; GERMANS CAPTURE DOMBAS AND LINK OSLO WITH TRONDHEIM, GERMAN HIGH COMMAND SEES NORWAY VIRTUALLY CONQUERED; HUNGARY WARNS SLOVAKIA TO KEEP HANDS OFF MAGYARS; COMMUNIST MAY DAY APPEAL

30.24 - 2073

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CHARGES UNITED STATES EYEING ICELAND, GREENLAND AND [redacted]
POSSESSIONS IN WEST INDIES.

MAY 1--MAJOR NAVAL ENGAGEMENT OFF SWEDEN AS BRITISH FLEET ATTACKS GERMAN TRANSPORT LINE; NORWEGIANS CLAIM GAINS AGAINST GERMAN OSLO-TRONDHEIM LINE; BRITISH ACKNOWLEDGE RETREAT FROM DOMBAS; BRITISH ADMIT BRITISH PATROL SHIP BITTERN SUNK BY AIR ATTACK AT NAMSOS; BRITISH LOSE ANOTHER MINESWEEPER; GERMANY CLAIMS AIR ATTACKS SANK OF DAMAGED 19 BRITISH WARSHIPS OR TRANSPORTS, SAYS GERMAN TROOPS ADVANCING IN NORWAY; UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR LEARNS FROM MUSSOLINI THAT ITALY WILL N O T ENTER WAR AT PRESENT; BRITISH ENVOY TO ROME EXPLAINS DIVERSION OF SHIPS FROM MEDITERRANEAN; FRENCH FEAR ITALIAN ATTITUDE PRESAGES ITALY'S ENTRY INTO WAR; MOSCOW MAY DAY CELEBRATION STRESSES ARMED PREPAREDNESS AND WORLD UNION OF WORKERS AGAINST "CAPITALISM AND WAR."

MAY 5 1940

MAY 2--ENGLISH SHIPS IN GENOA HARBOR ORDERED TO [redacted] SAIL FOR HOME VIA SUEZ AND DUTCH DESTROYER ORDERED TO NETHERLANDS TERRITORIAL WATERS; CHAMBERLAIN ANNOUNCES ALLIED WITHDRAWAL FROM LOWER NORWAY; [redacted] STRONG ALLIED FLEET MOVING TOWARD ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT; CHAMBERLAIN WARNS AGAINST FURTHER GERMAN MOVES; GERMANS, OCCUPYING ANDALSNES JOYFUL OVER ALLIED "WILD FLIGHT" FROM SOUTHERN NORWAY; GERMAN COMMENTATOR FORECASTS "COMPLETE ALLIED ABANDONMENT OF NORWAY" BY ALLIES; UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR RECEIVES CIANO'S LIMITED ASSURANCE ITALY STAYING OUT OF WAR; GREECE CALLS UP TEN CLASSES OF ARMY OFFICERS; BALKAN POWERS SPEED DEFENSE PREPARATIONS [redacted] DESPITE ROME-BERLIN ASSURANCES; NORWAY HELD BY GERMANS AS FAR NORTH AS STEINKJER; SCATTERED NORWEGIAN UNITS SURRENDERING; ALLIES MAY MAKE STAND IN NORTH.

MAY 3--ALLIES PULL OUT OF CENTRAL NORWAY; NORWEGIAN COMMANDER SUES VICTORIOUS GERMANS FOR PEACE, SAYING ALLIES DID N O T TELL HIM THEY WERE LEAVING AND HIS RETREAT CUT OFF; BRITISH LEAVING [redacted] LEAVE MUCH EQUIPMENT BEHIND, OFFICERS SAYS DESTINATION "ENGLAND"; GERMANY DECLARES SHE READY FOR ANY ALLIED BLOW AFTER NORWAY DEFEAT; BRITISH WITHDRAWAL BRINGS TROUBLE TO BRITISH GOVERNMENT AT HOME; ALLIED FLEET ARRIVES AT ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, IN CASE OF TROUBLE IN THE NEAR EAST;

MAY 5 1940

ITALY CONCENTRATS TROOPS, SHIPS AND PLANES AT DODECANESE ISLANDS;

ITALIANS VIEW MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION CALMLY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 5)

AEW-1012P

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 5)

A FLAT TIRE IS NO FUN ANYWHERE

BUT IT'S A DISASTER IN WARTIME GERMANY (900)

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

MAY 5 1940

(ADVANCE),,BERLIN--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--A FLAT TIRE IS A SERIOUS MATTER IN WAR-WAGING GERMANY.

SUPPOSE YOU ARE AMONG THE LUCKY FIFTEEN PER CENT OF AUTO OWNERS IN GERMANY WHO ARE STILL PERMITTED TO USE THEIR CARS FOR IMPORTANT BUSINESS PURPOSES ONLY.

(DURING THE EASTER HOLIDAYS, FOR INSTANCE, EVERY PRIVATE CAR WAS STOPPED BY THE POLICE AND THE DRIVER HAD TO GIVE A MIGHTY GOOD REASON FOR VENTURING ON THE STREETS, OR LOSE HIS DRIVING PRIVILEGE FOR THE REMAINDER OF THE WAR).

SUPPOSE, FURTHER, THAT YOU HAVE PROVEN TO THE SATISFACTION OF TRAFFIC COPS STATIONED ON THE PRINCIPAL HIGHWAYS THAT IT IS TO THE BEST INTERESTS OF THE NATION FOR YOU TO DRIVE, SAY, FROM BERLIN TO 95 MILES DISTANT MAGDEBURG.

SUPPOSE THAT, AS LUCK WOULD HAVE IT, YOU, A BERLIN CAR OWNER, HAVE A BLOWOUT IN MAGBEBUGG.

TO ADD TO YOUR PECK OF TROUBLES, YOU HAVE ACCIDENTALLY LEFT YOUR SPARE TIRE AT HOME.

WHAT HAPPENS AFTER YOU HAVE SURRENDERED YOURSELF AND YOUR CAR TO THE MERCY OF THE NEAREST GARAGE?

THE REPAIR MAN'S FIRST DEMAND IS, "PLEASE LET ME HAVE YOUR 'REIFENKARTE' -- "YOUR TIRE CARD."

GOSH -- YOU FORGOT THAT IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.

"SORRY," SAYS THE REPAIR MAN," BUT UNTIL YOU PRODUCE THE 'REFEN-KARTE' I CAN'T TOUCH YOUR TIRE." SO YOU WIRE YOUR WIFE TO MAIL THE TIRE CARD PRONTO. YOU CANNOT NOW HOPE TO RETURN TO BERLIN THE SAME DAY --- NOT WITH YOUR CAR.

THE "REIFENKARTE" IS A FORMIDABLE CARD BOARD DOCUMENT ISSUED TO ALL PERSONS STILL ALLOWED TO USE CARS. IT CONTAINS A CASE HISTORY OF YOUR FOUR REGULAR AND ONE OR TWO SPARE TIRES, A CERTIFIED STATEMENT AS TO WHY YOU ARE PERMITTED TO USE YOUR CAR, A PAGE OF DIREC-TIONS HOW TO PROCEED ABOUT REPAIRS AND SUBSTITUTE TIRE ACQUISITIONS, AND A SET OF COUPONS FOR APPLYING FOR REPAIRS OR "ERSATZ."

EVERY QUALIFIED CAR OWNER HAD TO BRING HIS CAR WITH SPARE TIRES LAST FEBRUARY TO A DESIGNATED SUB-OFFICE OF THE FEDERAL OFFICE FOR RUBBER AND ASBESTOS. HERE AN INSPECTOR PLACED A VALUATION ON EVERY ONE OF THE FOUR, FIVE, OR SIX TIRES. NEW OR PRACTICALLY NEW TIRES WERE GRADED AT 100 PERCENT, SLIGHTLY USED AT 75 PERCENT, USED BUT STILL IN GOOD CONDITION AT 50 PERCENT, MUCH-USED BUT STILL CAPABLE OF REVULCANIZING AT 35 PERCENT, AND FIT-FOR-SCRAP-HEAP AT 0 PER CENT.

THE "CASE HISTORY" OF EACH TIRE --- MAKE, NUMBER, SIZE, AND CONDITION (PERCENTAGE OF USE AS DETERMINED BY THE INSPECTOR -- WAS ENTERED ON YOUR "REIFENKARTE."

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YOU WERE DISMISSED WITH THE SOLEMN ADMONITION TO USE YOUR CAR SPARINGLY, DRIVE SLOWLY SO AS NOT TO WAR DOWN THE TIRES TOO QUICKLY, STOP USING A TIRE THE MINUTE THE RUBBER IS SO WORN THROUGH THAT THE LINEN BACKING BECOMES VISIBLE, AND BRING SUCH A TIRE TO A VULCANIZING SHOP FOR RENEWAL OF THE RUBBER OUTSIDE.

THE ADMONITION TO USE THE CAR SPARINGLY WAS HARDLY NECESSARY.

EVERY DRIVER IS AUTOMATICALLY RESTRICTED TO BUSINESS DRIVING BECAUSE OF THE LIMITATIONS UPON THE MOUNT OF GASOLINE HE CAN BUY.

EVEN IN THE MOST FAVORABLE CASE ---THAT OF THE FOREIGN DIPLOMAT---300 LITERS (79 1/4 GALLONS) PER MONTH CONSTITUTES THE MAXIMUM RATION.

SUCH GERMAN NEWSMEN AS ARE STILL PERMITTED TO USE THEIR CARS ARE USUALLY LIMITED TO 80 LITERS (ABOUT 21 GALLONS) PER MONTH. WE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS ARE ALLOWED FROM 100 TO 180 LITERS (26 1/2 TO 47 1/2 GALLONS), DEPENDING UPON THE SIZE AND MAKE OF OUR CARS.

MY 180 LITERS GAVE ME AN AVERAGE OF SIX LITERS PER DAY.

EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT THE MERE DAILY DRIVE FROM MY HOME TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE, AND FROM THERE TO THE DAILY PRESS CONFERENCES IN THE WILHELMSTRASSE AS WELL AS TO THE ESSENTIAL APPOINTMENTS FOR INTERVIEWS AND INFORMATION-GATHERING CONSUME MORE THAN SIX LITERS PER DAY.

IF THE RUN OF NEWS IS SUCH THAT I MUST GIVE MY CAR UNUSUAL USE, I PAY FOR IT BY HAVING TO KEEP THE VEHICLE LOCKED UP IN THE GARAGE FOR SEVERAL DAYS UNTIL I'VE CAUGHT UP WITH MY BLUE GASOLINE RATION CARD WITH ITS FIVE-LITER COUPONS.

IN ORDINARY TIMES THE SUNDAYS DURING WHICH THE CAR REMAINS IN THE GARAGE, AS WELL AS THOSE DAYS DURING WHICH I AM ON ASSIGNMENT OUT OF THE CITY, ENABLE ME TO SAVE ENOUGH ON GASOLINE TO CARRY ME THROUGH THE ORDINARY MONTH.

BUT BACK TO THE BLOWOUT IN MAGDEBURG!

THE "REIFENKARTE" IS NOW AT HAND AND THE FIRST OF THE COUPONS APPLYING FOR REMEDY IS READY TO BE FILLED OUT. THE EXACT NATURE OF THE REPAIR MUST BE SPECIFIED, TOGETHER WITH THE REASON WHY IT HAS BECOME NECESSARY. THE OWNER MUST SIGN NAME, PLACE AND DATE, AND THE TIRE DEALER OR REPAIR MAN DITTO. FULL DESCRIPTION OF THE MAKE, NUMBER, AND SIZE OF THE DAMAGED TIRE MUST BE ADDED.

THE APPLICATION THEN GOES ON TO THE NEAREST SUB-STATION OF THE FEDERAL OFFICE FOR RUBBER AND ASBESTOS. THIS SUB-OFFICE DECIDES WHETHER TO APPROVE OF THE APPLICATION OR TO REJECT IT.

SMOULD AN "ERSATZ" TIRE BE APPLIED FOR AND THE ACQUISITION BE APPROVED, THIS SUB OFFICE SO NOTIFIES THE TIRE STORAGE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY' DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS, FOR THE ARMY IS SUPREME IN MATTER OF VEHICLES CONCEDED TO CIVILIANS. THE DISTRICT HEADQUARTERS THERE HANDS OUT A SECOND-HAND TIRE OF APPROXIMATELY THE SAME QUALITY AS THE ONE THAT HAD THE BLOW-OUT. BRAND NEW TIRES SIMPLY AREN'T AVAILABLE TO THE CIVILIAN CAR OWNER.

THE STORE ROOM SUPERINTENDENT CERTIFIES ON THE APPLICATION CARD THAT SUCH-AND-SUCH ALMOST-NEW, OR RATHER-OLD, OR QUITE-WORN-OUT, TIRE HAS BEEN RELEASED FROM HIS STOCK AS "ERSATZ" FOR THE DAMAGED ONE.

WHEREUPON THE REPAIRMAN AGAIN RECEIVES THE APPLICATION CARD. HE MUST NEXT ENTER THAT HE HAS CARRIED OUT THE REPAIR OR TURNED IN THE OLD TIRE (AS THE CASE MAY BE) AND TURN THE CARD IN FOR ITS FINAL RESTING PLACE WITH THE FEDERAL OFFICE FOR RUBBER AND ASBESTOS.

SUCH IS THE TEDIOUS PROCESS, AT TIMES LASTING DAYS AND EVEN WEEKS, THROUGH WHICH THE HAPLESS INDIVIDUAL MUST GO WHEN HIS TIRE IS FLAT.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE FOR MAY 5, MOVED APRIL 27)

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 5)

SWEDEN IS READY (850)

BY ELMER W.PETERSON

(ADVANCE)...STOCKHOLM -(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)- SWEDEN, LARGEST AND LAST NEUTRAL OF SCANDANAVIA, IS BRACING HERSELF DETERMINEDLY FOR WHATEVER MAY COME AS A RESULT OF GERMANY'S INVASION OF DENMARK AND NORWAY.

WITH WAR RAGING ALONG HER WESTERN BORDER, SHE IS REALISTICALLY READY TO DEFEND HER NEUTRALITY IF NEED BE.

THE SWEDISH NAVY, SMALL BUT EFFECTIVE, IS PREPARED.

TO BOLSTER HER AIR ARM, PILOTS ARE BEING TRAINED AND AIRPLANES PURCHASED.

A LAW MAKING STATE SERVICE COMPULSORY FOR ALL CITIZENS FROM 16 TO 60 IS PARTLY IN EFFECT. A RECRUITING OFFICE HAS BEEN OPENED FOR HOME DEFENSE GUARDS.

THE GOVERNMENT IS ALERT FOR ANY "TROJAN HORSE" SUCH AS ENABLED INVASION OF NORWAY AND DENMARK. AREAS BORDERING ON NORWAY HAVE BEEN CLOSED TO ALL BUT SCANDANAVIANS. A BILL WITH NEW DEFINITIONS OF ESPIONAGE AND TREASON HAS BEEN PUT BEFORE PARLIAMENT.

MERCHANTS IN STOCKHOLM ARE BEGINNING TO BOARD UP THEIR DISPLAY WINDOWS AGAINST AIR RAIDS. BUILDINGS ARE BEING SANDBAGGED.

UNDER GREAT PRESSURE FROM ALL SIDES, SWEDEN STILL SEEKS TO KEEP UP HER TRADE.

WITH FIGHTING RAGING IN THE SKAGERRAK AND KATTEGAT, HER OUTLETS TO THENORTH SEA, SHE IS DISCUSSING POSSIBLE NEW SEA ROUTES VIA PETSAMO AND MURMANSK, FINNISH AND RUSSIAN ARCTIC PORTS.

A GERMAN TRADE DELEGATION IS CONFERRING HERE, AND THERE IS CONCERN WHETHER GERMANY HOPES TO USE HER POSITION IN NORWAY TO WRING ECONOMIC CONCESSIONS.

GERMANY HAS DECLARED IT IS UP TO SWEDEN TO MAKE HER CHOICE. NAZIS HAVE SAID GERMANY HAS NO DESIGNS ON SWEDEN BUT, FEARING BRITISH AND FRENCH PRESSURE THERE, GERMANY "MUST BE PREPARED FOR ALL EVENTUALITIES."

BRITAIN HAS GIVEN SWEDEN UNOFFICIAL NOTIFICATION THAT THE ALLIES WILL COME TO HER AID IF SHE IS INVADED, "BUT OF COURSE, SHE MUST HELP HERSELF, TOO."

THE FRENCH, HEARING REPORTS OF NAZI TROOP CONCENTRATIONS AND EMBARKATIONS AT BALTIC PORTS, FEAR THAT BODES NO GOOD FOR SWEDEN.

THE WORRY THAT CONFRONTS SWEDEN IS NO DIFFERENT FROM THAT WHICH TORTURES MANY ANOTHER NATION THESE DAYS. THE SOUND OF PNEUMATIC DRILLS HAMMERING OUT EXCAVATIONS FOR STOCKHOLM AIR RAID SHELTERS CAN BE HEARD IN OTHER, STILL NON-BELLIGERENT CAPITALS. THE INCREASING EXPENDITURES FOR ARMAMENTS IS ONLY TYPICAL OF THE TIMES.

WHAT IS DIFFERENT IS THAT ALL THIS SHOULD HAPPEN TO SWEDEN, WITH ITS RECORD OF OVER 130 YEARS WITHOUT WAR, OF DEVOTION TO BUTTER INSTEAD OF GUNS, AND ITS DEEPLY INGRAINED DESIRE TO LIVE AND LET LIVE.

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THIS WAR WORRY BREAKS IN HARSHLY ON A MANNER OF LIVING WHICH HAS BROUGHT SWEDEN TO THE FOREFRONT IN SUCH MATTERS AS SOCIAL LEGISLATION, COOPERATIVE HOUSING, AND A GENERAL POLICY OF MAXIMUM GOOD FOR THE MAXIMUM NUMBER OF PEOPLE. HAVING BUILT A PADDED NEST FOR THEMSELVES THE SWEDES ARE NOW COMING TO GRIPS WITH REALITY--NAMELY, THE POSSIBLE NECESSITY OF HAVING TO DEFEND AND PROTECT WHAT THEY HAVE ACHIEVED.

TODAY, WITH THE FINNISH WAR OVER, THE POLITICAL TURMOIL IN SWEDEN OVER THAT WAR HAS NOT ABATED ENTIRELY. THE PEACE IN FINLAND HAS DONE MORE TO UNIFY PUBLIC OPINION IN SWEDEN AS REGARDS SWEDISH DEFENSE MEASURES THAN THE WAR DID.

SWEDISH DEFENSE MEASURES IN THE PAST HAVE FACED, FIGURATIVELY, AS WELL AS LITERALLY, TOWARDS THE EAST. THE "SOVIET THREAT" WAS CONSIDERED. THAT GERMANY AND THE SOVIETS WOULD BECOME PARTNERS WAS NEVER DREAMED OF.

THE UNSPOKEN THOUGHT IN THE SWEDISH MIND WAS THAT SWEDEN, IF EVER FORCED TO WAR AGAINST THE SOVIETS, WOULD HAVE AT LEAST A NEUTRAL GERMANY OR, BETTER YET, A GERMANY FIGHTING SIDE BY SIDE AGAINST THE RED ARMY.

IT FOLLOWED THAT BOTH MILITARY AND POLITICAL CONSIDERATIONS WERE INVOLVED IN THE QUESTION OF WHETHER SWEDEN SHOULD ACTIVELY INTERFERE IN THE FINNISH WAR. TIME WAS NEEDED TO READJUST SWEDEN IN A MILITARY SENSE TO ENTIRELY NEW FACTORS.

THE FINNISH PEACE HAS NOT ONLY GIVEN SWEDEN AN EXTENSION OF SWEDISH NEUTRALITY--IT HAS GIVEN THIS COUNTRY TIME TO REORIENTATE ITSELF TO NEW CIRCUMSTANCE.

TODAY, YOU CAN SEE THE FIRST SIGNS OF THE CHANGE. THE POLITICAL GROUPS WHICH FOUGHT AGAINST ARMAMENTS IN THIS COUNTRY IN THE PAST ARE NOW ADMITTING THEY WERE MISTAKEN--THAT THEY MISJUDGED THE EUROPEAN FAMILY OF NATIONS.

TODAY, SWEDISH PURCHASING COMMISSIONS ARE BUSY IN AMERICA. EQUIPMENT AND MATERIAL SENT TO FINLAND DURING THE WAR THERE IS BEING REPLACED.

MILITARY REORGANIZATION IS UNDER WAY.

SWEDEN, AS A POTENTIAL MILITARY FACTOR, MUST NOT BE UNDERESTIMATED. THE ORGANIZED SWEDISH ARMED FORCES ARE PLACED AT SIX DIVISIONS, BUT FULLY 20 DIVISIONS OF TRAINED MEN COULD BE MUSTERED--SAY, ROUGHLY, HALF A MILLION MEN.

THE SWEDISH NAVY IS SMALL BUT EFFICIENT AND AN EXTENSIVE NAVAL BUILDING PROGRAM IS UNDER WAY.

IN THE BOFORS MUNITIONS INDUSTRY SWEDEN HAS HER OWN SOURCE OF SUPPLY. SHE IS WELL EQUIPPED WITH NECESSARY RAW MATERIALS FOR MUNITIONS MANUFACTURE.

IN WAR WITH A MAJOR POWER, SWEDEN WOULD BE EXPOSED WAS FINLAND WAS TO AIR ATTACK. AS REGARDS INVASION OF SWEDEN, HOWEVER, FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVERS ARE AGREED THAT AN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE OF WELL OVER HALF A MILLION MEN WOULD BE NECESSARY.

SIGNIFICANT FOR THE MOMENT IS THE FACT THAT SWEDEN IS NOW FULLY ALIVE TO THE DIFFERENCES BETWEEN THIS WAR AND THE WORLD WAR. THE PROFITABLE SPECTATOR ROLE WHICH SWEDEN PLAYED IN THE WORLD WAR HAS BECOME MEMORY. THE BELIEF THAT SWEDEN COULD PLAY THIS ROLE AGAIN HAS BEEN RUDELY REBUFFED.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCES FOR MAY 5 MOVED APRIL 27)

MAY 5 1940

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 5)

THE SINKING OF THE LUSITANIA

YELLOWED WAR FILES OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS
PIECE TOGETHER TERRIFYING TALE
OF THE TRAGEDY WHICH CARRIED AMERICAN INTO THE LAST WAR (1900)

BY GEORGE TURNER

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, MAY 4-(AP)-A STARTLING MESSAGE FROM THE SEA BROKE THE HUM-DRUM ROUTINE OF THE WIRELESS STATION AT LAND'S END, ENGLAND, ON THE AFTERNOON OF MAY 7, 1915.

"COME AT ONCE," CRACKLED THE DOTS AND DASHES. "BIG LIST. POSITION TEN MILES SOUTH OF KINSDALE."

THE LUSITANIA WAS CALLING --- BRITISH QUEEN OF THE SEAS, FILLED WITH PASSENGERS.

THERE HAD BEEN FOREBODING, BUT THAT TERSE, TERRIFYING MESSAGE WAS THE FIRST INTIMATION OF A DISASTER WHICH SHOCKED THE CIVILIZED WORLD A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO AND HELPED MOULD AMERICAN OPINION INTO ENTERING THE WORLD WAR.

STRUCK WITHOUT WARNING BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE THE GREAT BOAT DROWNED 1,198 PERSONS, INCLUDING 124 AMERICANS.

SHE SANK LESS THAN EIGHTEEN MINUTES AFTER TWO TORPEDOES DRILLED HER SIDES OFF THE HEAD OF KINSALE ON THE IRISH COAST, NEAR ST. GEORGE'S CHANNEL.

NO ONE ACT OF THE WORLD WAR, EXCEPT THE VIOLATION OF BELGIUM'S NEUTRALITY, DID SO MUCH TO ALIENATE FROM GERMANY THE SYMPATHY OF A NEUTRAL WORLD.

THE WORN, YELLOWING WAR FILES OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS REVEAL THE HORROR AND INDIGNATION OF EVERY NATION ON THE GLOBE, EXCEPT GERMANY.

THE EFFECT IN AMERICA WAS TREMENDOUS. IT COULD BE READ IN THE HEADLINES OF THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS:

"A DIABOLICAL OUTRAGE"

"SLAUGHTER OF THE NEUTRALS"

"UNQUALIFIED PIRACY"

"PREMEDITATED AND DASTARDY"

"GERMANY MUST HAVE GONE MAD."

COL.HENRY WATTERSON WROTE IN THE EDITORIAL COLUMN OF THE LOUISVILLE COURIER-JOURNAL: "THE NATION OF THE BLACK HAND AND THE BLOODY HEART HAS GOT IN ITS WORK."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT CALLED IT "THE GREATEST ACT OF PIRACY IN HISTORY."

BUT IN GERMANY THERE WAS EXULTATION, TO BE TEMPERED LATER BY THE COURSE OF EVENTS. GRAND ADMIRAL ALFRED VON TIRPITZ RECEIVED HUNDREDS OF TELEGRAMS OF CONGRATULATIONS. CHILDREN DECORATED SCHOOL HOUSES AND WERE GIVEN A HALF HOLIDAY. THE FRANKFURTER ZEITUNG CALLED THE SINKING AN "EXTRAORDINARY SUCCESS."

COMMEMORATIVE POEMS WERE WRITTEN. "THE HYMN OF THE LUSITANIA," SUNG IN MUSIC HALLS THROUGHOUT GERMANY, BROUGHT FEELINGS OF REVULSION IN THIS COUNTRY. THE LAST LINES OF IT READ:

"LET ENGLAND PONDER THE CRIMSON TEXT--

"TORPEDO, STRIKE! HURRAH FOR THE NEXT!"

IN NEW YORK, AT THE FASHIONABLE GERMAN CLUB, AT GERMAN CAFES AND RESTAURANTS "DEUTSCHLAND UEBER ALLES" WAS SUNG AND THE "VICTORY" WAS TOASTED OVER STEINS OF BEER WITH RESOUNDING "HOCHS."

30.24-2079

IN EMOTIONALLY MOVED LONDON, REGISTERING WHO SYMPATHIES AS NEVER HAD BEEN BEFORE. SOON THERE WERE ALARMING RIOTS IN MANY PARTS OF ENGLAND, CANADA, SOUTH AFRICA AND OTHER COUNTRIES. GERMAN SHOPS, RESTAURANTS AND HOTELS WERE WRECKED. THE GERMAN FLAG WAS TRAMPLED UPON. THERE WERE DEMONSTRATIONS, TOO, IN AMERICAN CITIES.

IN ALL NEUTRAL COUNTRIES THE PRESS QUERIED "WHAT WILL AMERICA DO?"

OFFICIAL WASHINGTON WAS STUNNED. PRESIDENT WILSON CANCELLED ENGAGEMENTS AND WALKED ALONE, PONDERING THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION. THERE WERE PRAYERS IN THE CHURCHES ASKING FOR DIVINE GUIDANCE FOR THE PRESIDENT. THERE WERE CLAMORS FOR STERN ACTION, MIXED WITH THE PLEAS OF THE PACIFISTS AND PROPONENTS OF THE DOCTRINE OF "PEACE AT ANY PRICE."

NOTES BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND GERMANY WERE EXCHANGED. LONG MONTHS OF TEDIOUS DIPLOMATIC PROCEDURE FOLLOWED. THE COUNTRY BECAME IMPATIENT. WOODROW WILSON'S

EMARKPQVTM

MAY 5 1940

BECAME IMPATIENT. WOODROW WILSON'S REMARK "THERE IS SUCH A THING AS A MAN BEING TOO PROUD TO FIGHT," FURNISHED FUEL FOR CONTROVERSY HERE AND DERISION ABROAD.

THE CABINET OF THE PRESIDENT WAS SPLIT. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN RESIGNED AS SECRETARY OF STATE. NO CO

MPLETE APOLOGY OR OFFERED NO SATISFACTORY DISAPPROVAL OF THE SINKING, THE WAR FEELING IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY BEGAN TO TAKE TANGIBLE FORM. THE ESTRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS BECAME PRONOUNCED. HISTORIANS AGREE THE DISASTER WAS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN BRINGING THE UNITED STATES INTO THE WAR.

BEFORE THE LUSITANIA WAS SUNK, SHE HAD FIGURED IN AN INCIDENT THAT CREATED A FUROR HERE. WHILE ENROUTE FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL IN FEBRUARY, 1915, THE PRESENCE OF GERMAN SUBMARINES BECAME KNOWN TO HER COMMANDER AND HIS SHIP FLEW THE STARS AND STRIPES FOR 24 HOURS ACROSS THE IRISH SEA.

THE UNITED STATES, IN A NO

30.24-2079

MAY 5 1940

THE CABINET OF THE PRESIDENT WAS SPLIT. WILLIAM JENNINGS BRYAN RESIGNED AS SECRETARY OF STATE.

AS TIME PASSED AND GERMANY MADE NO COMPLETE APOLOGY OR OFFERED NO SATISFACTORY DISAPPROVAL OF THE SINKING, THE WAR FEELING IN MANY SECTIONS OF THE COUNTRY BEGAN TO TAKE TANGIBLE FORM. THE ESTRANGEMENT BETWEEN THE TWO NATIONS BECAME PRONOUNCED. HISTORIANS AGREE THE DISASTER WAS AN IMPORTANT FACTOR IN BRINGING THE UNITED STATES INTO THE WAR.

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THE UNITED STATES, IN A NOTE, REQUESTED GREAT BRITAIN TO REFRAIN FROM USING THE AMERICAN FLAG. ENGLAND, IN A CONCILIATORY REPLY, SAID SUCH USAGE WAS A WELL-ESTABLISHED RUSE DE GUERRE; THAT IT WOULD

NOT MAKE IT A GENERAL PRACTICE AND POINTED OUT THAT DURING THE AMERICAN CIVIL WAR THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT HAD USED THE BRITISH FLAG IN SIMILAR CIRCUMSTANCES.

ON APRIL 22, THE GERMAN EMBASSY AT WASHINGTON PRINTED ADVERTISEMENTS IN LEADING NEWSPAPERS WARNING AMERICANS THAT THEY TRAVELED ON SHIPS FLYING ENEMY FLAGS IN THE WAR ZONES AT THEIR OWN RISK.

(GERMANY, SHORTLY BEFORE, HAD ANNOUNCED HER POLICY OF UNRESTRICTED SUBMARINE WARFARE.)

SECRETARY OF STATE BRYAN TOOK NO OFFICIAL NOTICE OF THE ADVERTISEMENTS ALTHOUGH IT BECAME KNOWN, LATER, THAT HE HAD CONSULTED WITH THE PRESIDENT ABOUT IT.

THE LUSITANIA WAS SCHEDULED TO SAIL FROM NEW YORK ON MAY 1. NOT A SINGLE CANCELLATION WAS MADE IN HER PASSENGER LIST BECAUSE OF THE WARNING. SOME PASSENGERS WENT EVEN AFTER RECEIVING ANONYMOUS TELEGRAMS AND LETTERS ADVISING THEM NOT TO SAIL.

CHARLES KLEIN, THE NOTED PLAYWRIGHT, WHO WAS DROWNED, SAID BEFORE SAILING THAT HE WAS NOT CONCERNED; THAT HE EXPECTED TO SPEND HIS TIME THINKING OF HIS NEW PLAY, "POTASH AND PERLMUTTER IN SOCIETY."

ELBERT HUBBARD, FAMOUS PUBLISHER OF THE PHILISTINE (WHO WAS DROWNED WITH HIS WIFE) JOCULARLY SAID THAT IF THE SHIP WAS TORPEDOED HE WOULD BE ABLE TO DO JUSTICE TO THE KAISER IN HIS MAGAZINE.

SO THE GREAT LINER SAILED, WITH 1968 PASSENGERS AND CREW, TO THE CHEERS OF HUNDREDS AT HER DOCK.

SHE WAS A BIG, GRACEFUL SHIP -- 785-FOOT SISTER OF THE OLD MAURETANIA-- AND HELD THE BLUE RIBBON FOR FAST ATLANTIC CROSSINGS.

WITH HER CARGO, INCLUDING A SHIPMENT OF GOLD, SHE WAS WORTH NEARLY $11,000,000. THE SHIP ALONE WAS INSURED FOR $7,500,000.

HER BOTTOM WAS DOUBLE AND SHE HAD 170 WATER-TIGHT COMPARTMENTS WHICH COULD BE CLOSED AUTOMATICALLY IN A FEW SECONDS. THE PASSENGERS FELT SECURE.

THE WAR CENSORSHIP WAS ON THEN--AS NOW--AND NOTHING WAS HEARD OF HER AFTER SHE LEFT THE HARBOR UNTIL 8 O'CLOCK ON THE MORNING OF MAY 7.

THEN ONE OF THOSE UNTRACEABLE RUMORS FAMILIAR IN NEWSPAPER OFFICES--RUMORS WHICH SEEM TO SPRING UP FROM NOWHERE--BEGAN TO CIRCULATE IN NEW YORK THAT SHE HAD BEEN ATTACKED.

"UNCONFIRMED" REPORTS BEGAN TO SEEP IN. FINALLY, AFTER LONG WAITING, CAME THE OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE TORPEDOING. NO DETAILS. FIRST REPORTS FROM ENGLAND WERE REASSURING AS TO THE LOSS OF LIFE, IF ANY.

AS THE DAY WORE ON, EXCITEMENT MOUNTED AND ANXIETY INCREASED. THEN CAME THE SHOCKING NEWS OF THE HEAVY CASUALTIES. A SHUDDER RAN THROUGH THE NATION.

THERE WAS A PANIC ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. BETHLEHEM STEEL WAS OFF 29 POINTS; OTHER WAR STOCKS TUMBLED. AT CHICAGO, WHEAT DROPPED A CENT A BUSHEL.

HUNDREDS OF WEEPING WOMEN AND GRAVE-FACED MEN BESIEGED THE CUNARD OFFICES IN NEW YORK AND LONDON. NEWSPAPER OFFICES WERE SWAMPED WITH QUERIES AS TO THE FATE OF PASSENGERS. THE STATE DEPARTMENT AT WASHINGTON WAS SIMILARLY DELUGED.

AT THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN NEW YORK AND THROUGHOUT THE SERVICE EDITORS AND REPORTERS WORKED UNDER AN EXTRA STRAIN. ALL KNEW THAT HERBERT S.STONE, MAGAZINE PUBLISHER, SON OF THEIR GENERAL MANAGER, MELVILLE E.STONE, WAS A LUSITANIA PASSENGER.

30.24-2081

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HE PERISHED.

THE LUSITANIA WAS WITHIN SIGHT OF LAND WHEN DISASTER CAME.

IT WAS A BRIGHT, SUNSHINY DAY. THE PASSENGERS HAD JUST FINISHED THEIR MID-DAY MEAL AND WERE PLANNING SHORE PARTIES WHEN THE LOOKOUT SAW THE FIRST TORPEDO.

CAPTAIN WILLIAM T.TURNER, THE COMMANDER ON THE BRIDGE, WATCHED THE FOAM MADE BY THE DEADLY MISSILE AS IT APPROACHED. IT WAS TOO LATE TO DO ANYTHING. THE TORPEDO SHATTERED THE STARBOARD SIDE, FORWARD. IN A FEW SECONDS, ANOTHER TORPEDO STRUCK EXACTLY AMIDSHIPS, NEAR THE BOILERS.

THERE WAS A TERRIFIC EXPLOSION. WATER POURED INTO THE GAPING HOLES THE SHIP STAGGERED AND LISTED. SHE BEGAN TO SETTLE BY THE HEAD. IN A FEW SECONDS, IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE TO STAND ON THE DECKS.

THE CREW STARTED TO LOWER THE LIFE BOATS. THERE WAS A RUSH FOR THEM. SOME BOATS WERE OVERTURNED IN THE LAUNCHING, FOR THE LINER HAD BEEN TRAVELING AT A GOOD SPEED.

IN LESS THAN TWENTY MINUTES, THE PRIDE OF THE BRITISH MERCHANT MARINE HAD DISAPPEARED. THE WATER WAS DOTTED WITH MEN AND WOMEN CLINGING TO ALL SORTS OF WRECKAGE. CAPTAIN TURNER WAS THE LAST TO LEAVE. HE CALMLY WALKED DOWN THE LADDER AS THE SHIP WENT UNDER. HE CLUNG TO A FLOATING CHAIR FOR TWO HOURS UNTIL HE WAS PICKED UP BY RESCUE BOATS.

ACCOUNTS AGREE, GENERALLY, THAT THE PASSENGERS BEHAVED WELL, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS A PANIC IN THE STEERAGE. THERE WERE MANY INCIDENTS OF QUIET BRAVERY IN THAT QUICK RENDEZVOUS WITH DEATH.

ALFRED GWYNNE VANDERBILT, THE AMERICAN MILLIONAIRE, (WHOSE BODY NEVER WAS RECOVERED) TOOK OFF HIS LIFE PRESERVER AND HANDED IT TO AN HYSTERICAL WOMAN. THE LAST THING HE WAS HEARD TO SAY WAS TO A FELLOW PASSENGER:

"LET'S GO BELOW AND SEE IF THERE ARE ANY KIDDIES LEFT."

CHARLES FROHMAN, THE NEW YORK THEATRICAL PRODUCER, LAME AND ILL, STOOD PASSIVELY BY WHILE WOMEN AND CHILDREN WERE BEING THRUST INTO THE LIFE BOATS.

TO A WOMAN, WHO WAS SAVED, HE SAID, CASUALLY;"

"DEATH? WHAT IS DEATH BUT A BEAUTIFUL ADVENTURE?"

HIS BODY WAS BROUGHT BACK TO NEW YORK FOR AN IMPRESSIVE FUNERAL.

RESCUE SHIPS COMBED THE SEAS FOR LIVING AND DEAD. SURVIVORS WERE TAKEN TO QUEENSTOWN, NOW COBH. THERE WERE PATHETIC, HEART-BREAKING SCENES IN THE TEMPORARY MORGUES FOR DAYS AS FRIENDS AND RELATIVES TRIED TO IDENTIFY THE DEAD. MOST TOUCHING OF ALL WERE THE BODIES OF BABIES AND SMALL CHILDREN.

THE SURVIVORS, MANY OF THEM INJURED OR SUFFERING FROM EXPOSURE, WERE CARED FOR BY THE QUEENSTOWN PEOPLE. LATER RELIEF FUNDS WERE RAISED HERE AND ABROAD.

MAY 5 1940

THE DAYS THAT FOLLOWED WERE TAKEN UP BY DIPLOMATIC USAGE. ON MAY 10, THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT CABLED ITS SYMPATHY FOR THE LOSS OF AMERICAN LIVES BUT AT THE SAME BREATH MAINTAINED THE RESPONSIBILITY WAS GREAT BRITAIN'S.

THE LUSITANIA WAS ARMED, SAID THE KAISER'S GOVERNMENT. AMERICANS HAD BEEN WARNED NOT TO TRAVEL ON SHIPS OF BELLIGERENTS IN THE WAR ZONE. THE SHIP HAD CARRIED WAR MATERIAL. THE OWNERS KNEW OF THIS AND THEREFORE THEY MUST BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SAID IT WAS "WHOLLY FALSE" THAT THE BOAT

WAS ARMED. DUDLEY FIELD MALONE, COLLECTOR OF THE PORT OF NEW YORK, SAID HE HAD PERSONALLY INSPECTED THE SHIP BEFORE SAILING AND THAT SHE CARRIED NO GUNS, MOUNTED OR UNMOUNTED.

IT WAS SHOWN, IN SUBSEQUENT INVESTIGATIONS, THAT THE LINER CARRIED 4,200 CASES OF CARTRIDGES FOR SMALL ARMS, NOT ENOUGH TO CAUSE THE TERRIFIC EXPLOSIONS WHICH THE GERMANS CHARGED HAD CAUSED THE SINKING AFTER THE TORPEDO STRUCK.

A COURT OF INQUIRY IN LONDON PLACED THE BLAME ON GERMANY. A CORONER'S JURY CHARGED THE KAISER PERSONALLY WITH "THE CRIME OF WILFUL AND WHOLESALE MURDER."

YEARS LATER THERE WERE DAMAGE SUITS AMOUNTING TO MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. PLANS WERE MADE AT VARIOUS TIMES TO RAISE THE SHIP AND RECOVER ITS CARGO. THEY NEVER MATERIALIZED.

AFTER THE WAR, ADMIRAL VON TIRPITZ, FATHER OF THE GERMAN NAVY, WHO WAS TARGET FOR MUCH CRITICISM, WROTE A PERSONAL NARRATIVE WHICH REFLECTED THE GERMAN VIEW POINT.

HE SAID, IN PART:

MAY 5 1940

"THE LUSITANIA WAS LISTED IN THE ENGLISH NAVY AS AN AUXILIARY CRUISER AND THE ENGLISH REGULATIONS PRESCRIBED THAT SHE SHOULD HAVE ON BOARD, EVEN IN PEACE TIMES, THE NECESSARY ARMS AND MUNITIONS. X X THE COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN SUBMARINE WHICH DID THE SINKING WAS NOT AWARE AT THE MOMENT, WHEN HE HAD TO MAKE HIS DECISION, THAT IT WAS THE LUSITANIA THAT LOOMED UP BEFORE HIM, STILL LESS THAT SHE HAD A LARGE NUMBER OF PASSENGERS ON BOARD.

"HE THEREFORE ACTED SIMPLY IN ACCORDANCE WITH HIS INSTRUCTIONS AND DISPATCHED HIS TORPEDO X X X

"LET US SUPPOSE THAT THE COMMANDER OF THE SUBMARINE WAS, AT THE MOMENT OF FORMING HIS RESOLUTION, ACTUALLY AWARE THAT HE HAD THE LUSITANIA BEFORE HIM; IN THAT CASE HE COULD NOT HAVE AVOIDED THE BITTER REFLECTION THAT THE UNLAWFUL CARGO, IF NOT SUNK, WOULD COST THE LIVES OF 10,000, 20,000 OR PERHAPS EVEN A GREATER NUMBER OF HIS FELLOW COUNTRYMEN.

"I CAN NOT BELIEVE THAT ANY OFFICER OF THE AMERICAN NAVY, FINDING HIMSELF IN SUCH A POSITION, WOULD HAVE REFRAINED FROM MAKING USE OF THE ONLY MEANS AT HIS COMMAND FOR PREVENTING SUCH A HOLOCAUST.

"THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WAS EXPRESSLY WARNED NOT TO TAKE PASSAGE ON THE LUSITANIA. X X X I FOR ONE, MUST CONTINUE TO REGARD THE DEPLORABLE LOSS OF MORE THAN 1,000 HUMAN LIVES AS AN ASTONISHING PROOF OF THE CARELESSNESS OF A PUBLIC X X X AND OF THE FRIVOLITY OF AN ENGLISH SHIPPING CONCERN."

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 5, MOVED APRIL 27)

FD107PES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 5)

THE WAR IS RE-SHUFFLING SOUTH AMERICA'S TRADE MAP (500)

BY HAROLD K.MILKS

MAY 5 1940

(ADVANCE) BUENOS AIRES-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-THE END OF EUROPE'S WAR WILL CALL FOR DRASTIC RE-SHUFFLING OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN TRADE MAP, REGARDLESS OF WHICH SIDE WINS.

ALREADY STATISTICAL REPORTS SHOW SIGNS OF STRONG IMPENDING CHANGES IN ADDITION TO THOSE CAUSED BY GREAT BRITAIN'S WARSHIP BLOCKADE OF GERMANY'S BLOSSOMING BARTER TRADE WITH THIS CONTINENT.

WHO WILL TAKE GERMANY'S SHARE OF THE SALES IN MARKETS OF THE SOUTH AMERICAN REPUBLICS REMAINS UNANSWERED. LIKE THE BELLIGERENTS ABROAD,

30.24-2083

30.24-2083

PARTICIPANTS IN THE ECONOMIC BATTLES ON THIS SIDE OF THE ATLANTIC ARE STILL "CHOOSING UP SIDES."

THE UNITED STATES APPARENTLY HAS AN INSIDE EDGE ON ESSENTIAL IMPORTS TO LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS, INCLUDING ARGENTINA, ON THE BASIS OF STATISTICS FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE WAR PERIOD--SEPTEMBER 1939 THROUGH MARCH 1940.

JAPAN, FORCED TO SEEK NEW MARKETS AND SUPPLIES OF RAW MATERIALS WHEN IT'S AGREEMENT WITH THE UNITED STATES EXPIRED, IS STRONGLY ACTIVE IN PROMOTING TRADE WITH THE SOUTH AMERICAN NATIONS. ALREADY IT HAS ACCOMPLISHED WHAT THE UNITED STATES FAILED TO DO, BY NEGOTIATING A COMMERCIAL AGREEMENT WITH THIS COUNTRY.

A SURVEY OF ARGENTINE TRADE FOR THE FIRST SIX MONTHS OF THE NEW WORLD WAR COMPARED WITH THE SIMILAR PERIOD OF A YEAR EARLIER SHOWS THAT GERMANY, BELGIUM, FRANCE, ITALY, THE NETHERLANDS, THE UNITED KINGDOM, SWEDEN, SWITZERLAND, AND JAPAN SOLD LESS TO THIS COUNTRY SINCE THE WAR BEGAN. DENMARK, NORWAY, AND THE UNITED STATES SOLD MORE.

ONLY GERMANY AND GREAT BRITAIN BOUGHT LESS--THE FORMER BECAUSE BRITISH WARSHIPS DROVE HER SHIPPING HOME OR INTO NEUTRAL PORTS; THE LATTER BECAUSE OF THE TIGHTENING OF HER ECONOMIC BELT TO FINANCE THE WAR.

MAY 5 1940

EVERY OTHER MAJOR CUSTOMER OF THE ARGENTINE BOUGHT MORE, INCLUDING NEIGHBORS OF GERMANY WHICH HAVE COMMON FRONTIERS--AND UNSTOPPABLE TRADE ROUTES--WITH THE NAZIS.

GERMANY'S IMPORTS FROM THE ARGENTINE DROPPED 89.7 PER CENT. BY CONTRAST, BELGIUM BOUGHT 22.8 PER CENT MORE, DENMARK'S PURCHASES WENT UP 138.3 PER CENT, SPAIN GAINED 219.4 PER CENT, ITALY 127.9 PER CENT, NORWAY 143.2 PER CENT, THE NETHERLANDS 44.3 PER CENT, AND SWEDEN 89.5 PER CENT.

LITTLE SWITZERLAND, BORDERING GERMANY ON ONE SIDE AND FRANCE ON THE OTHER, REGISTERED THE MOST PHENOMENAL TRADE FLUCTUATION. ITS ARGENTINE PURCHASES JUMPED 1735.6 PERCENT.

GREAT BRITAIN, DESPITE A SMALL REDUCTION, REMAINS THIS COUNTRY'S BEST CUSTOMER BY A LARGE MARGIN.

SECOND IS THE UNITED STATES, WHICH INCREASED ITS BUYING HERE OVER EIGHTY PER CENT.

GERMAN GOODS WORTH 23,808,000 PESOS (FOUR TO A DOLLAR) TRICKLED INTO ARGENTINA PAST THE BRITISH FLEET AFTER THE WAR BEGAN, MUCH OF IT ON NEUTRAL SHIPS. THOSE IMPORTS WERE 66.1 PER CENT BELOW GERMAN SALES HERE IN THE SIXMMONTH PERIOD OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

GREAT BRITAIN MANAGED TO SELL ONLY 115,485,000 PESOS WORTH OF GOODS, A DROP OF 5.9 PERCENT.

MAY 5 1940

THE WAR GAVE THE UNITED STATES AN OPPORTUNITY TO SUPPLANT BRITAIN AS NO.1 SUPPLIER OF THE ARGENTINE, AND AMERICAN TRADESMEN TOOK ADVANTAGE OF THAT CHANCE TO BOOST SALES TO THIS COUNTRY 42 PER CENT, FROM 100,000,000 PESOS TO 143,045,000 PESOS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED EARLY IN THE WAR ITS INTENTION OF EXTENDING THE ANTI-NAZI CAMPAIGN TO THE SOUTH AMERICAN FRONT BY DESTROYING GERMAN INFLUENCE ON THIS CONTINENT AND DRIVING OUT NAZI-PRODUCED GOODS.

THOSE PLANS HAVE MADE LITTLE IMPRESSION HERE DESPITE IMPORT REGULATIONS HIGHLY FAVORABLE TO THE BRITISH. DELIVERY DELAYS AND A LACK OF SHIPS IN WHICH TO PUSH EXPORTS TO SOUTH AMERICA WERE GIVEN BY

INFORMED SOURCES AS TWO REASONS WHY THE BRITISH ECONOMIC WARFARE REMAINS INEFFECTIVE.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE FOR MAY 5, MOVED APRIL 27)

MQ1126PES

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 5)

A NEW SCIENCE: WAR FORECASTING

ASTRONOMER DISCOVERS MATHEMATICAL FORMULA
WHICH APPLIES TO EUROPE'S WAR

IT GIVES GERMANY A SLIGHT EDGE
IN FIGHTING IN NORWAY (1200)

MAY 5 1940

(EDITOR'S NOTE: OF ALL THE STRANGE THINGS IN EUROPE'S STRANGE WAR, NOTHING IS STRANGER THAN THE FACT THAT A FORMULA TO GOVERN THE FIGHTING SHOULD BE DISCOVERED 3,000 MILES AWAY FROM THE BATTLEFIELD. AT PRINCETON UNIVERSITY IN NEW JERSEY, AN ASTRONOMER, PROF. JOHN Q. STEWART, HAS MADE THIS DISCOVERY BY CHANCE. A GOOD SCIENTIST, HE MAKES NO GREAT CLAIMS FOR ITS ACCURACY. HE MERELY RECORDS HOW IT WORKS AND THE SURPRISING RESULTS IT HAS SHOWN. HIS OWN STORY, WRITTEN AT THE REQUEST OF ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR HOWARD BLAKESLEE, WHO DISCOVERED THE DISCOVERY, FOLLOWS)

BY PROF JOHN Q.STEWART
WRITTEN FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(ADVANCE)..PRINCETON, N.J., MAY 4--I APPLIED A MATHEMATICAL FORMULA TO WAR TODAY AND FOUND THAT GERMANY HAS A SLIGHT EDGE OVER ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN THE FIGHTING IN NORWAY.

THIS FORMULA WAS SUGGESTED BY SIR ISAAC NEWTON'S LAW OF GRAVITY AND I TRIED IT ON THE WAR BECAUSE IT HAD WORKED OUT SUCCESSFULLY ON MORE PEACEFUL TESTS OF COMPETING FORCES.

THE RESULT OF MY FIRST TEST IN RELATION TO THE FIGHTING FRONTS WAS SURPRISING.

IT SHOWED THAT GERMANY'S POWER TO STRIKE BY LAND AND AIR CONSIDERABLY OUTWEIGHED ALLIED POWER IN A DOZEN COUNTRIES.

THOSE COUNTRIES ARE (OR WERE) AUSTRIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, DENMARK, ESTONIA, FINLAND, HUNGARY, LATVIA, LITHUANIA, POLAND, RUSSIA, SWEDEN AND YUGOSLAVIA.

IT SEEMED SIGNIFICANT THAT ALL BUT THREE OF THESE COUNTRIES--HUNGARY, SWEDEN AND YUGOSLAVIA--ALREADY HAD BEEN OVERRUN BY GERMANY OR GERMANY'S SUPPORTER, RUSSIA.

MAY 5 1940

IT SEEMED FURTHER SIGNIFICANT THAT THE REMAINING THREE COUNTRIES WERE ALL UNDER HEAVY PRESSURE FROM THE NAZIS AND WERE THE REPORTED OBJECTS OF HITLER'S NEXT INVASION.

APPLYING THE FORMULA FURTHER, I FOUND:

IT GAVE GERMANY A SLIGHT EDGE OVER THE ALLIES IN BULGARIA, NORWAY AND RUMANIA.

NOW NORWAY HAS BEEN ATTACKED.

WHAT ABOUT ENGLISH AND FRENCH ORBITS OF POWER?

THE NEW MATHEMATICAL FORMULA, WHICH BALANCES POPULATIONS AND DISTANCES, SAYS IT COVERS BELGIUM, EIRE, THE NETHERLANDS, PORTUGAL, SPAIN, ITALY -- IF ITALY IS REGARDED AS A NEUTRAL -- AND ALSO A SMALL ADVANTAGE IN SWITZERLAND.

30.24-2085

30.24-2085

IN ALBANIA, GREECE, AND TURKEY, THE TWO SIDES ARE ABOUT EVEN, AS REGARDS THE IMPACT OF THEIR LAND AND AIR FORCES.

IF ALLIED SEAPOWER ALSO IS CONSIDERED, AS IT MUST BE, THE TOTAL ALLIED POWER IS POTENTIALLY THE SUPERIOR IN ALBANIA, GREECE, AND PERHAPS IN NORWAY AND ROUMANIA.

THE MATHEMATICAL PRINCIPLE ON WHICH MY FORMULA IS BASED IS THAT A COUNTRY'S POWER OF ATTACK OR DEFENSE IS PROPORTIONAL TO ITS POPULATION BUT DECREASES WITH INCREASING DISTANCE TO THE FIELD OF ACTION.

IF THE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM GERMANY IS DIVIDED INTO GERMANY'S POPULATION THE RESULTING QUOTIENT, CALLED THE "POTENTIAL," IS AN INDEX OF GERMAN POWER.

GREAT BRITAIN'S POWER OF ATTACK OR DEFENSE, SIMILARLY, IS COMPUTED BY DIVIDING THE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM LONDON INTO THE POPULATION OF THE UNITED KINGDOM. AND THAT OF FRANCE BY DIVIDING THE DISTANCE IN MILES FROM PARIS INTO THE POPULATION OF FRANCE.

WHEN THE INDICES OBTAINED FOR BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE ADDED AND THEIR SUM COMPARED WITH THE INDEX FOR GERMANY THE RESULTS ARE THOSE OUTLINED ABOVE.

THE NEW FORMULA ADAPTS THE MATHEMATICS WHICH ASTRONOMERS HAVE SUCCESSFULLY USED IN STUDYING THE FORCES BETWEEN PLANETS AND STARS. IT WAS SIR ISAAC NEWTON WHO FOUND THAT THE EARTH'S GRAVITATIONAL ENERGY AT THE MOON LESSENS IN EXACT PROPORTION TO THE INCREASE IN THE MOON'S DISTANCE. FURTHERMORE IF THE EARTH WERE TWICE AS MASSIVE IT WOULD EXERCISE TWICE AS MUCH GRAVITATIONAL ENERGY AT A GIVEN DISTANCE.

MAY 5 1940

IN THIS SENSE THE UNITED KINGDOM AND FRANCE TOGETHER ARE MORE "MASSIVE" THAN GERMANY IN THE RATIO OF ABOUT 5 TO 4, THIS BEING THE RATIO OF THEIR POPULATIONS.

IN THE LONG RUN, IN A DISASTROUS WAR OF ATTRITION, THIS ALLIED SUPERIORITY, PLUS THE ADDITIONAL SUPERIORITY PROVIDED BY THE RESOURCES OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH EMPIRES AND THEIR WORLD COMMUNICATIONS, ALMOST CERTAINLY WOULD PREVAIL. BUT AT THE START GERMANY'S CENTRAL GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION HAS BEEN A GREAT ADVANTAGE, INASMUCH AS IT REDUCES THE DISTANCES ACROSS WHICH GERMAN FORCES OPERATE.

IN THE COMPUTATIONS THE AVERAGE DISTANCE FROM BERLIN TO THE 27 OTHER PRINCIPAL EUROPEAN CAPITALS IS 515 MILES, WHILE FROM LONDON IT IS 635 MILES.

AS GERMANY OCCUPIES ONE COUNTRY AFTER ANOTHER AND HAS TO DETACH GUARDS OVER HOSTILE POPULATIONS GERMAN STRENGTH FOR OTHER ADVENTURES IS SERIOUSLY REDUCED.

FOR SYMPATHIZERS WITH THE ALLIES THERE IS A GRAIN OF COMFORT IN THE NEWS THAT GERMANY HAS ALMOST EXHAUSTED THE LIST OF HER EASY CONQUESTS.

MAY 5 1940

BUT IF RUSSIA AND ITALY ADD THEIR "POTENTIALS" DEFINITELY TO GERMANY'S SIDE THE SCALES IN SEVERAL ADDITIONAL COUNTRIES WILL TIP HEAVILY AGAINST THE ALLIES.

IT MAY SEEM A FAR CRY FROM ASTRONOMICAL TO MILITARY MATTERS, BUT THE IDEA THAT MILITARY POWER DECREASES IN PROPORTION TO INCREASED DISTANCE HAS FOUND INDIRECT VERIFICATION IN AN INSTANCE OF PEACEFUL RIVALRY.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY AND PRINCETON UNIVERSITY SINCE BEFORE THE REVOLUTIONARY WAR HAVE BEEN COMPETING WITH EACH OTHER AND WITH OTHER

LONG-ESTABLISHED COLLEGES FOR STUDENTS.

A STUDY, IN WHICH PHILIP WILLKIE, A PRINCETON SENIOR, SON OF WENDELL L.WILLKIE ASSISTED ME, WAS MADE OF THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF HARVARD ALUMNI AND PRINCETON ALUMNI.

THIS STUDY VERIFIED THE PRINCIPLE THAT IN A STABILIZED COMPETITIVE SITUATION THE EFFECTIVENESS OF A COMPETITOR IS INVERSELY PROPORTIONAL TO HIS DISTANCE FROM A PROSPECTIVE CUSTOMER.

THE NUMBER OF PRINCETON ALUMNI, RESIDENT IN A GIVEN STATE, PER MILLION OF THE GENERAL POPULATION, TURNED OUT TO BE 36500 DIVIDED BY PRINCETON'S DISTANCE IN MILES. THE NUMBER OF HARVARD ALUMNI, PER MILLION OF THE GENERAL POPULATION, WAS 144000 DIVIDED BY CAMBRIDGE'S DISTANCE IN MILES.

HARVARD LISTS 3.1 TIMES AS MANY ALUMNI AS PRINCETON IN THE WHOLE UNITED STATES, BUT IN AREAS CLOSE TO PRINCETON THERE RESIDE MORE PRINCETON ALUMNI THAN HARVARD ALUMNI. THIS IS AN ILLUSTRATION OF THE INFLUENCE OF THE "DISTANCE FACTOR," WHICH ACCORDINGLY IS OBJECTIVELY ESTABLISHED IN THIS SPECIAL CASE.

I BELIEVE FURTHER TESTS WILL SHOW THE SAME TYPE OF FORMULA APPLYING IN OTHER COMPETITIVE SITUATIONS. IT AFFORDS A SUGGESTIVE METHOD OF STUDYING THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF BUSINESS CUSTOMERS IN AMERICA--OR VICTIMS OF DICTATORSHIPS IN EUROPE.

MAY 5 1940

AS APPLIED TO EUROPEAN MILITARY COMPETITION IT SOMEWHAT OVERSIMPLIFIES THOSE COMPLEX ENMITIES.

THE "DISTANCE FACTOR," WITHOUT A DEFINITE MATHEMATICAL FORMULA, HAS BEEN RECOGNIZED BY MILITARY MEN, EVEN IF NOT BY DIPLOMATS, LONG BEFORE THE CONFEDERATE LIEUTENANT-GENERAL, N.B.FORREST, RECOMMENDED "GIT THAR FUSTEST WITH THE MOSTEST MEN."

IN COMPUTATIONS FOR THE FORMULA LAND DISTANCES WERE COUNTED AS EQUIVALENT TO EQUAL

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EQUIVALENT TO EQUAL WATER DISTANCES, AND DISTANCES OVER HOSTILE TERRITORY AS EQUIVALENT TO THE SAME DISTANCES OVER FRIENDLY TERRITORY. NEITHER PROCEDURE CAN BE EXACT. THE DEFENSIVE POWER OF THE ARMIES OF INVADED SMALL NEUTRAL COUNTRIES HAS NOWHERE BEEN TAKEN INTO CONSIDERATION. RECENT EXPERIENCE HAS SHOWN THAT IT IS USUALLY, BUT NOT ALWAYS, NEGLIGIBLE. FURTHERMORE, THE EXPEDIENT OF MEASURING DISTANCES BETWEEN CAPITALS (THE METHOD USED) IS AN APPROXIMATION.

A REFINED REVISION WOULD THEREFORE RESULT IN SOME MODIFICATIONS. IN PARTICULAR, GERMANY PROBABLY IS NOT AS WEAK IN THE NETHERLANDS AND IN BELGIUM AS MY PRESENT INDEX INDICATES.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE FOR MAY 5, MOVED APRIL 27)

FD1150PES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(UNDATED ADVANCE) THE RELATIVE ATTACKING STRENGTH OF GERMANY AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIANCE IN THE VARIOUS COUNTRIES OF EUROPE ARE LISTED BELOW AS DETERMINED BY THE MATHEMATICAL FORMULA DEVISED BY PROF. JOHN Q.STEWART, PRINCETON UNIVERSITY ASTRONOMER.

THE INDICES IN EACH CASE ARE OBTAINED BY DIVIDING THE POPULATION OF THE ATTACKING NATION (IN MILLIONS) BY THE DISTANCE BETWEEN THE CAPITAL OF THAT NATION AND THE CAPITAL OF THE ATTACKED NATION.

THE COLUMN HEADED "ALLIES" REPRESENTS THE SUM OF THE INDICES OF ENGLAND AND FRANCE.

30.24-2087

30.24-2087

	ALLIES	GERMANY
ALBANIA	.08	.08
AUSTRIA	.12	.20
BELGIUM	.48	.17
BULGARIA	.07	.08
CZECHO-SLOVAKIA	.16	.38
DENMARK	.14	.33
EIRE	.25	.09
ESTONIA	.08	.12
FINLAND	.08	.10
FRANCE	---	.12
GERMANY	.16	---
GREECE	.06	.06
HUNGARY	.10	.16
ITALY	.11	.08
LATVIA	.08	.13
LITHUANIA	.09	.15
NETHERLANDS	.35	.20
NORWAY	.12	.14
POLAND	.10	.21
PORTUGAL	.09	.05
ROUMANIA	.07	.08
RUSSIA	.05	.07
SPAIN	.12	.06
SWEDEN	.10	.14
SWITZERLAND	.15	.13

MAY 5 1940

TURKEY IN EUROPE	.06	.06
UNITED KINGDOM	---	.12
YUGOSLAVIA	.09	.11

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE FOR MAY 5, MOVED APRIL 27)

FD1222AES

BERLIN CLAIMS HIT ON ANOTHER BATTLESHIP

Air Force Reports Attack On British Naval Unit Off Narvik

MAY 6 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Monday, May 6—The German air force yesterday attacked a British naval unit off Narvik, Norway's Arctic port, and scored a direct hit on an English battleship, reliable German sources asserted.

Heavy smoke rising from the warship showed the effect of the bomb, it was reported.

British troops at Narvik also were subjected to the force of the German airmen, Germans said, and bombs dropped on an enemy encampment in that region exploded a munitions dump.

The German high command's communique of Sunday repeated its assertion that a British battleship and a heavy cruiser were sunk by German flyers Friday off Namsos.

Nazi Stick To Claims

Authorized German sources last night stuck to that claim of success for their air force, despite flat denials by the British.

Other sinkings announced by the command included a large British transport off Namsos Friday, two enemy merchantment Saturday and a Polish destroyer off Narvik Saturday.

Detachments of British and French troops, apparently left behind in the Allied withdrawal from Namsos, are hurrying northward in what may be an attempt to launch an attack on Narvik from the south, DNB reported yesterday.

The movement of the Allied troops, the news agency said, was discovered in scouting operations while the main force of the German army of occupation pushed its hold on Norway as far as the railheads of Namsos and Grong, north of Trondheim, and continued "mopping-up" action in central and southern Norway.

Detachments Cut Off

DNB asserted the British and French detachments had been cut off from the main expeditionary force by German aerial attacks on the embarkation operations at Namsos last Wednesday and Thursday.

German military quarters speculated whether the British and French would attempt to reach Narvik, the ore port north of the Arctic Circle where a German garrison is holding out against Allied attacks supported by planes, warships and artillery.

To do so, these isolated Allied troops would have to make their way through more than 300 miles of the most mountainous, difficult terrain in Norway. A single highway runs north as far as Bodo, on the coast. But there is no road for the one hundred miles from there to Narvik, and the intervening country is dotted with mountains and rendered even more difficult to negotiate by numerous deep-running fjords, streams and lakes.

Attacks Repulsed

At Narvik itself, the high command announced, repeated attacks by "strong enemy forces supported by flyers" on German "security units" north of the town "were repulsed by cooperative action of our own land forces and airmen."

German troops moving north from Steinkjer, above Trondheim, marched into Namsos and Grong, where the Norwegian commander of the area surrendered unconditionally, its communique said.

"Mopping up" of scattered Norwegian units still offering resistance were reported chiefly in the Trysil area east of Lillehammer and around Roros, southeast of Trondheim.

At the same time the high command set the figure for Allied merchant shipping losses through mines and U-boats at close to 2,300,000 tons for the eight months of the war.

MAY 6 1940

Slackening Indicated

These figures indicated a slackening in the tempo of German attacks in the last two months. Official figures at the close of the six-month war period placed the loss in Allied shipping and neutral shipping destined for the Allies at 1,904,913 gross tons.

On the basis of these figures, the monthly average for the first six months was 317,485 tons; for the first eight months, 287,500 tons.

The army communique emphasized the activity of German submarines during April in the Norwegian campaign, implying that this might account in part for the drop.

Lesson To British Seen

Citing the importance of the eight months' total of 2,300,000 tons of shipping sunk, military experts commented that "such tonnage is a grievous loss for British shipping, especially since any new building is hampered seriously because shipyards are overburdened with repair work for the British Admiralty."

In the eyes of the well-informed *Dienst aus Deutschland*, the successes claimed by the German air force against the British fleet during the campaign in the North apparently have caused the British to draw the proper lesson in the Mediterranean.

This commentary said the impression prevails in Government circles that the shifting of the British fleet from Malta to Alexandria "is nothing but a preventive flight which should give the British fleet greater security against obviously feared eventualities," mean-

ing possible Italian entry into the war.

In this connection semi-official sources made plain that Germany is ready to act against what they charge are Allied efforts to spread the war by seeking "another Norway."

"England is lurking everywhere but Germany is remaining vigilant," said the *Deutsche Diplomatisch-Politische Korrespondenz.*

BRITAIN DENIES AIR BOMB SANK BATTLESHIP

Admiralty Brands Nazi Claim Of Namsos Victory As "Untrue"

Dr. Koht, From London, Tells Norwegians Not To Lose Patience

MAY 6 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 5—Great Britain tonight officially denied Germany's claim that Nazi warplanes had sunk a 30,000-ton British battleship and a heavy cruiser in concentrated air attacks off the Norwegian coast.

The Admiralty broke its silence of more than a day since Germany jubilantly announced that her aircraft had sunk or badly damaged nine British warships and transports off the Norwegian ports of Namsos and Narvik last Friday.

"The German claim to have sunk a British battleship and a cruiser of the York class in the operations off Namsos is untrue," said the Admiralty communique.

Other Claims Ignored

It made no reference to the other triumphs officially reported by the Nazis, but well-informed British sources last night had described the German claims as "of the fantastic character to which the public is fast becoming accustomed."

A message to the Norwegian people not to lose "patience" and counseling them to put their trust in the Allies was broadcast from London by Dr. Halvdan Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister, who last month defied Germany's demand that Norway submit to the Nazi occupation and then fled with his King and Government before the gray-clad Nazi warriors.

Dr. Koht arrived in London today with the Norwegian Defense Minister, Col. Birger Ljungberg. They came to a Scottish port on a British warship for conferences with Allied leaders.

Promised Full Aid

The Foreign Minister said in the broadcast after the conferences that the Allies had promised Norway "full aid" and that it was a point of honor for them to fulfill that promise.

"We must trust in them and on our side we must not lose patience," he said.

"We, on our side must not give up the struggle."

In such an event, he added, there could be no hope that Germany would restore Norway's independence after the war. He mentioned Austria, Czecho-Slovakia and Poland in this connection.

Telling some of his own experiences, Dr. Koht said:

"I have seen German bombs rain over defenseless Norwegian homes, seen trembling women and crying children run into the forests or huddle in cold, dark cellars in order to get away fro mthe German weapon of murder."

The Germans are doing to Norway, he asserted, the things they have not dared to do to England and France.

Attacked "In Savage Way"

"That part of Norway which was not subdued in the first bout," he said, "is being attacked in a merciless, savage way. . . . The Germans have found an opponent that they think can be scared into submission."

Instead, the Norwegians' will to fight has been awakened, Dr. Koht said, "and in the end they will sweep the enemy out of the country."

Dr. Koht revealed that besides the British and French help, the "Polish Government has sent us 4,000 men."

He said the Germans were harrying the unconquered portions of Norway "with violence such as was only heard of with horror in the pagan days among the Huns and vandals," and called on his countrymen to cry: "No Norwegian shall be a slave."

Dr. Koht told the Norwegians that he would go to Paris and thence back to Norway, where King Haakon VII and his fleeing Government are in hiding from the Germans.

Briton With Them

With the two Norwegian Ministers was the British Minister to Norway, Sir Cecil Dormer, who had been with the Norwegian regime since it fled Oslo a jump ahead of the Germans at the start of the Nazi invasion April 9.

Meanwhile, strong demands for a "grand inquest" in Parliament on the Government's conduct of the Norwegian campaign were heard throughout gloomy Great Britain.

Press criticism of the British Government's handling of the Norwegian campaign which saw the Allies abandon southern and central Norway to the Nazis presaged a torrid meeting of Parliament Tuesday for a two-day debate.

But in the midst of the editorial and oratorical furore, the Admiralty and Air Ministry remained silent on the war and a War Office communique said only:

"There is nothing of importance to report from Narvik where operations are continuing. There has been slight enemy air activity in this area."

Concerned Over Reverse

The average Briton appeared more concerned over the strategic reverse in Norway and the potentialities of German domination there than any danger in the Mediterranean, where the Allies concentrated naval strength last week.

Norway is a good deal nearer Britain than the Mediterranean, and the traditional British confidence in the might of the royal navy prompted the belief of the man in the street that the British-French naval forces were capable of handling any development in the Mediterranean.

Some political circles professed to see indications of a swing to the Chamberlain Government's favor in the coming debate.

They argued that the fact that the Cabinet apparently is united on the Norwegian policy would blunt the weapons of critics hoping to score against the Prime Minister on the grounds that the Trondheim sector would have been saved if Chamberlain had not restrained Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty.

It was said also that the prospect of Churchill, generally the Cabinet's most popular Minister, heading a new Cabinet or even a new war policy was receding.

Neutral arguments that Britain would let down other neutrals who rely on her after trouble has started are "strongly resented" by Parliament members and might rally the House of Commons to support the Government, it was said.

That resentment, coupled with hitherto undisclosed details of the government's difficulties, probably would persuade the Commons to "let the government off with a warning," British sources asserted.

A warning that the British were "fighting with their backs to the wall for their very existence" was sounded by John Jagger, Laborite member of Parliament and president of the influential Distributive Workers Union. Addressing the annual union meeting Jagger branded pacifist talk "treason," and said any proposition for immediate peace should be defeated overwhelmingly.

"Either the military power of Fascism must be broken or we shall be broken by it," Jagger declared.

ADD LONDON..
IN HAS BROADCAST, DR. KOHT SAID THAT BESIDES THE BRITISH AND FRENCH HELP, THE "POLISH GOVERNMENT HAS SENT US 4,000 MEN."
THE FOREIGN MINISTER SAID THE GERMANS WERE HARRYING THE UNCONQUERED PORTIONS OF NORWAY "WITH VIOLENCE SUCH AS WAS ONLY HEARD OF WITH HORROR IN PAGAN DAYS AMONG THE HUNS AND VANDALS" AND CALLED ON HIS COUNTRYMEN TO CRY "NO NORWEGIAN SHALL BE A SLAVE." ---

Berlin Unmoved by Denial

BERLIN, May 5 (AP)—In the face of Britain's official denial, authoritative sources here declared tonight that a British battleship was sunk off Namsos by dive bombers Friday and that the High Command statement in that respect would not be changed.

At the same time it was learned that the Germans had planned yesterday to have one of the pilots participating in the attack on the battleship describe the event to a press conference, but that attack group was called on "another mission," the nature of which was not disclosed.

It was said there was still a possibility that one of the pilots might appear before the foreign press to describe the attack.

The Day's War Communiques

German

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 5—Following is the text of today's German High Command communiqué:

Strong enemy forces, supported by fliers, repeatedly attacked our security units north of Narvik. They were repulsed by cooperative action of our own land forces and airmen.

Our troops are advancing from Steinkjer, above Trondheim, in a northerly direction. Namsos and Grong have been taken. The command was successfully continued during April.

Figures on enemy shipping tonnage sunk, as well as those on neutral merchant ship tonnage available to the enemy, have risen above two millions (of tons), and are now running on 2,300,000 tons.

In connection with this, consideration must be given to the fact that merchant ship losses partially accreditable to mines, and only acknowledged if established from German or neutral sources, cannot be hidden any longer.

It also may be assumed that because of German naval measures enemy losses in the merchant war are higher than previously announced.

Coastal defense in occupied sections of Norway have been strengthened by the emplacement of further light, medium and heavy coastal batteries.

On the Western Front, no special events.

British

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 5—An Admiralty communiqué tonight said:

The German claim to have sunk a British battleship and a cruiser of the York class in the operations off Namsos is untrue.

French

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, May 5—French General Headquarters issued the following communiqués today:

No. 289 (morning): Activity of the contact units.

No. 290 (evening): During last night, in the region of the Saar, the enemy, supported by heavy artillery fire, attacked three of our outposts in force.

These outposts, although surrounded, resisted vigorously until our counter-attack led by light units drove the enemy away.

ASSAULT MADE BEHIND HEAVY ARTILLERY FIRE

Three Advance Posts Surrounded, But Defenders Hold Off Foe

Light Scouting Units Then Come Up And Clear Section Of Enemy

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 5—The French high command reported tonight that German troops attacking in increasing force on the Western front were driven off by a spirited counter-attack after the Nazis had succeeded momentarily in penetrating the line of French advance posts.

The German stab early this morning at French positions in the wooded valleys where the Saar river bends into France was the second Nazi attack in force within twenty-four hours at the central sector of the one hundred-mile front between the Moselle and the Rhine.

The field-gray-clad Germans attacked behind what the French communique described as "heavy artillery fire."

The fact that they were able to break through the gaps between the French advance posts and surround three of them indicated the attack was considerably more concentrated than that of the morning before, when two companies of Germans were forced back by the crossed fire of French machine guns and automatic rifles.

Small sections of French troops, pinned within the advance posts by the encircling Germans, kept up a steady stream of fire until the French counter-attack could be organized from the resistance line to the rear.

This attack, led by light scouting units trained to come to close grips with the enemy, drove off the Nazis, the official communique reported.

Tonight's communique declared the Germans encircled three French outposts before they were driven off by a counter-attack.

It said:

"During last night, in the region of the Saar, the enemy, supported by heavy artillery fire, attacked three of our outposts in force.

"These outposts, although surrounded, resisted victoriously until our counter-attack led by light units drove the enemy away."

The brief morning communique merely said: "Activity of the contact units."

The first engagement, which was fought before dawn yesterday and was announced in last night's communique, was described at the War Ministry today as an important test showing the solidity of the French positions. There still is no sign of an immediate general offensive, however.

30.24-2089

Two German companies, totaling more than 600 men, were said to have suffered heavy losses in the vain effort to crack the French line along the edge of the woods on the Blies river. The outposts in that sector cover the approach to the Maginot Line in the central Saar region.

The Germans opened with heavy artillery preparation and then sent the two companies over.

French artillery and machine-gun cross fire were reported to have stopped the Germans before they could reach the French line.

French scouts later said they found abandoned arms and blood-stained uniforms, indicating the Germans fell back in disorder with many losses. The German dead and wounded had been removed under cover of darkness, however, and there was no estimate of casualties.

Biggest R. A. F. War List Names 110 Dead or Lost

Roster Brings Total of Those Believed Killed to 1,032

LONDON, May 5 (AP).—The Royal Air Force's largest casualty list of the war added today 110 names to its toll of dead and missing. It named twenty men killed in action, twenty-six killed in active service, twelve who died in active service and fifty-two missing.

The new list brought the totals since the outbreak of war to 238 killed in action, twenty-eight dead of wounds suffered in action, 118 missing and believed killed, 436 killed on active service, 212 who died on active service and seventy-one who were wounded on active service.

Other totals thus far are thirty-nine wounded in action, nine missing and believed to be prisoners, eight known captured and 208 others missing.

Fall of Hegra Reported After 2-Week Nazi Siege

Berlin Announces Surrender of 175 Norse Die-Hards

BERLIN, May 5 (AP).—Surrender today of a "die-hard" group of Norwegian soldiers in the rock-ribbed fortress of Hegra, twenty miles east of Trondheim, was announced today by D. N. B., the German official news agency.

Surrounded by German mountain troops, a force of fifteen officers and 160 men in the fortress capitulated, the news agency said.

Hegra Held Out Over Two Weeks

Hegra fortress, guarding the railroad to the Swedish border from Trondheim, had been under German pressure for more than two weeks.

As long ago as April 22 the Germans were reported attacking from two sides, but the Norwegians, favored by the difficult terrain, were able to withstand them. With the withdrawal of Allied forces from Aandalsnes and Namsos, south and north of Trondheim, the Hegra garrison lost hope of being relieved.

Germans to Let Norse Captives Stay at Home

Plan to Intern Them in Reich Dropped; Almost All of Soldiers Are Prisoners

OSLO, May 5 (AP).—German military authorities have agreed to let all Norwegian prisoners of war remain in their homeland, it was announced today. Original plans were for the captives to be interned in Germany. As a result of negotiations with the Norwegian Administrative Council, however, they will be treated as though they were serving their normal military training period in the Norwegian Army, it was said.

Negotiations are under way for the release of farmers and prisoners less than sixteen or more than sixty years old. Civilians who were imprisoned before the Nazis took control of the occupied area of Norway already have been freed.

Except for 5,000 Norwegian soldiers interned in Sweden and one division, virtually all of Norway's mobilized army has been captured. The exact number, however, has not been divulged. (The main Norwegian force still fighting apparently is in the Narvik region, in the far north.)

The Administrative Council, which controls all of the German-occupied zone, has named a committee to prepare for extended trade with Germany.

Norway's internal economic life has remained fairly stable. Inflation, which was feared when the occupation began, generally is believed by Norwegians to have been averted.

Wages have fallen an average of 25 per cent, but there has been no rise in unemployment and strict regulations have prevented an increase in the cost of living, including rents. A decree now forbids any industry to close down without the Administrative Council's consent.

British Again Raid Oslo Airport

OSLO, May 5 (AP).—British bombers raided the Oslo airport Saturday night for the sixth time within a week. There was no report on the result.

British Test 70,000 in A. R. P.

LONDON, May 5 (AP).—A reminder of the necessity of preparation for air attacks was given today in a test mobilization of 70,000 Air Raid Precautions workers in six counties of the Midland region of England, centering at Nottingham. A mock "blitzkrieg" on the industriay center was staged—and it was calculated that eighty high explosive bombs would have caused 323 deaths.

FRENCH-SOVIET SPY PLOT FOUND IN HUNGARY

200 Arrests Made On Information Supplied By German Gestapo

Disclosure Coincides With Reports Of Nazi Military Activity In Slovakia

[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, May 5 — A huge spy and propaganda organization, said to have been working both for France and Russia in former Czecho-Slovak regions annexed by Hungary, was smashed by Hungarian authorities last week, it was disclosed today.

Almost 200 persons were arrested at Kassa, Ungvar and Munkacs.

The German Gestapo furnished Hungary with information leading to the arrests, it was reported, and one of those arrested proved to be a German secret police agent who wormed his way into the conspiracy to betray it.

Nazis Action In Slovakia

The spy disclosure coincided with reliable reports of unusual German military activity in Slovakia, a German protectorate established over a former part of Czecho-Slovakia, and of Russian troop reinforcements in former Poland along the frontier of Ruthenia, the Hungarian part of former Czecho-Slovakia.

According to diplomatic information from Slovakia, the Germans are stringing extra telephone lines and moving large shipments of munitions and other supplies eastward.

The Russians were reported to have moved troops from Finland to the Ruthenian frontier, and were said now to have from six to eight (from more than 100,000 to nearly 150,000 men) motorized divisions there.

The spy hunt also coincided with new expressions of ill feeling between Hungary and Slovakia. Foreign Minister Count Csaky on April 30 warned that the Hungarian minority in Slovakia was being mistreated, and that Hungarian patience was about at an end. He hinted that should Hungary see fit to act against Slovakia, German friendship for Hungary would prove stronger than her concern for Slovakia.

Slovak planes Saturday dropped pamphlets over Kassa, reading, "Slovaks! The day of liberation is near! Get ready! Hitler with us! The glorious Slovak army will deliver you from the Magyar (Hungarian) yoke."

A Hungarian broadcast today reiterated Count Csaky's warning to the Slovaks.

Some See Berlin-Moscow Split

The spy arrests were seen by some observers as a new indication of mutual distrust between Berlin and Moscow, but the situation in the entire region appeared so muddled that any precise interpretation of events seemed impossible.

Some of those arrested had plans of the Arpad defense line, which Hungary recently built along her Ruthenian frontier facing Russia in Poland. Should the Russians smash this line, they could advance through the Carpathians, the natural barrier to Russian expansion along the Danube.

Others possessed Communist pamphlets for distribution in Hungary and Ruthenia.

The Moscow radio recently has been making pan-Slav appeals to the Ruthenians. Hungarian counter-measures have included the distribution of free herrings to the Ruthenians for their Orthodox Easter last week, and wholesale arrests of merchants charged with profiteering to keep prices down.

Russians Say England Plans Near East War

See 'Purse' Policy in Lining Up Allies for 'New Base of Attack and Also for Oil'

MOSCOW, May 5 (AP).—The newspaper "Red Navy" charged today that British "imperialists in the Near East continued a dangerous game dependent on maximum expansion of the war—a game which may bring serious consequences to its initiators." The newspaper said:

"Events in Scandinavia have not removed the question of the Near East from the program of the day. Notes of alarm more and more frequently are met with in the British press. They indicate some serious worries of British imperialists in the Near East.

"Sweet speeches on defense of minor nations, in the light of recent events in Norway, can hardly deceive anybody. The direct question at present is maintaining British strategic positions in preparation for a new base of attack and also for oil.

"Having strengthened her most important economical positions and taken into her hands the oil resources of Irak and Iran, Persia, Britain would have liked to locate big garrisons of troops there for protection of British strategic positions. But England had to renounce this policy even after the first World War.

"England is strengthening her positions there by concentration of troops in territories of countries under British influence, through a 'purse' policy of granting loans not only to Turkey but also to Irak, Iran and Saudi Arabia and, finally, by bribing small feudal princes."

The authoritative newspaper "Trud" asserted that Norway was the latest victim of British imperialism. "Trud" said:

"The Norwegian government was used as a toy in the hands of the British government. English imperialists are ready to double-cross every one in order to retain maritime superiority."

The newspaper continued that the Allies had wished to drive the Germans from Scandinavia but their card was trumped by the Germans, who were aided by alleged Italian preparations to attack England.

It asserted the loss of Norway doubtless was a serious defeat for Great Britain, which, it said, probably would have to forsake Scapa Flow as her main naval base.

POPE PIUS PRAYS TO PROTECT ITALY

Throng Cheers Talk Of Pontiff Given After Mass At Church In Rome

New Plea For Peace Concludes Celebration In Honor Of St. Catherine

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 5—Cheers rang through the Church of St. Mary-Over-Minerva today as Pope Pius XII concluded a new plea for peace.

A congregation which packed the church gave the Pope a tremendous ovation lasting almost five minutes. There were repeated shouts of "Long live the Pope" and "Long live Italy."

Speaking with great earnestness and emphasis, the Pontiff declared that the time for prayer is now "while whirlwinds unleashed by human passions which overwhelm noble nations in a fearful manner threaten beyond the Alps and Italy's frontiers."

Pope Pius prayed to protect Italy, which he described as "this people and this land beloved by you, saved by the blood of your Apostles and of so many martyrs and consecrated by the work of so many of your vicars."

Speaks After Mass

The Pope's discourse was delivered after he had attended pontifical mass at the Church of St. Mary-Over-Minerva to close a series of celebrations in honor of St. Catherine of Siena.

The service in honor of St. Catherine, whom the Pope has designated along with St. Francis of Assisi, as patron saint of Italy, took place there because her relics are preserved in the church's high altar.

It was the fourth time since his election fourteen months ago that the Pontiff had left the Vatican for a ceremonial trip into Rome.

Motoring through the streets of Rome, the Pope arrived at a Domenican cloister adjoining the church. There he was received by the College of Cardinals and chapters of Domenican and Franciscan friars. They formed a procession which accompanied the Pontiff into the church.

Saint Prevailed On Pope

From a throne erected near the altar, he looked on while Eugene Cardinal Tisserant, who is titular bishop of the church, celebrated a pontifical mass.

The Pope then mounted to the pulpit where he delivered his homily, exalting the glories of the saint who helped pacify the towns of central Italy more than 500 years ago.

St. Catherine, who lived from 1347 to 1380, prevailed on Pope Gregory XI to transfer the papal throne from Avignon back to Rome in 1377.

Gifts Of Statesmanship

Not only were visionary and miraculous powers attributed to her, but she also displayed gifts of statesmanship which helped her to arrange peace between Pope Gregory and the republic of Florence as well as a reconciliation between Pope Urban VI and the Roman republic.

The church where her relics repose takes its name from having been built on the ruins of the temple of Minerva. It is the chief church in Rome of the Domenicans, of which order St. Catherine was a member.

France Bans Parades On Joan of Arc Day

PARIS, May 5 (AP).—The French government and some of the army took time out from the war today to observe a national holiday honoring Joan of Arc.

The holiday is observed annually in honor of Joan of Arc's liberation of Orleans in May, 1429, from the British. Processions of French nationalist parties which usually mark the day were banned this year because of the war.

Yugoslavia Bars Refuge To Nazi 'Convalescents'

By The Associated Press.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 5—The government has rejected a German request to send 10,000 "convalescents" into Yugoslavia, it was learned today, and has countered with an offer to take that many sick children under 10 years of age.

Political circles said officials recalled that in the World War, at a time when the Hungarians were inclined to give up the struggle in 1916, the Germans quartered there thousands of "convalescent" troops who proved to be healthy enough to cause the Hungarians to drop such ideas.

Radio Advice to Quit City Stirs Alarm in Belgrade

But It's Only Part of Lecture on Air-Raid Precautions

BELGRADE, May 5 (AP).—Belgrade verged on a panic for a short time today, following a radio announcement that removal of civilians from the capital had been recommended. The alarm proved false.

A Belgrade radio speaker, in the course of a lecture on air-raid precautions, said the safest procedure, for those who had no reason to remain in the Yugoslav capital and who had relatives in the country, would be to leave now.

This part of the lecture was rebroadcast in Serbian by a British station, and caused widespread alarm. Fears subsided when officials explained the advice was not due to fear of imminent war. The episode was regarded, however, as symptomatic of the country's general nervousness.

In London, the British Broadcasting Corporation said that the broadcast in Serbian was not by the B. B. C. and must have been from other than an English station.]

BELGIAN STAND PLEDGED

Premier Warns Any Invader of Stiff Resistance

CHARLEROI, Belgium, May 5 (AP)—Belgium will not abandon her policy of neutrality and will make it difficult for any invader to cross her territory, Premier Hubert Pierlot declared today in an address before a Christian labor organization.

"Belgium no longer is a battlefield open to all belligerents," he said. "It is a fortified camp defended by an army against all invaders."

Any attack upon this country, he said, would mean a war of position between the two belligerents that would wear out both sides. He added that the Belgian Army would lay down its arms only when peace was assured.

NAZI MINELAYERS ACTIVE

Planes Over English Channel Cause Ostend Shipping Delay

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 5 (AP)—One of two Belgian mail and passenger ships operating between Ostend, Belgium, and Folkestone, England, returned to Ostend today after delay caused by German minelaying planes active over the English Channel.

Another ship in the same service, with twenty-two passengers aboard, anchored between Calais and Gravelines.

Passengers said one of the boats had difficulties on the trip from Folkestone beginning April 30, but that two wooden fishing boats dragged a net carrying an "anti-magnetic engine" to clear a path to Dunkerque, France.

During the night of May 2, they said, German planes traversed the same locality, and French anti-aircraft guns fired for three hours.

'AMERICAN' SPY SENTENCED

Belgian Court Says Man Had No Proof of Nationality

BRUSSELS, Belgium, May 5 (AP)—Arthur Kathner, who said he was born in St. Louis June 29, 1886, has been sentenced by the Brabant provincial military court to fifteen years' imprisonment on a charge of spying for Germany. Two Germans were sentenced to like terms.

Kathner, who was arrested Nov. 29, 1939, was reported to have approached a Belgian who denounced him.

Judge Daliers, who sentenced Kathner, said he had no documents to prove he was an American.

Says Nazi Brass Bands Outfought British Navy

BLACKPOOL, England, May 5 (AP).—Miss Ellen Wilkinson, a Laborite member of Parliament, inquired in an address today "why Germany could take a whole country like Norway with 1,500 men and three brass bands."

She added: "And we sent over the might of the British fleet and had to blow up stores of Rolls-Royce quality at Namsos and leave the Norwegians to fight alone."

The government will have to answer in the House of Commons, she declared, adding that Britons were "perturbedly disturbed" at the way the war was going.

SHIP BRINGS AFRICAN GOLD

Netherland Liner Reaches Boston With $7,000,000 Cargo

BOSTON, May 5 (AP)—Carrying $7,000,000 in gold from Durban, South Africa, to New York, the Netherland liner Poelau Bras arrived today with word that the British liner Queen Mary had sailed from Capetown April 12, supposedly to continue a voyage from New York to Australia.

Crew members said the liner Aquitania left Capetown before the Queen Mary after a stay of several days.

Turks, Egyptians Mass Armies

Cairo, Aided By British Fleet And Soldiers, Boasts It's Ready For Attack

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, Egypt, May 5—Backed by thousands of Allied troops and the largest Allied fleet yet assembled in the European war, Egypt tonight declared her readiness to fight against attack from any quarter and ordered the first country-wide blackout in the history of the land of the Pharaohs.

Egypt's highest defense council began daily sessions as reports were received that Italian warships and thousands of troops were being concentrated in the Dodecanese Islands, about 400 miles northwest of this port across the Mediterranean.

60,000 British Troops There

Allied troops—about 60,000 British soldiers are said by neutrals to be in Egypt alone—stood ready to board transports and their commanders scanned reports that Italy has landed 55,000 soldiers in the Dodecanese Islands.

The Allies are reported rushing naval reinforcements to bolster the huge fleet in Alexandria harbor.

Count Serafino Massozlini, Italian Minister to Egypt, meanwhile told Egypt's Italian colony of 60,000 not to believe that Italy intended to attack any of her neighbors.

He said they could send their children to Italy as usual this year for youth organization exercises without any fears for their safety.

Defense Called Near Perfection

The Count urged the colony, composed mainly of workers, to keep calm and to stay on their jobs.

The Egyptian National Defense Ministry issued instructions for a one-week blackout beginning Tuesday. All public buildings already are under guard.

Egypt's Minister of National Defense, Mohamed Saleh Harb Pasha, in a statement declared Egypt never would be taken by surprise.

"Military preparations for the defense of the country have reached today a maximum point of perfection," he said.

"There is no need of saying we do not want to attack anybody, but we are prepared to repulse any attack no matter from what or where it comes. We are vigilant and ready."

Situation In Near East

On land the Allied situation was reported to shape up like this:

1. Allied officers in Istanbul, Turkey, said in April that the maximum force which could be sent out of Syria, Palestine and Egypt at that time was 200,000 men. However, foreign observers in February had reported that carefully checked figures indicated the British and French troops in the Near East totaled at least 570,000 men.
2. Turkey, which has a mutual-aid pact with the Allies to fight with them in the event the war comes to the Balkans or the Near East, was estimated early in March to have 500,000 men under arms.
3. Egypt has an army of 20,000 men. Also, she is obligated under the treaty of 1936 with Britain to furnish Britain facilities and assistance on Egyptian soil in wartime.

Egypt In State Of Siege

When the European war broke out she broke off diplomatic relations with Germany and since then has been in what officially is known as a state of siege while serving as barracks and storehouse for men and supplies in the Near East.

King Farouk's Government set aside about $32,000,000 for defense in its 1940-41 budget.

Despite the increasing tension, however, Alexandria and the remainder of Egypt remained calm.

Sofia Reports 50,000 Ankara Troops Are Collected On Frontier Of Greece

[By the Associated Press]

Sofia, Bulgaria, May 5—Bulgarian officials said today that at least 50,000 Turkish soldiers are massed on the Turkish-Greek frontier in Europe.

The officials said they were of the opinion the concentrations were "in accordance with British desires, and are connected with England's plans in the Mediterranean."

Agreement Violated, Sofia Says

Bulgarian officials expressed concern that some Turkish troops were close to the frontier in apparent disregard of a mutual agreement not to mass soldiers there.

They said Bulgaria had given Turkey no cause for such an action. Meanwhile, a struggle for Bulgarian support was reported in progress in Sofia between the German economic expert, Dr. Karl Clodius, and the British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen.

Britain Offers Ægean Corridor

The nature of Clodius' representations was not known, but Knatchbull-Hugessen was reported reliably to have brought a proposal embracing a big British loan and a promise of a corridor to the Ægean Sea—long wanted by Bulgaria.

The British plan was reported to involve a combination among Bulgaria Greece and Turkey. Greece, already on close terms with Turkey, apparently would receive concessions in return for ceding an Ægean corridor to Bulgaria.

Political sources in Sofia said the main object of wooing Bulgaria was to open a land route for troops to Rumania should such a necessity arise.

Greece Opens Railroad That Might Aid Allies

Athens, May 5 (AP)—A strategic new railway line, which would give British and French troops an additional route northward if they were landed at Salonika in the event of extension of the war to southeastern Europe, was opened today by King George II and members of the Greek Cabinet.

The new rail line, some thirty miles long, links Saloniki with the upper Struma Valley line running to Sofia, Bulgaria.

Opening of the line coincided with circulation throughout the Balkans of reports, apparently German in origin, that debarkation of British and French troops at Saloniki actually was imminent.

Evidence Of Landing Lacking

There was no indication either in Athens or Saloniki to indicate that the Greek Government expected such a landing. Fishermen returning to the port said they had seen no signs of preparation for such an operation.

However, they did report sighting additional British war vessels on patrol duty in the Ægean Sea, where a number of British ships have been stationed since the start of the war.

With all of the Balkan states anxiously watching developments in the eastern Mediterranean, Greece, like her neighbors, is hoping to preserve her neutrality but at the same time preparing to fight if an enemy should be thrust upon her.

Metaxas Warns Of Danger

Premier John Metaxas has warned his countrymen that the Greek position is dangerous and that they must be ready to battle for their independence. Uneasiness in Greece has increased each time another neutral country fell prey to outside force. It has been allayed with each indication that Italy was not entering the war immediately.

For here Fascist Italy rather than Nazi Germany is the chief bogey, and Greeks watch closely for signs of Premier Mussolini's intentions.

If Mussolini jumps into the war on the side of Germany, it is believed his first thrust will be in the Balkans. Whether he strikes directly at Greece or only at Yugoslavia to the north, such a move is regarded as certain to make Greece a battleground.

IF WAR COMES TO THE BALKANS, ATHENS, MAY 5— AND ITS HARBOR ON THE AEGEAN SEA OFFERS THE MOST DIRECT GATEWAY FOR ENTRANCE OF BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS. GREEKS DENY REPORTS OF A SECRET AGREEMENT TO LET BRITAIN AND FRANCE, BOTH OF WHOM HAVE GUARANTEED HER INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY, USE THE PORT. BUT THERE IS LITTLE DOUBT THAT GREECE WOULD LET THEM ENTER IF THE CONFLICT SPREADS TO THE BALKANS.

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SUCH A WAR ALMOST CERTAINLY WOULD MENACE GREECE AND SHE WOULD HAVE TO RELY ON SUPPORT FROM THE OUTSIDE TO DEFEND HERSELF AGAINST THE MAJOR POWERS.

FROM ITALIAN BASES IN ALBANIA, ACROSS THE NORTHERN GREEK FRONTIER, SALONIKA IS BUT 100 MILES, A HALF HOUR'S FLIGHT FOR BOMBING PLANES. ATHENS, THE CAPITAL, IS ONLY 45 MINUTES BY AIR FROM THE REINFORCED ITALIAN BASES IN THE DODECANESE ISLANDS ON THE TURKISH SIDE OF THE AEGEAN. PLANES FROM THE ITALIAN MAINLAND COULD REACH EITHER CITY IN A LITTLE OVER AN HOUR.

GREECE HAS 700 MILES OF LAND FRONTIERS TO DEFEND AND 8,000 MILES OF SEA FRONTIERS, IF ONE INCLUDES ALL OF THE GREEK ISLANDS.

TO GUARD THESE SHE HAS AN ARMY, NOW VIRTUALLY ON A WAR-TIME SCALE, OF ABOUT 100,000 MEN. THEY ARE NOT VERY WELL EQUIPPED, NOR DO MOST MILITARY OBSERVERS REGARD THE DESCENDANTS OF THE HEROES OF MARATHON AS THE BEST SOLDIERS IN MODERN WARFARE.

SHE HAS A NAVY OF 5,000 MEN. ITS BIGGEST SHIPS ARE TWO CRUISERS, BOTH OF WHICH ANTE-DATE THE LAST WAR AND ONE OF WHICH FORMERLY BELONGED TO THE CHINESE NAVY. SHE ALSO HAS 12 DESTROYERS AND SIX SUBMARINES, SOME OF THEM NEW.

GREECE HAS ABOUT 125 WARPLANES.

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SHE ALSO HAS NEW FORTIFICATIONS--THE "METAXAS LINE" ALONG THE ALBANIAN BORDER, CONSTRUCTION OF WHICH WAS STARTED AFTER THE ITALIANS MOVED INTO ALBANIA IN APRIL, 1939.

IN RECENT YEARS SHE HAS BUILT UP HER OWN ARMAMENTS INDUSTRIES AND NOW IS SUPPLYING TURKEY AND OTHER COUNTRIES WITH SOME KINDS OF MUNITIONS.

SHE IS ON EXCELLENT TERMS WITH YUGOSLAVIA ON HER NORTH AND TURKEY, NON-BELLIGERENT ALLY OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE, ON HER EAST. SHE FEELS SHE CAN TRUST THEM TO HELP HER IF TROUBLE COMES.

HER OTHER NEIGHBOR, BULGARIA, HAS CLAIMS ON MACEDONIA, THE PROVINCE LYING BETWEEN THE BULGARIAN BORDER AND THE NORTHERN SHORE OF THE AEGEAN. BUT RECENT GREEK-BULGARIAN RELATIONS HAVE NOT BEEN BAD.

GREEK FOREIGN TRADE HAS BEEN UPSET BADLY BY THE WAR, BUT HER MERCHANT MARINE OF ALMOST 2,000,000 TONS HAS MADE MORE MONEY THAN EVER. FRANCE AND BRITAIN HAVE AIDED HER BY TAKING SOME OF THE PRODUCTS SHE FORMERLY SOLD TO GERMANY.

GREECE IS FOLLOWING A STRICT REGIME TO CONSERVE HER RESOURCES FOR THE EVENTUALITY OF WAR. AMONG OTHER MEASURES, THERE ARE FOUR MEATLESS DAYS A WEEK.

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BY CHARLES H.GUPTILL

ROME, MAY 5-(AP)-GIOVANNI ANSALDO, EDITOR OF FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO'S NEWSPAPER IL TELEGRAFO, REPEATED HIS FORECAST TODAY THAT GERMANY WOULD INVADE ENGLAND IN HIS WEEKLY RADIO BROADCAST TO THE ITALIAN ARMED FORCES.

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ANSALDO HAD MADE A SIMILAR PREDICTION IN IL TELEGRAFO YESTERDAY.

"EVERYTHING CAUSES ONE TO PRESUME THAT THIS WAR VERY SOON WILL SEE A GREAT EFFORT ON THE PART OF GERMANY TO INVADE ENGLAND IN FORCE," ANSALDO SAID.

"NEVER WERE CONDITIONS IN WHICH THE PRESENT WAR IS BEING CONDUCTED MORE FAVORABLE TO THE ATTACKERS, NEVER WERE TECHNICAL RESOURCES AVAILABLE TO THE ENEMY ON THE CONTINENT SO FAVORABLE.

"THE BLOW PLANNED BY NAPOLEON CERTAINLY WILL BE ATTEMPTED AGAIN."

IN HIS SPEECH ANSALDO MADE NO REFERENCE TO FUTURE ITALIAN POLICY OTHER THAN THE STATEMENT THAT "ITALY MUST EMERGE FROM THIS GREAT CRISIS WITH A SETTLEMENT OF ITS AGE-OLD PROBLEMS OF INDEPENDENCE AND GREATNESS."

THE FASCIST PRESS CONTINUED TO CHORUS A WARNING TO BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGAINST ATTEMPTING TO EXERT PRESSURE ON ITALY THROUGH THEIR NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

TYPICAL OF THESE STATEMENTS WAS ONE BY IL MESSAGGERO, WHICH SAID:

"THE ALLIED DECISION DOES NOT DISTURB US. BUT IF IT SHOULD MEAN THE BEGINNING OF OFFENSIVE INTENTIONS, OF WHATEVER SOURCE, THE ITALIAN REACTION WILL BE PROMPT AND EFFECTIVE SO AS TO COMPEL THE DEMOCRACIES TO REGISTER A SECOND AND BURNING DEFEAT."

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ROME, MAY 5-(AP)-REPORTS REACHED ROME TODAY OF AN ANTI-BRITISH DEMONSTRATION IN MILAN LAST FRIDAY IN WHICH MORE THAN 100 STUDENTS TOOK PART.

THE CROWD IS REPORTED TO HAVE GATHERED IN THE BUSIEST SECTION OF THE CITY, SHOUTING ANTI-BRITISH SLOGANS. SOME WERE SAID TO HAVE CHALKED PHRASES HOSTILE TO BRITAIN ON THE WALLS OF BUILDINGS.

ONE OF THESE SAID:

"CHAMBERLAIN, WE HOPE YOU ENJOY YOUR NEXT VACATION IN THE FJORDS OF NORWAY."

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BY THOMAS F.HAWKINS

STOCKHOLM, MAY 5-(AP)-SWEDEN, AWARE THAT WAR ON A NEW FRONT WOULD DIMINISH THE DANGERS OF FURTHER INCURSIONS IN SCANDINAVIA, TONIGHT GAVE THE KEENEST ATTENTION TO REPORTS OF ITALIAN AND ALLIED FLEET MOVEMENTS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA AND, IN EFFECT, SEEMED TO REGARD THE CONFLICT IN NORWAY AS ENDED WITH A GERMAN VICTORY.

MEN CLOSE TO THE GOVERNMENT, FOREIGN OBSERVERS, STOCKHOLM CITIZENS AND THE PRESS VOICED BELIEF THAT A MEDITERRANEAN CONFLICT WOULD GREATLY ENHANCE THE CHANCES OF SWEDEN AND FINLAND FOR CONTINUED PEACE. SWEDES ALSO SAID THE TWO NATIONS OUGHT TO WORK TOGETHER IN PURSUIT OF NEW TRADE AVENUES WHICH WOULD LEAD NATURALLY TO GERMANY AND SOVIET RUSSIA.

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THERE WAS NO SUBSTANTIATION FROM NORWAY OR IN STOCKHOLM OF REPORTS BROADCAST FROM LONDON THAT THE BRITISH WHO ABANDONED CENTRAL NORWAY HAD SURROUNDED GERMAN FORCES IN THE ARCTIC ORE PORT OF NARVIK.

NEWS DISPATCHES HERE TOLD ONLY OF GUERRILLA FIGHTING BY SMALL NORWEGIAN UNITS AGAINST THE GERMANS AROUND RORDS, SOUTHEAST OF THE WEST-COAST NORWEGIAN PORT OF TRONDHEIM, HELD BY THE NAZIS.

(THE BRITISH WAR OFFICE REPORTED OPERATIONS ARE CONTINUING IN THE NARVIK AREA WHILE IN PARIS OFFICIAL FRENCH ADVICES SAID OPERATIONS IN NORTHERN NORWAY ARE PROCEEDING "MOST SATISFACTORILY."

(A FRENCH WAR MINISTRY SPOKESMAN SAID THAT BOTH ALLIED FLEET AND LAND GUNS WERE SHELLING SOME 3,000 REICH TROOPS HOLDING THE NARVIK PORT. THE SPOKESMAN DECLARED THAT GERMAN PLANES ATTEMPTED TO RELIEVE THE GARRISON SATURDAY BY BOMBING NEARBY VILLAGES. HE ADDED THAT THE GERMAN POSITION IN NARVIK IS PRECARIOUS AND AN EARLY SURRENDER WAS FORESEEN.)

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A NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY REPORT BROADCAST IN STOCKHOLM SAID NORWEGIAN DETACHMENTS DEFEATED AND DROVE BACK A GERMAN FORCE AFTER FIGHTING IN THE OSTERDAL (EASTERN VALLEY) SATURDAY, ABOUT 25 MILES SOUTHEAST OF STOREN, WHICH IS 35 MILES SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM. TWO HUNDRED GERMANS WERE REPORTED KILLED.

(DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED THE SURRENDER OF A GROUP OF LAST-DITCH NORWEGIAN SOLDIERS IN THE FORTRESS OF HEGRA, 20 MILES EAST OF TRONDHEIM.)

(A NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY REPORT SAID NORWEGIAN GENERAL HEADQUARTERS HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED IN NORTHERN NORWAY AND THAT MOBILIZATION REMAINED IN FORCE IN NORWAY.)

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KING HAAKON VII AND HIS GOVERNMENT, WHO FLED BEFORE THE GERMANS WHEN THE INVASION BEGAN APRIL 9, ARE BELIEVED TO BE SOMEWHERE IN THE NORTH, POSSIBLY IN THE ARCTIC AREA.

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THE GERMAN AVIATION CORPS CONTINUED ACTIVE. THE NEWSPAPER TIDNINGEN QUOTED NORWEGIAN FLIERS AS PREDICTING A NAZI AIR OFFENSIVE WOULD BE LAUNCHED SOON AGAINST ENGLAND FROM NAZI BASES ESTABLISHED IN NORWAY. THE NORWEGIAN AVIATORS, USING SECOND-CLASS EQUIPMENT, SAID THEY HAD BEEN AWAITING BRITISH PLANES.

NORWEGIAN REFUGEES WHO POURED ACROSS THE FRONTIER EARLY IN THE GERMAN OCCUPATION WERE SAID TO BE RETURNING TO THEIR HOMES.

SOME NORWEGIAN TROOPS INTERNED IN SWEDEN HAVE BEEN EMPLOYED IN FORESTRY WORK AND CIVILIANS ARE BEING GIVEN JOBS IN FORESTS AND ON FARMS WHERE LABOR IS SHORT.

W443PED

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EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER SEVENTH GRAF STOCKHOLM SCANDINAVIAN X X X REPORTED KILLED.

(THE STOCKHOLM RADIO ALSO QUOTED THE NORWEGIAN AGENCY AS REPORTING THE CAPTURE OF ROROS, IN THE OSTERDAL 50 MILES SOUTH OF STOREN, BY THE GERMANS. LAST WEEK THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO HAVE PENETRATED BEYOND ROROS BUT HAD BEEN FORCED TO FALL BACK.

(GERMAN AIRPLANES APPEARED OVER ROROS DURING THE MORNING AND DROPPED SIX OR SEVEN BOMBS ON THE MAIN STREET BUT NO CASUALTIES WERE REPORTED AS MOST OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION HAD FLED. THE TROOPS OCCUPIED THE TOWN DURING THE AFTERNOON.

(DNB, OFFICIAL ETC.

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STOCKHOLM, MAY 5-(AP)-THE GERMANS, CARRYING THEIR AERIAL ATTACK TO THE FAR NORTH OF NORWAY, BOMBED KIRKENES, ON THE ARCTIC COAST NEAR THE FINNISH PETSAMO DISTRICT, SATURDAY MORNING, THE NORWEGIAN NEWS BUREAU REPORTED TODAY.

THE AGENCY SAID FOUR BOMBS WERE DROPPED, BUT LITTLE DAMAGE WAS DONE.

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THE GERMAN AIRMEN ALSO ATTACKED COMMUNITIES NEAR KIRKENES.

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BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, MAY 5-(AP)-AN INTENSIVE WORK OF PREPARATION FOR THE PEACE THAT MUST COME SOONER OR LATER TO EUROPE IS GOING ON IN THE STATE DEPARTMENT, IN OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND IN MANY CITIES THROUGHOUT THE NATION.

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THE MISTAKES OF THE PAST ARE BEING ANALYZED ALONG WITH THE CONDITIONS OF THE PRESENT AND THE POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE TO ENABLE THE UNITED STATES BOTH TO DEFEND HERSELF FROM THE EFFECTS OF THE WAR AND TO PLAY A CONSTRUCTIVE PART IN THE POST-WAR ERA.

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL SET UP A SPECIAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE IN JANUARY TO STUDY THESE PROBLEMS, UNDER THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF UNDERSECRETARY SUMNER WELLES AND THE VICE CHAIRMANSHIP OF HUGH R. WILSON, FORMERLY AMBASSADOR TO GERMANY.

THREE GROUPS HAVE BEEN SET UP BY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE. THE FIRST, UNDER THE DIRECTION OF WELLES, DEALS WITH MATTERS OF GENERAL POLICY. THE SECOND, UNDER R. WALTON MOORE, COUNSELOR OF THE DEPARTMENT, DEALS WITH THE LIMITATION OF ARMAMENTS. THE THIRD, UNDER LEO PASVOLSKY, SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO THE SECRETARY OF STATE, DEALS WITH ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL MATTERS. THE LIAISON OFFICIAL AMONG THE THREE GROUPS IS WILSON.

THE FIRST GROUP IS IN A RESEARCH STAGE. INFORMATION ON EUROPEAN AND WORLD POLICIES BEFORE, DURING AND LIKELY TO FOLLOW THE WAR IS BEING SOUGHT AND DRAWN UP.

THE SECOND GROUP IS REVIEWING ALL THAT HAS BEEN ACOMPLISHED IN THE FIELD OF DISARMAMENT.

THE THIRD GROUP IS STUDYING INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC RELATIONS OVER 20 YEARS---EVER SINCE THE WORLD WAR---AND THE SIGNIFICANCE FOR THE FUTURE OF WHAT HAPPENED DURING THOSE EVENTFUL YEARS.

IN A GENERAL WAY THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE IS CONSIDERING TWO MAIN PROBLEMS. THE FIRST IS THE STUDY OF THE PROBLEMS OF FUTURE ARRANGEMENTS AMONG NATIONS FROM THE STANDPOINT OF THE PRIMARY INTERESTS OF THE UNITED STATES IN THE EVENTUAL PEACE.

THE SECOND IS THE MATTER OF CONSULTATIONS WITH NEUTRALS AND OTHER COUNTRIES ABOUT POST-WAR PROBLEMS, WHICH WERE INAUGURATED BY SECRETARY HULL. THE CONSULTATIONS ARE DESIGNED TO ENLIST IN ADVANCE THE SUPPORT OF AS MANY NATIONS AS POSSIBLE FOR AFTER-WAR DISARMAMENT. COMMITMENTS ARE ALSO SOUGHT THAT THE NATIONS, WHATEVER THEIR ECONOMIC POLICY BECAUSE OF THE WAR, WILL EMBRACE, AT THE END OF THE WAR, POLICIES THAT WILL CONDUCE TO A BROADER FLOW OF TRADE.

A GREAT DEAL OF RESEARCH WORK IS ALSO BEING DONE TOWARD THE SAME END IN GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS OTHER THAN THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

OFFICIALS SAY THAT WHAT IS MOST NEEDED FROM THE RESEARCH IS TO ARRIVE AT THE IMPLICATIONS OF WHAT HAS HAPPENED SINCE THE WORLD WAR. WHAT WERE AND ARE THE REPERCUSSIONS OF AGREEMENTS MADE OR STEPS TAKEN IN THE PAST?

THE WORK CONSISTS FUNDAMENTALLY IN STRIVING TO REACH ANSWERS TO A LONG SERIES OF QUESTIONS. THERE IS THE QUESTION OF THE WHOLE RECONSTRUCTION POLICY. THERE IS THE QUESTION OF HOW THE WORLD IS GOING BACK TO NORMALCY UNDER PEACE. WHAT MISTAKES WERE MADE IN THE POST-WORLD WAR ERA AND WHY? HOW CAN THEIR RECURRENCE BE AVOIDED.

THE COMMITTEE BELIEVES THE UNITED STATES HAS A GREAT INTEREST IN THESE QUESTIONS BECAUSE IT WILL BE AFFECTED BY WHAT HAPPENS.

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IF SOME TOP AMERICAN MILITARY MEN COULD BE COMPLETELY FRANK THEY WOULD CONFESS THAT ONE OF THEIR RECURRENT NIGHTMARES IS THE IDEA THAT JAPAN SOME DAY MIGHT INVADE THE PHILIPPINES AND THAT EXCITED PUBLIC OPINION WOULD FORCE THE ARMY TO UNDERTAKE AN EXPEDITION AGAINST OVERWHELMING ODDS TO TRY TO SAVE ISLANDS 7,000 MILES DISTANT.

CHAMBERLAIN ALREADY HAS ADVANCED AN EXPLANATION AS TO WHY THE ALLIES LOST THEIR RACE IN NORWAY. THEY KNEW, HE SAID, THAT HIT-

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LER WAS PREPARING A COUP BUT THEY HAD TO BE READY SIMULTANEOUSLY ON SEVERAL FAR FLUNG FRONTS. THE NAZIS' CENTRAL POSITION INEVITABLY GIVES THEM THE INITIATIVE AT THIS STAGE OF THE WAR.

THE GREATER PERIL WHICH THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND ACTED TO FORESTALL WAS CLEARLY THE FEAR OF A MOVE BY ITALY IN THE MEDITERRANEAN. THE SUDDEN TRANSFER OF NAVAL FORCES TO ALEXANDRIA MEANS THAT THE PERIL AT LEAST APPEARED TO EXIST, UNLESS INDEED THE SHIFT OF SEA FORCES WAS A MERE FACE-SAVING FEINT TO DISTRACT ATTENTION FROM THE SETBACK CLOSER AT HOME.

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THE ALLIED HIGH COMMAND HAD TO CONSIDER THE POSSIBILITY THAT THE NORWEGIAN INVASION WAS A NAZI TRAP, A FEINT OR HOLDING ATTACK TO INVOLVE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH INTO HEAVY FIGHTING AGAINST HEAVY ODDS SO THEIR GUARD WOULD BE DOWN AGAINST A BODY BLOW IN THE BALKANS.

AS TO PROFIT FROM THE NORWEGIAN DISASTER, CHAMBERLAIN ALREADY HAS PREDICTED OPTIMISTICALLY THAT THE INVASION BY GERMANY WOULD "CONTRIBUTE TO HER ULTIMATE DEFEAT." AND WINSTON CHURCHILL TERMED IT A "STRATEGIC BLUNDER."

THOSE CONTENTIONS, ADVANCED BEFORE THE ISSUE IN CENTRAL NORWAY WAS SETTLED, MUST SOUND LESS CONVINCING TO RESENTFUL BRITONS NOW, BUT THE PRIME MINISTER NEVERTHELESS CAN ARGUE THAT SOME MAJOR COMPENSATIONS ARE PROMISED BY THE SHIFT IN THE STRATEGICAL LINE UP.

NAZI BOMBERS AND U-BOATS THREATEN NOW TO MAKE THE NORTH SEA A COMPLETE NO MAN'S AREA, A GERMAN OBJECTIVE FROM THE START. BUT OFFSETTING THIS TO A DEGREE, THE NORTH SEA NO LONGER IS SO VITAL TO ALLIED COMMERCE, WITH DENMARK AND MOST OF NORWAY LOST AND SWEDEN A VIRTUAL CAPTIVE.

MANY CONVOY AND BLOCKADE WARSHIPS ARE FREED FOR SERVICE ELSEWHERE THE ALLIES CONTROL NOW MOST OF THE DANISH AND NORSE SHIPPING. IF THE BLOCKADE SHOULD BE LESS EFFECTIVE BECAUSE MORE EXPOSED TO AIR AND UNDERSEA RAIDS, GERMANY'S BATTERED NAVAL AND MERCHANT FLEETS ARE LESS ABLE NOW TO TAKE ADVANTAGE OF THE WEAKNESS.

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Chamberlain Faces Critics Today; Allies Admit Loss of 3 Destroyers; Nazis Race North Toward Narvik

Prime Minister to Review Norwegian Campaign in Fight for Political Life

Opposition Grows, Halifax Its Choice

Lloyd George for Change; Foes Say Cabinet Knew Nazi Plans March 19

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 6.—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, who has guided Great Britain from Munich to Namsos, lined up his forces tonight for the fight of his political life in Parliament as a result of the Norwegian campaign, whose failure thus far has placed Chamberlain's government in jeopardy.

The seventy-one-year-old statesman will open two days of full-dress debate in the House of Commons tomorrow with a statement on the Norwegian affair. He will defend and explain Britain's military setback in an attempt to stave off a critical offensive bent on ousting him and his ministry.

To counter opposition demands for a new government, some of which included the naming of Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, in place of Chamberlain, the Prime Minister is expected to announce greater power for Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty. A month ago Churchill was named chairman of a ministerial committee on military co-ordination, but since then Chamberlain had let it be known that he himself still was in control.

Veteran political observers, weighing the case for the determined opposition against the government's voting power and debating strength, expressed belief that the Conservative government would ride out the storm, but would be faced with an aroused and fighting opposition on every future measure.

Charges by Opposition

First, the opposition charges that the government sent troops to Norway knowing that no air bases would be available. Second, it declares that, according to Chamberlain's speech of April 5, the government dispersed most of the forces assembled to help Finland, although it knew as early as March 19 that Germany was contemplating a blow at Scandinavia.

Ready to tear [illegible] the Chamberlain defense and to bid for a "government we can trust" is an assorted collection of angry Britons, their ranks swelled today by the entrance of David Lloyd George, who led the empire to victory in the World War.

The opposition's ranks also in-

clude Herbert Morrison and Clement R. Attlee, for Labor; Leslie Hore-Belisha, former War Secretary, who still is bitter over losing that post soon after the start of this year, and rebels from the ranks of Chamberlain's own Conservative party, such as Leopold S. Amery and Richard Law, son of the late former Prime Minister Andrew Bonar Law.

Against these forces are arrayed the powerful voting strength of the Conservatives. Of the nominal 615 seats in Commons, about 400 are held by Conservatives. Of these, 375 belong to members absolutely dependent on Capt. David Margesson, the government floor leader and whip, for approval of their campaign funds and for the patronage which is doled out by the central committee of the Conservative party.

Some Bolts Are Reported.

Some of these members are reported to have bolted to the opposition, but one Liberal member of Parliament admitted: "There are not more than forty of these, and unless some startling admission is made in the House, we may lose some of them."

Another prop for the government is that Churchill will deliver the government's last word Wednesday.

But the rebels took courage from the parallel between the present situation and the overthrow of the Asquith government in 1915 after the failure of the Dardanelles campaign and Lord Northcliffe's expose of the British shell shortage in France.

"That government was overthrown because men of all parties united; you may see the same thing tomorrow," opposition Parliament members declared.

As the debate neared, opposition speakers and writers pounced one theme: that the government's complacency and muddling over Norway and the war in general had shown it unfit to fight an enemy as resourceful and bold as Germany.

The opposition will demand a new Cabinet, it was believed, with Halifax as Prime Minister, heading a war group consisting of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Foreign Secretary, a Minister of Defense having charge of the Admiralty, army, air and home defense; a Minister of War Economy having charge of shipping, transport, supply, mines, labor, food, the Board of Trade and overseas trade, and a Minister of Home Affairs having charge of the Home Office and the Education and Health Departments.

Under that opposition proposal, the Prime Minister would be aided by three Ministers who would have no executive work but would be a final tribunal on major policy.

This proposal was answered in unofficial government circles by the counter-proposal calling for a new status and more power for Churchill.

BRITISH CABINET FACING NEW TEST ON WAR STRATEGY

Public Clamor Over Failure in Norway Expected to Bring Changes.

LONDON, May 6 (A. P.).—A crescendo of demands upon the Government for a more vigorous prosecution of the war arose today in advance of Prime Minister Chamberlain's appearance in the House of Commons tomorrow to explain the Allied withdrawal from central Norway.

Press and oratory clamored for Government changes, but the well informed Yorkshire Post predicted that "so far as can be seen at present, Mr. Chamberlain will carry the day.

"He will owe much to the fact that Mr. Churchill (Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty) is standing firmly with him," the paper said, adding that no actual vote was expected in the Commons session called to discuss the Norwegian campaign, but that if one were called, "the Government would treat it as a vote of confidence."

Talks of 'Next Premier.'

In a sharply critical editorial, the London Evening News, however, said that "feeling has hardened over the week end" and that "the man-in-the-street is asking who will be the next Prime Minister."

It declared that the Government's "blind optimism" and "miscalculations of German aims, daring and efficiency cost Norway her liberty, damaged Britain's reputation throughout the world and inflicted on this country one of the worst humiliations in its history."

"Can we ever trust this Government again?" the editorial asked. "On the evidence before us at present, the answer is an emphatic 'No.'"

The London Evening Standard said it was "not after the German invasion but before that we failed."

"We can only recapture neutral opinion if we make it evident that the same shall never happen again," it declared.

The London Evening Star commented that "three or four alternative cabinets could be drawn up," adding: "The bitter experience of the last war taught us that an inner cabinet was necessary for making swift decisions, securing unity of direction and flexibility of method."

Meanwhile today the Norwegian Foreign Minister, Dr. Halvdan Koht, accompanied by the Minister of Defense, Col. Birger Ljunberg and Erik Colban, the Norwegian Minister to London, conferred with Prime Minister Chamberlain and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax.

Dr. Koht and Col. Ljungberg came to London after landing at a Scottish port from a warship.

In a broadcast, addressed to Norway last night, Dr. Koht advised his invaded nation to have faith in the Allies, who were honor-bound, he said, to give Norway the "full aid" promised her.

Dr. Koht also declared that he would go to Paris for further consultations and then back to Norway where King Haakon VII and his fleeing Government are in hiding.

Organizing the Neutrals.

Great Britain's task of organizing the neutral nations to resist Germany has become increasingly difficult in face of the Nazi triumph in south Norway, in the opinion of informed diplomatic observers.

The informants declare that two doubts are growing in the minds of the neutrals, both encouraged by German propagandists. One is that Britain and France lack planes capable of overcoming the Nazi Air Force and have found imports from the United States insufficient for their immediate needs. There second is distrust of the ability of Britain's leaders to deal speedily and effectively with Nazi strokes on either military or diplomatic fronts.

That distrust also is reflected abundantly in the British press which is looking upon tomorrow's session of the House as a "grand inquest of the nation," with hope that the House will "prove equal to its responsibilities."

Cabinet Changes Expected.

Informed spokesmen reported that ministerial changes were in the offing, but doubt was expressed whether minor Cabinet alterations would satisfy the critics demanding "reconstruction, not a reshuffle."

The tenor of press comment indicated that the Chamberlain Government was facing its severest political crisis.

Even the conservatice London Times, which often does duty as a Government sounding board, said: "The conclusion everywhere has been that there is abundant room for improvement. . . . The War Cabinet is still too large and its meetings attended by too many experts and advisers."

The more important Ministers, such as Mr. Churchill, are being overworked, the Times said, adding that the brunt of the attack was falling on Mr. Chamberlain, whose "weakness has always been his devotion to colleagues who are either failures or need a rest."

Resents Unimaginative Planning.

The chorus of press criticism accused the Government of timidity, mismanagement, neglect and planning "on the level of small, unimaginative minds."

By comparison with Germany's "assiduous care" in prosecuting the war "our easy, nonchalant methods look like a nursery game of hide-and-seek." said the Manchester Guardian.

There seemed no doubt that Mr. Chamberlain would like to broaden the base of his Government by including Opposition Laborite and Liberal leaders, but thus far they have remained cold to his overtures. The Labor party at a conference next week end will probably determine it's stand concerning participation in the War Government.

Bravery Alone Called Vain.

Praising British bravery under fire, the Manchester Guardian declared:

"Unhappily, more than courage is needed in this sophisticated and mechanized world. All that courage may be wasted if the nation's policy is ill-directed, imperfectly considered, inspired by small minds and guided by day-to-day reckoning. What is needed is a Government that can organize the nation's strength, touch its imagination, command its spirit of self-sacrifice, impose burdens fearlessly on all classes, put the war ahead of everything else and look ahead with cool, deliberate courage. Nobody can pretend the Government answers to these needs."

Urges Norse to Have Faith.

Diplomatic observers and members of Parliament declared today that the Government would defend the Norwegian campaign on the basis that the speedy Nazi seizure of Norwegian airdromes left the Allies without air bases and with a marked inferiority in the air, even before a bomb was dropped.

"This may satisfy the British," said one diplomat whose nation borders on Germany, "but will it satisfy my country or Holland? If a neutral is to line up with the Allies, it must have some guaranty that the Supreme War Council can act with foresight and imagination."

Specify Help in Advance.

Observers believed that Great Britain's task in southeastern Europe would be increasingly difficult.

"A nation doesn't want help after the Germans have overrun the country—they want it before," was a common remark in legations of these countries.

The Balkans were understood to be uneasy over the slow start of "Enco," the newly organized British trading corporation. Spokesman close to the Foreign Office continued to remind these nations that "Enco" is based on a long-term policy.

It is evident, meanwhile, that Great Britain's trade with Sweden has disappeared, despite assurances from Foreign Office circles that Britain in eager and ready to continue. The realistic view is that Sweden has no free outlet, since Swedish ports are on German-controlled waters, Finland's northern port of Petsamo has been mined and Narvik, in northern Norway, is a battle zone.

As these facts have dawned slowly on politicians and people, the outcry against "complacency" in high places has beome greater.

Newspapers reminded their readers of Prime Minister Chamberlain's speech declaring that Hitler had "missed the bus" when he started the Norwegian invasion on April 9. "Hitler may have missed the bus, but he took a taxi," was the popular reply today.

Conviction that the Norwegian withdrawal would have far-reaching and momentous results on the economic and diplomatic fronts gave Liberals, Laborites and insurgent Conservatives more ammunition for debate in Parliament. They indicated that they believe the Chamberlain government is as unequal to the task of organizing Europe against Hitler—a job which Britain did with notable success against Napoleon Bonaparte—as it is of pushing the war on land, sea and in the air to victory.

French War Cabinet Meets.

PARIS, May 6 (A. P.).—The War Committee of the French Cabinet met with President Albert Lebrun at the Elysee Palace today.

The five-man "inner Cabinet" includes Premier Paul Reynaud, Vice-Premier Camille Chautemps, the Minister of National Defense, Edouard Daladier; the Finance Minister, Lucien Lamoureux, and the Minister of Colonies, Georges Mandel.

Earlier M. Reynaud conferred with Paul Naggiar, the French Ambassador to Moscow, who has been in Paris, officially on "sick leave" since last September.

ALLIED TROOPS FROM NORWAY LAND IN BRITAIN

"You Were Ordered Out, Not Driven Out," Gen. Ironside Tells Them

Loss Of An English, A French And A Polish Destroyer Admitted

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Tuesday, May 7—A Norwegian broadcast early today said the Norwegian commander in chief, Otto Ruge, still was in Norway, having been taken to a northern port by a British warship.

This would indicate that some of the Allied forces withdrawn from about Trondheim must have been disembarked elsewhere in Norway instead of returning to Britain.

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, *Tuesday*, May 7—British and French soldiers, worn from German bombing in the Trondheim sector of Norway, were disclosed early today to have returned to England just after the Allies had admitted the loss of three destroyers defending troop convoys.

Allied troops, just landed in a northern British port, were praised by General Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the Imperial British General Staff, for having "come back with your tails up."

"Don't think you were driven out of Norway," Ironside told the soldiers.

"You Were Ordered Out"

"You were ordered out of Norway, and the great thing is that your discipline brought you out.

"When you talk to your people, tell them how well you fought—that you have come back with your tails up—and that you will be ready again to show the same courage as you did then."

At the same time it was disclosed that two transports of French troops already had landed at a Scottish port Sunday.

Facing the mixed British and French forces, General Ironside advised them:

"Remember this—you beat those people when they came at you—you, with none of the implements that they had.

"I think that each one of you will have it in his heart that man for man and under proper conditions you are a match for the Germans.

"Race Went Against Us"

"You were an advance guard, and we had thought that we would be able to get to you the guns and aviation which make it possible to fight such a machine as you were opposed to.

"But, as you know, very soon the race went against us.

"You will hear afterward probably how our planes came across and landed and brought down a great many of these bombarding planes above you."

A War Office message cited the stand taken by Allied troops south of Dombas, Norway, and their withdrawal before a superior German force as operations worthy of the highest army traditions.

General Paget, who conducted the withdrawal, related:

"We were actually one hundred miles from our base when I got the order to withdraw, and we were in close touch with the enemy.

Fought Five Battles.

"That we successfully carried out that very difficult operation of withdrawing over a long distance in contact with the enemy was mainly due to the splendid endurance and fighting qualities of the units engaged. They fought five separate rear-guard actions on the way back."

A Scottish private of the Royal Engineers, a veteran of the World War, reported:

"The shell fire and machine-gunning were not quite so heavy as in the last war, but the bombing was something fearful. As many as forty planes were over us at one time and they dropped 400 bombs.

"I've never seen such bombing. We had very little defense against it—

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only machine guns and Bofors guns (a Swedish-make anti-aircraft gun).

The place was full of spies. Every move we made was known to the Germans almost as soon as we made it."

A French major said he saw no German soldiers during ten days in Norway but that the town where his men landed had suffered severely from German bombers, even though it was not an important military objective.

"We were disappointed that we had to leave Norway without having a crack at the Germans," he said, "but we had the satisfaction of seeing at least one German bomber brought down by our anti-aircraft guns.

"We saw no sign of the German fleet, not even a submarine, but there were plenty of British warships about."

The major said residents of the Norwegian town in which they landed fled to the woods daily at dawn to escape German planes which came over in bombing, machine-gunning waves of about ten throughout the day.

The French were said to have withdrawn from Norway without loss of a man, although harried by German bombers continually.

Spies "Everywhere"

Telling of spies "everywhere," a British private said the Norwegians executed a Norwegian radio operator who had been sending tips to German air raiders.

A sergeant who said he had nine years of regular army service said of the Allied retreat to the coast, "It was a marvelous piece of rear-guard fighting. I have done a great many manœuvers in my time, and this was just like another one except that it was the real thing.

"We were fighting hard with nothing in our stomachs for thirty-six hours. I am proud to have fought with these lads."

An infantry captain recounted:

"My company was machine-gunned many times but I had only one casualty from this cause.

"The effect, however, of continued attack was much felt. We were paralyzed and afraid to move. All the boys felt that if only we had had some fighters (pursuit planes) to deal with their bombers we could have smashed the Germans."

Destroyer Lost

To Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, will go the sad duty of telling the House of Commons today of the loss of the 1,870-ton destroyer Afridi, which was bombed and sunk last week while she was protecting troopships leaving Namsos, Norway. The Afridi normally carried 219 men and there was no word as to how many were saved, if any.

Coincident with this destruction the Polish naval staff in London announced the loss of the Polish destroyer Grom, by bomb off Norway, with one officer and sixty-five men believed lost.

In Paris the French Admiralty admitted the sinking of the big 2,436-ton French destroyer Bison, by a German air attack May 3 while escorting troops off Norway. Most of her crew, which normally would be 209 men, was saved.

Sunk Battling Planes

All three destroyers were sunk while fighting off German airmen trying to get at troop transports. The troopships themselves escaped unscathed, it was reported.

The sinking of the Afridi was Britain's forty-seventh acknowledged naval loss of the war. She was the eleventh destroyer sent to the bottom since the war began, and the fifth since the start of the Norwegian campaign.

The Afridi was sunk while convoying troops from Namsos, Norway. She was commanded by Capt. P. L. Vian who previously commanded the destroyer Cossack when that warship invaded Norwegian fjord February 17 and rescued British captives from the German ship Altmark. The Cossack was reported by the Germans to have been hit and set afire by shells in the second naval battle of Narvik April 13. The Afridi was a new destroyer, completed in May, 1938.

The Grom, 2,144 tons, was completed in 1937 in a British shipyard and had been cooperating with the British in the Norwegian operations. She carried a crew of about 200. The Poles announced they had accepted an offer by the British Government to replace the Grom by a destroyer now being built.

Protected Troops

Naval sources explained the heavy barrage of anti-aircraft fire put up by the warships kept the bombers away from the troops. Destroyers are more vulnerable to air attack than cruisers and battleships because their decks are not as heavily protected, it was said.

The Admiralty also said three British trawlers, the Penn, Hercules and Leonara, each carrying nine men, were overdue and had been given up as lost.

Bursts of machine-gun fire and a number of explosions off the southeast coast of England during the day led to the belief that Royal Air Force fighters had driven off a German attempt to raid that sector.

There was nothing to report from the Allied encirclement of the far-north Norwegian ore port of Narvik, the War Office said in a terse communique. Allied troops are reported besieging between 3,000 and 4,000 German troops who have held Narvik since a few hours after Norway was invaded.

The Air Ministry announced that two Sunderland flying boats had been damaged by German machine-gun fire while anchored off Norway yesterday, but denied Germany's claim that two Blenheim bombers also had been shot down off the Netherlands.

French, British and Polish Authorities Concede Loss of War Vessels in Norse Convoy Service.

PARIS, May 6 (A. P.).—The French Naval Ministry announced tonight the sinking of the French destroyer Bison by German planes while escorting troopships in the North Sea.

The Bison was a vessel of 2,436 tons. Her normal complement was 209 men. She was completed in 1930.

She was the third destroyer victim of German air bombs to be announced today by the Allies, the British Admiralty earlier having announced the sinking of the British destroyer Afridi and the Polish naval staff in London the loss of the Grom.

First Important Loss.

An Admiralty communique said:

"On May 3 a convoy of troop transports was attacked in the North Sea by enemy aviation. No ship of the inter-Allied convoy was touched, but the destroyer Bison, which formed part of the escort, was sunk. A great part of the crew was saved.

"Families of the victims have been notified."

The loss of the Bison was the first of any importance the French have acknowledged in operations in Scandinavian waters where the French fleet has been co-operating with the British.

On April 25 the Paris Ministry of Marine announced that a French destroyer flotilla had sunk two German patrol ships in the Skagerrak and had returned to its base safely, despite German aerial attacks.

British Admit Loss.

LONDON, May 6 (A. P.).—In the midst of vehement public demand for a more vigorous prosecution of the war, Great Britain today announced the loss last week of the 1,870-ton destroyer Afridi in German bombing raids upon the convoys withdrawing Allied troops from Namsos, Norway.

Meanwhile the Admiralty stood by its denial of the German claims to have sunk a battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and a heavy cruiser in the same operations.

However, three British trawlers—the Penn, Hercules and Leonara—each carrying a crew of nine men, were given up for lost today after having been long overdue.

Polish Loss Conceded.

Later the Polish naval staff announced here that the Polish destroyer Grom had been sunk by a bomb.

The 2,144-ton destroyer was engaged in operations in Norway.

One officer and sixty-five men were believed to have been lost.

[Berlin already had reported that a Polish destroyer, which was not identified, had been sunk by her bombers.]

The destroyer was completed in 1937 in a British shipyard. She had a normal complement of 180 men which was increased to around 200 during wartime.

Text of Polish Communique.

The text of the Polish naval staff communique said:

"The Polish naval staff in London regrets to announce that the Polish destroyer Grom, which, together with other units of the Polish Navy have been actively cooperating with the British fleet since the beginning of the war, has been sunk by a bomb.

"The Grom was engaged in the operations off the coast of Norway.

"One officer and sixty-five ratings are missing and must be presumed lost.

"An offer by the British Government to replace this destroyer by one now building in a British shipyard has been gratefully accepted."

Two Bombers Are Downed.

The British admitted that the Afridi, the forty-seventh naval loss officially announced by the British, was struck by a bomb and subsequently sank during an "insistent attack" by "waves of enemy aircraft."

The Admiralty said that escort vessels' anti-aircraft fire was so effective that two German bombers were shot down and the transports came through "untouched," despite a rain of Nazi bombs.

The Afridi, fifth British destroyer lost since the start of the Norwegian campaign, was acting as flotilla leader of the escort and carried 219 men.

She was commanded by Capt. P. L. Vian, who commanded the destroyer Cossack when she invaded Norwegian territorial waters on February 17 last, to rescue the 300 British seamen from the German prison ship Altmark in Josing Fjord, in south Norway.

The Afridi, a craft of 1,870 tons, was completed in May, 1938, at a cost of £450,000 (about $1,800,000 at the then current rate of exchange). She was fitted as a squadron leader, although not classed as such.

Her armament included eight 4.7 inch guns, seven of smaller caliber and four 21-inch-torpedo tubes.

Troopships Untouched.

The text of the communique announcing the loss of the Afridi:

"The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that H. M. S. Afridi has been sunk following upon the withdrawal of troops from Namsos. His Majesty's ships, of which the destroyer Afridi (Capt. P. L. Vian, D. S. C., R. N.) was one, provided defense for the troop convoy against aircraft and submarine attack.

"With the arrival of daylight, repeated waves of enemy aircraft kept up an insistent attack upon the convoy, but the barrage maintained by the anti-aircraft guns of the escort was so effective that the troop transports were untouched.

"It was in the course of this action that H. M. S. Afridi was struck by a bomb and subsequently sunk.

"Two enemy aircraft were shot down. The next of kin of all casualties have been informed."

The Afridi was the eleventh British destroyer sunk since the beginning of the war. One of the sixteen vessels of the Tribal class, she was a sister ship of the Gurkha, which was sunk by air bombs on April 11, and the Mohawk, which was damaged in a German air raid on the Firth of Forth on October 16 last.

Another Battleship Report.

BERLIN, May 6 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that another enemy battleship had been hit by a heavy bomb off the Narvik front, that a munitions dump had been blown up, and that two German airplanes had captured in the Kattegat a British submarine which had been damaged by a mine on April 15.

The report that another battleship had been hit said that heavy smoke arising from the vessel showed the effect of the bomb.

Presumably the battleship was part of the naval cordon facing Narvik, the far northern ore port, where the German garrison has been under siege for weeks.

Submarine Is Seen Sunk.

LARVIK, Norway, May 6 (A. P.).—Reports today from Nevlunghavn said that residents of the coastal village saw a German airplane bomb and sink a submarine, either British or French, in the Skagerrak last Saturday.

NARVIK-BOUND NAZIS DRIVE TO HALFWAY MARK

Reach Mo After 150-Mile Overland Push From Namsos

Hope To Relieve Comrades, Mop Up Allies, Build Air Base At Bodo

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 6—A German overland expedition driving northward through Norway was reported today at the outskirts of Mo, the halfway point along its 300-mile route from Namsos to Narvik.

The drive had the triple objective of:

1. Relieving the German garrison in the Arctic ore port of Narvik from attacking British, French and Norwegian forces.
2. Mopping up, en route, the Allied detachments which, left behind in last week's embarkation at Namsos, also are believed to be trying to reach Narvik.
3. Establishing a powerful air base at Bodo, only 110 miles airline from Narvik, for the hard-hitting "Stukas" (*Sturlkampfbombers* or "dive battle bombers").

Nazis Seek Air Base

Soon after it was announced that Hitler had ordered the overland drive of over 300 miles from Namsos through the wilds of northern Norway to Narvik, military experts said the most immediate of the three Nazi goals would be to establish the air base at Bodo.

From this site the Stukas would be able to make round trips to Narvik in an hour, to blast at the British and French positions and harass the Allied sea forces which now are attempting to crowd the Germans out of this vital terminus of the rail line running east to the rich Swedish ore mines.

German troops already are reported to be within six miles of Mo, northern end both of the rail line coming up from central and southern Norway and of the improved highway.

Scouts Sight Allies

Ahead of the advancing German forces, scouting planes reported they have located the French and British units which are moving north in the same direction and contact between the two was expected hourly.

Mo is approximately sixty-five miles south of Bodo, and to get to Bodo the Nazi troops must march over what is only a half-built road.

But the more optimistic military observers here said it may not be necessary for the Nazi columns to attempt the one hundred miles or more between Bodo and Narvik if establishment of the air base at Bodo makes it possible for the bombers to render full-time assistance to the Narvik garrison.

Should the land advance have to be extended beyond Bodo, however, the German troops must hack their way through a roadless, railwayless northern wilderness that is slashed by craggy canyons and fjords reaching across this bottle-neck portion of Norway almost to the Swedish border.

Center Of Timber Land

In addition to the strategic value, the region around Mo and Bodo is the center of heavy timber land with many lumber mills. From the harbor at Mo, a thirteen-mile railway line leads inland to iron mines belonging to a British company.

Around Narvik itself, meanwhile, the Allies were reported to be pouring in a constant stream of reinforcements.

French Alpine *Chasseurs* (Blue Devils) already have been landed at Tyss fiord, south of the ore port, and other British and French forces have been moving into lines north of the

town via Harstadt and Tromso.

It is also known to the German army that the British recently brought heavy cannon there to bolster their positions, and it is reported here that, with Norwegian troops having joined the British and French, the joint Allied supremacy now is ten to twenty-fold.

Pin Hopes On Planes

But the Germans hope to neutralize all of this numerical supremacy through the operations of the Stukas.

Military experts describe the fights which are bound to develop around Narvik as likely to prove "extremely heroic." They pointed out that the Salzburg mountaineers who are entrenched in the town are among Germany's best Alpine contingents, while the French also have sent in their best.

In the remainder of Norway, it is said, Germany has less experienced troops.

Hitler's decision to order the overland march, surprising to many officials who already had conceded eventual capture of the town by the Allies, was said to stem from two principal reasons:

The fact that the German position in Narvik was made especially difficult because the ore-shipping port's air field was not in Nazi hands.

The British patrol of sea lanes leading to Narvik which, for the last two weeks, had made it appear inevitable that the German garrison either would have to surrender or retreat into Sweden and there be interned.

Claim Battleship Hit

Today's communique from the high command claimed another battleship was hit by a bomb of the heaviest type, and that the hit brought heavy smoke from the war vessel. At the same time it said the crew of a British submarine was rescued and their vessel captured by two German flying boats in the Skaggerak, where the craft was lying helpless after hitting a mine. It was towed to a German harbor by two patrol boats.

DNB also announced today that, during the last half of April, Hitler and King Gustaf V of Sweden exchanged letters on the political situation which, DNB said, ". . . once again affirmed the complete agreement over the future political attitude of the two countries toward one another."

The text of today's high command communique follows:

"No greater fighting occurred in the Narvik region yesterday, but the enemy sent additional artillery there from the north. German fighting planes supporting the German group in Narvik succeeded in hitting one enemy battleship with a heavy bomb, raiding troop concentration and exploding a munitions dump.

"Our troops started to advance northward from Grong, eastward of Namsos. Pacification action in central and southern Norway is generally concluded.

"The mountain stronghold of Hegra capitulated. German vanguards now are standing east of Roeros near the Swedish border.

"Two British Sunderland flying boats, anchored on the north Norwegian coastal region, were machine-gunned and damaged.

"One British submarine, which on April 15 was damaged by a mine, was captured by two German airplanes in the Kattegat. They determinedly descended at sea near the submarine. The commander of the submarine and one non-commissioned officer were taken prisoner and brought aboard the planes. Patrol boats of the German Navy then towed the British submarine to a German port.

"Two British Bristol Blenheims (bombers) were shot down near Terschelling (the Netherlands).

"No special events on the west front."

Nazis' Airplanes Spot Stranded Allied Units

By Louis P. Lochner

Associated Press Staff Correspondent

Berlin, May 6—German scouting planes were reported today to have spotted Allied detachments struggling through mountainous Norwegian territory to reach Allied forces besieging Narvik, and the Nazi war machine was set in motion to mop up those units before moving to the help of a German garrison at the Far North ore port.

Authorized sources said the remnants of troops left when the Allies withdrew last week from Namsos, on the western coast more than 300 miles south of Narvik, had been seen by flyers between Mo and Bodo.

Alpine Troops Sped

Mo is a small town about 150 miles north of Namsos and the spot from which Adolf Hitler ordered Alpine troops to begin a 200-mile trek through almost impassable mountains in an attempt to aid the Nazis hemmed in by the Allies at Narvik. Bodo is on the west coast about sixty-five miles north of Mo.

Narvik is becoming known in Germany as the Nazi "Alcazar."

It was said that the immediate objective of the advancing Nazi troops would be to take care of the Allied detachments and then build an airport at Bodo from which the dreaded Stukas (German power-diving planes) could attack the Allied forces near Narvik.

French Reported There

Some experts expressed the opinion that the Stukas could polish off the Allied besiegers at Narvik and make unnecessary a continuance of the arduous march of the Alpine troops.

Others said that Germany would need all assistance possible to hold Narvik.

It is known here that the French recently landed strong Alpine forces south of Narvik. North of that beleaguered ore port the English and French have been reported pouring reinforcements.

Meanwhile, the German high command reported that British artillery forces in the Far-North Narvik region had been strengthened but that no more intense fighting had occurred in that sector.

Reporting further blows against the British Navy, the high command said that "one enemy battleship" was hit by a heavy bomb off the Narvik front and that two German airplanes had captured a British submarine which was damaged by a mine April 15 in the Kattegat.

Surprise Move

Hitler's orders to relieve the Narvik detachments, which have been under siege since shortly after the Germans went into Norway on April 8, upset all theories thus far aired in informed circles.

(The Narvik Nazi forces have been estimated in British and French reports at between 3,000 and 4,000 men.)

For weeks the German press in dealing with Narvik wrote of it as unimportant in the Norwegian developments.

Nazis May Withdraw

Sources, usually well informed, intimated that Hitler would soon give orders to the bottled-up Germans in the ore port and its vicinity to retreat strategically to the Swedish border if necessary and let themselves be interned in Sweden.

Germany's lack of control of the airport which commands Narvik was given as one reason why the withdrawal would ensue as a strategic necessity.

Even those persons in official circles who believed the Germans could hold out at Narvik seem to have had no inkling of Hitler's plans to send reinforcements by land. They counted on the German air force to drive British ships away with the coming of better weather, thus permitting reinforcements to be sent by water.

Der Fuehrer's trusted mountain troops began their march from the neighborhood of the little Norwegian town of Mo, which lies about 150 miles north of Namsos, and which is the terminal of both railway and normal automobile highways. Between Mo and Narvik is only a narrow country road, sometimes only a mere path.

DNB, the official German news agency, reported today that Nazi warplanes raided British naval units and troop concentrations in the vicinity of Harstad, about thirty-five miles northwest of Narvik.

Spanish Siege Recalled

The feeling that Narvik is becoming the Nazi "Alcazar" was expressed by Bernhard Rust, Minister of Education, in an address to German youth.

[Spanish Nationalists withstood a seventy-one-day siege in the Alcazar fortress at Toledo during the Spanish civil war and were rescued when Nationalist troops captured the city.]

Hitler appears to have decided on solving the Narvik problem by sending troops by land in a manner mindful in its dramatic possibilities of Hannibal's crossing the Alps.

There is this difference, however: While the German troops are on this last bottle-neck of 200 most difficult miles, the Nazi air force will be counted on to protect them against possible enemy surprises.

The High Command's laconic statement in its communique that "our troops started to advance northward from Grong." eastward of the port of Namsos, which was abandoned last week by the allies, gives no idea of the magnitude of the task.

That Germany now regards Narvik again as of major importance is indicated by the fact that power divers went directly from Namsos, after they were reported to have sunk a battleship of the Queen Elizabeth class and a heavy cruiser, to Narvik to do their stuff there.

Mediterranean May Be Blind.

Germany believes that England is interested chiefly in two things—ores and oil.

Hitler apparently has decided he must make doubly sure of remaining in possession of Narvik as the western outlet port for ore from the Kiruna mines in Sweden.

Meanwhile, authorized sources said that they were wondering whether and where England next would try to widen the area of conflict. Since England desires to cut Germany off from oil as well as ores, the Mediterranean still is considered the likely scene of major impending events.

At the same time authorized sources kept warning that all talk about the Mediterranean might be a blind and that the alleged British plans really are focussed elsewhere.

No News From Narvik.

LONDON, May 6 (A. P.).—The War Office said today that there was nothing to report from Narvik, Norwegian ore port where the British and French are besieging a German force.

Its communique read:

"There is nothing to report from the Narvik area."

The Air Ministry acknowledged that two British Sunderland flying boats had been damaged by German machine gun fire while at anchor off Norway yesterday, but denied that two Bienheim bombers had been shot down.

ALSO REPORTED PUSHING NORTHWARD FROM THE NAMSOS SECTOR TOWARD NARVIK ARE BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS WHO GERMAN ADVICES YESTERDAY SAID HAD BEEN CUT OFF FROM THE MAIN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE LAST WEEK WITH THE ALLIES WITHDREW FROM NAMSOS. THEY MUST NEGOTIATE BETWEEN 300 AND 400 MILES OF DIFFICULT MOUNTAIN TERRAIN BETWEEN NAMSOS AND NARVIK TO REACH THE ALLIED FORCES IN THE NORTH.

NAZI BOMBERS SWEPT HUNDREDS OF MILES NORTH FROM THE NOW QUIET TRONDHEIM SECTOR TO ASSAIL ALLIED POSITIONS NEAR NARVIK. IN THE BOMBING OF AN ENCAMPMENT THERE, IT WAS SAID, A STORE OF ALLIED MUNITIONS WAS BLOWN UP YESTERDAY.

(A NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH SAID THAT GERMAN BOMBERS HAD PASSED NARVIK EARLY SATURDAY TO ATTACK KIRKENES, ON THE ARCTIC

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COAST NEAR THE FINNISH PETSAMO DISTRICT. LITTLE DAMAGE WAS REPORTED FROM FOUR BOMBS DROPPED AT KIRKENES, BUT NEARBY COMMUNITIES ALSO WERE RAIDED.)

THE AIR FORCE SEEMED INTENT UPON BREAKING UP AN CONSOLIDATION OF ALLIED FORCES FROM THE TRONDHEIM FRONT WITH THOSE BESIEGING NARVIK. DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, SAID THAT DETACHMENTS OF BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS, CUT OFF BY AIR ATTACK FROM THE MAIN FORCES WITHDRAWN BY SEA FROM NAMSOS, NORTH OF TRONDHEIM, WERE PUSHING NORTHWARD.

IT WAS THOUGHT THAT THESE UNITS MIGHT BE ATTEMPTING A FORCED MARCH TO JOIN THE PRESSURE ON NARVIK WITH AN ATTACK FROM THE SOUTH.

TO ACHIEVE SUCH A CONTACT THE ALLIED DETACHMENTS WOULD HAVE TO NEGOTIATE MORE THAN 300 MILES OF THE MOST DIFFICULT TERRAIN IN NORWAY, EXPOSED ALL THE WAY TO BOMBING AND STRAFING BY NAZI WARPLANES. FOR 100 MILES OF THE WAY THERE IS NOT EVEN A ROAD.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THAT THE NARVIK GARRISON --AFTER DAYS OF PRESSURE FROM NORWEGIAN, BRITISH AND FRENCH FORCES ON LAND AND WATER---HAD, WITH THE AID OF THE AIR FORCE, REPULSED RPEATED ATTACKS OF "STRONG ENEMY FORCES SUPPORTED BY FLIERS."

THE GERMAN FORCES OF OCCUPATION IN CENTRAL NORWAY HAVE PUSHED TO THE RAILHEADS OF NAMSOS AND GRONG, NORTH OF TRONDHEIM, WHILE CONTINUING TO MOP UP NORWEGIAN DIE-HARDS AND STRAGGLERS STILL SHOWING FIGHT---CHIEFLY IN THE TRYSIL AREA EAST OF LILLE-HAMMER AND AROUND ROROS, SOUTHEAST OF TRONDHEIM.

SURRENDER OF 160 MEN AND 15 OFFICERS WHO HAD FOUGHT OFF GERMAN ATTACKS FROM THE ROCKY FASTNESS OF HEGRA FORTRESS, 20 MILES EAST OF TRONDHEIM, WAS ANNOUNCED BY DNB. THE FORTRESS, UNDER GERMAN PRESSURE FOR MORE THAN TWO WEEKS, HAD BEEN RINGED BY MOUNTAIN TROOPS.

THIS IS A SUMMARIZATION OF THE LATEST GERMAN CLAIMS IN THE ISSUE OF WARPLANES VERSUS WARSHIPS:

MAY 3--- SUNK: A BRITISH BATTLESHIP, A HEAVY CRUISER AND A LARGE TRANSPORT, OFF NAMSOS.

(THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY'S DENIAL OF THIS, YESTERDAY, AFTER MORE THAN 24 HOURS OF SILENCE, SAID MERELY, "THE GERMAN CLAIM TO HAVE SUNK A BATTLESHIP AND A CRUISER OF THE YORK CLASS IN THE OPERATIONS OFF NAMSOS IS UNTRUE." THE ADMIRALTY MADE NO MENTION OF THE TRANSPORT.)

MAY 4---SUNK: A FORMER POLISH DESTROYER, OFF NARVIK. IN ADDITION, TWO MERCHANTMEN WERE DESTROYED.

MAY 5---DAMAGED: A BRITISH BATTLESHIP, OFF NARVIK.

CONFRONTED WITH THE BRITISH DENIAL OF THE REPORT FOR FRIDAY, MAY 3, AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THAT THE HIGH COMMAND STATEMENT TO THE EFFECT THAT DIVE BOMBERS HAD SENT THE BATTLESHIP UNDER WITH ONE LIGHTNING ASSAULT WOULD NOT BE ALTERED. THE STROKE SENT FLAMES BILLOWING HIGH INTO THE SKY, ACCORDING TO THE GERMAN ACCOUNT, AND LEFT ONLY FLOATING DEBRIS WHEN THE SMOKE HAD CLEARED.

THE SUNDAY COMMUNIQUE OF THE HIGH COMMAND REPORTED ALSO THAT ALLIED MERCHANT SHIPPING LOSSES FROM MINES AND SUBMARINE TORPEDOES TOTALED CLOSE TO 2,300,000 TONS FOR THE EIGHT MONTHS OF THE WAR. (AN ASSOCIATED PRESS TABULATION OF BOTH MERCHANT AND NAVAL LOSSES FOR BOTH BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS TOTALS 1,825,357 TONS.)

TA519AED

Effective Aerial Raids On British Fleet Laid To New German Bomb Sight

Berlin, May 6 (AP)—Expert sources revealed tonight that the German air force has developed and used in raids at Namsos and Narvik a new bomb sight comparable in accuracy to the secret device used by the United States air forces.

The device not only gives the German flyers increased sighting accuracy, these experts said, but they claimed that the release device is far beyond anything that previously had been developed.

This sighting device made possible effective bombing of the British fleet off Narvik and Namsos, they said. It was near the latter port, the Germans assert, that a bomber sank a British battleship last Friday.

Nazis' Third Saar Thrust Repelled, French Reveal

Artillery Fire In Lower Alsace Only Development Of Day, High Command Says

Paris, May 6 (AP)—On the Western front, the French high command said today advance French units for the third successive night beat off a German thrust in the Saar sector. Later the high command said nothing important developed during the day except "some artillery fire in lower Alsace."

Edmond Meillet, chairman of the Chamber of Deputies army committee, declared in a nation-wide broadcast that the Allies have achieved a "capital result" in Norway in barring the iron route through Narvik to the Germans.

NEW NAZI THRUST REPELLED IN WEST

French Report Fighting Is Sharp in Saar Sector.

PARIS, May 6 (A. P.).—A new German thrust on the western front crumpled before a sharp counter-attack by advance French units during fighting for the third successive night in the Saar sector, the French High Command announced today.

Both sides suffered losses, a spokesman for the War Ministry acknowledged. He described the French casualties as "slight," but said that details were lacking as the fighting was still going on.

French military spokesmen said that about 300 Nazis moved to the attack through the rugged no-man's land after sharp exchanges of fire between artillery. They said that the attackers did not succeed in penetrating between the French outposts east of the Maginot Line, as they had done the night before, and were forced to withdraw after suffering losses.

The fighting in the strategic Saar sector in the center of the 100-mile front between the Moselle and the Rhine began just before dawn on Saturday when two German companies launched an assault on advance French positions under cover of an artillery barrage.

Repulsed, the Germans came over in greater numbers on Sunday to encircle three French outposts only to be beaten back, however, by French reserve units summoned from the rear, French reported.

The formal communique of the French High Command said: "Marked activity of the artillery and advance units in the region of the Saar."

BERLIN, May 6 (A. P.).—In its regular communique today the German High Command said in part: "Two British Bristol Blenheims were shot down near Terschelling (the Netherlands).

"No special events on the West front."

Sweden Agrees With Hitler on Role as Neutral

Gustav Redefines Position in Letter to Berlin, Wins Pledge Against Invasion

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, May 6.—The Swedish Foreign Office announced tonight that King Gustav V had redefined Sweden's position of continued neutrality in a letter to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler late in April and that the German Fuehrer had replied with assurances that Germany respected Swedish neutrality.

The announcement confirmed in specific form a report today by D. N. B., German official news agency, that Hitler and Gustav had agreed on the mutual "future political attitude" of the two nations.

The King's message emphasized anew Sweden's firm intention of maintaining her neutrality "in all directions," the Swedish news agency said.

AIMS TO FINISH OCCUPATION OF COUNTRY

Troops Hammer Hard At Enemy's Remaining Footholds

New Allied Mines Reported Laid in Skagerrak Off Sweden

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, May 6—The German air force took far northern Norway as its objective today as the Nazis, apparently determined to complete their occupation of the country, hammered vigorously at the Allies' remaining footholds.

Continuation of Allied action against German ships moving to Norway across the Skagerrak was reported, however, by naval circles here, which said new Allied mines had been laid in the area west of Goteborg, Sweden.

They expressed belief that new mines caused the sinking of a Swedish fishing vessel and an unidentified German ship today, and were probably laid by submarine.

Nazis Drop In Parachutes

Reports reaching here tonight said that Nazi troops had been dropped by parachute from scores of planes to cut off and new Allied landings from the sea in the craggy, snowy wilderness into which the main Norwegian war scene is shifting.

The first necessity before Germany can stretch her hold to such extreme northern points as Hammerfest and Kirkenes is to reinforce her troops at Narvik, beleaguered by Allied forces in the surrounding country.

Campaign Already Begun

The flow northward of heavy transport planes, reported with both men and supplies, indicates this already has begun although on land at least one German column was said still to be obstructed below Trondheim. At least 100 German transport planes were seen winging northward.

The newspaper *Aftonbladet* said die-hard Norwegians, trying to hold the Germans from the narrow Norwegian "handle" along the northern Atlantic coast, had reported a victory today over a Nazi force of 3,000 men east of Storen, and south of Trondheim.

A German parachute patrol landed at Mo, about 150 miles north of Namsos and midway between there and Narvik, reports here said.

Mo is the town on the inlet north of Mosjoen where the British who withdrew from their debarkation point at Namsos were expected in some quarters to attempt a new landing to halt the Germans' northward progress.

Could Block Allies

With Mo in its possession, military observers said, the Nazi army—even with few men—would be in a good position to block the Allies and facilitate a German land offensive toward Narvik despite exceedingly rough, snow-choked trails.

Beyond Mo, terminus of a well-constructed road, the unusually difficult country can be penetrated only along a deep valley road which is blocked by exposure to sea back below Narvik and curves eastward into remote mountains, fjords and forests above Narvik.

Rumors persisted that some of these withdrawn Allied forces had landed again in Norway south of Narvik, but confirmation of any new Allied debarkations still was lacking tonight.

Nazis Gain Air Base

At Ostersund, Norwegian refugees who crossed the near-by border into Sweden said the German capture of the Hegra fortress (announced officially in Berlin Sunday night) had put a valuable air base in Nazi hands at Varnes, only 375 miles by air line from Narvik.

With indications that the Germans intend, if possible, to push their occupation to the very northernmost limits of Norway, the question of Scandinavian economy for the duration of the war has come into the foreground.

If such a German move should succeed, Sweden would lose whatever hopes she may now have of possible unhampered trade routes to the west by way of Petsamo, Finland and Arctic waters.

Even now all Scandinavia and Finland have been drawn into the economic orbit of Germany and Soviet Russia either by force or circumstance.

The German drive to oust the Allies from the Narvik area of Arctic Norway, besides being designed to gain complete control of Swedish iron-ore shipments, also appears aimed at forestalling any possible Allied move to hinder such shipments through the Gulf of Bothnia.

Roughly two-thirds of Sweden's annual iron ore exports normally pass through Narvik.

High Price Faced

Many informed Swedes agree that even if their country remains neutral throughout the war it will have to pay a high price. Trade with both Germany and Russia is bound to be on a barter basis or on long-term credits.

The only hope for trade with the West, they say, lies in a possible agreement with Germany. But a hurdle to top there is the Allied blockade, which would interfere with imports from Britain and the United States that might in any way be valuable to Germany.

On the development of the northern situation now hangs what seems to be the most important immediate threat to Swedish peace and neutrality, and Sweden looks northward with some anxiety.

Meanwhile, with investigations under way toward trade negotiations with Russia and with Finland already dealing toward the east, the development of commerce in that direction seems inevitable.

Swedish-German trade negotiations soon are to be resumed in Berlin and Swedish authorities already have found occasion formally to deny that Germany is taking advantage of the Scandinavian situation to demand—rather than bargain for—trade with Sweden.

Transports Flying North.

STOCKHOLM, May 6 (A. P.).—German warplanes continued today to penetrate over northernmost Norway in such numbers as to indicate plans to make victory in Norway complete to the last detail if possible.

Observers here believe now that the Germans not only will push an offensive against Narvik without delay—matching warplanes against the British fleet—but also try to force capitulation of such far northern points as Hammerfest and Kirkenes.

Conquest of the long narrow stretch of Norway still unoccupied by the Germans would help assure uninterrupted Nazi communications with Russia through arctic waters.

The continuous flow northward of heavy transport planes indicated that Germany already had started to drop troops and supplies. The chief obstacle is the difficulty of dropping heavy equipment to combat British attack.

Norwegians Still Fighting.

The Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet, however, reported at least one German column still facing opposition south of Trondheim. It said that Norwegians, trying to hold the Germans east of Storen, had reported a victory this morning over a Nazi force of 3,000.

Two German planes which made forced landings were seized and their crews interned.

Increasing peril from mines adrift with the ice off the west coast was reported. The crew of four aboard a Swedish fishing vessel were killed when a mine sank their boat near Gothenburg. A German ship bound for that southern Swedish port also was sunk by a mine, but the crew was rescued.

Norse Refugees' Tale Of Fort Hegra's Fall

[By the Associated Press]

Ostersund, Sweden, May 6—Norwegian refugees flocking across the nearby border into Sweden said today that German capture of the Hegra fortress had given the Nazis possession of a vital air base at Varnes.

(Hegra's fall was announced by DNB, official German news agency, last night.)

This base, adaptable for German bombing planes, is only thirty miles from the Norwegian-Swedish frontier and only 375 miles air line from the northern ore port of Narvik, where a small German garrison is standing off an Allied attack.

Food And Shells Exhausted

The refugees said the big guns of the Hegra fortress kept the Germans from establishing a bombing base at Varnes through three weeks of incessant fighting, until the defenders were left "on the verge of starvation and without ammunition."

These accounts said the Germans pushed east from Trondheim deep up the Stjordalen (valley), between ice and snow-cloaked mountains, in the early days of the war.

Hurled back by big guns, the Nazis called upon their Alpine troops to encircle the fortress and the adjoining village of Hegra on the Trondheim-Storlien Railway twenty miles east of Trondheim, and launched an attack supported by light field artillery, machine guns and planes.

The refugees said that within a few days the fire from the German guns left most of the village a mass of smoking ruins and the fortress itself pock-marked. The German fire was almost continuous, the refugees declared.

They said the Hegra defenders, forced to conserve their scanty stores of food and munitions, held their fire until the Germans tried a direct assault and then inflicted heavy losses on the attackers.

"Our troops could have held out indefinitely," said one refugee proudly, "but they ran short of food and munitions."

With the food apparently completely gone and only a few rounds of ammunition left, the fifteen officers and 160 men finally capitulated.

Fleeing Into Sweden

Farther to the north, many tired and bedraggled Norwegian volunteers and civilians continue to pour into Sweden across mountain passes. The Germans now have pushed their occupation east directly to the Swedish border, after occupying Grong and Namsos.

A young British Red Cross driver, William Miall, one of the last British to escape from the Grong sector, declared:

"You couldn't tell the Norwegian soldiers from the civilians except that they carried guns, for they weren't wearing uniforms for the most part. After they had trudged a few miles through the snow, slush and mud everyone looked alike."

Miall said German bombers had reduced villages in the area from Grong to the Swedish frontier to "just little flat heaps of wreckage."

GERMANS AT OSLO FEAR FOR AIRPORT

Strict Regulations Issued to Norse Civilians.

OSLO, May 6 (A. P.).—Joseph Terboven, Adolf Hitler's commissioner for the German-occupied areas of Norway, issued an order today forbidding approach within one and a quarter miles of Fornebu Air Field between 10 P. M. and 2:30 A. M. as an air raid pre-

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caution measure. At other hours, approach to the field will be permitted only in the most urgent cases.

Fornebu Air Field, about three miles outside Oslo, has been the target of six British air raids.

At the same time Norwegians were warned against examining unexploded bombs, since these frequently explode several hours after hitting the ground.

Terboven also announced that persons found plundering deserted houses would be tried before a court martial.

Such employees as are still needed in the Norwegian Foreign Office have een transferred to offices in the Royal Palace. The Foreign Office building is now being used as headquarters for the German police.

Norwegian authorities are planning a special spring holiday in the schools so that the children can be employed in potato planting on the farms. The war has brought about a great scarcity of farm laborers.

The entire town of Lillehammer, famous tourist center in the Gudbrands valley, has been converted into a huge camp for prisoners of war. The prisoners are said to be permitted unrestricted movement within the town limits.

HITLER AND GUSTAV EXCHANGE LETTERS

Said to Be in Accord on Sweden's Future.

BERLIN, May 6 (A. P.).—DNB, official German news agency, announced today the exchange of letters between Adolf Hitler and King Gustav V of Sweden which "affirmed complete agreement over the future political attitude" of Germany and Sweden toward each other.

It said the exchange occurred during the last half of April.

"This exchange of opinions," the agency reported, "once again affirmed complete agreement over the future political attitude of the two countries toward one another in accordance with public declarations already given by the German and Swedish governments."

Swedish leaders have emphasized their desire to remain neutral in the European war while German spokesmen have acclaimed the Swedes for their neutrality and said it would be respected.

Nazis Assert Allies Plan Action in Balkans Soon

Claim Interception of Reynaud-Chamberlain Phone Call

BERLIN, May 7 (Tuesday) (AP).—The German press asserted today that plans for Allied military action in the Balkans this month had been disclosed by interception of a telephone conversation between French Premier Paul Reynaud and British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain.

Under large front-page headlines the Berlin "Zwoelf Uhr Blatt" carried excerpts from the alleged conversation, in which Reynaud was quoted as saying that Gen. Maxime Weygand, Allied commander in the Near East, had promised to be ready for "ordered action" by May 15.

(How the alleged telephone conversation, which was said to have occurred on April 30, was intercepted was not immediately disclosed.)

The paper said Reynaud advised Chamberlain that he should not take the May 15 date too literally. Chamberlain was quoted as replying, "in an obviously depressed tone," that preparations "down there seem to be taking more time than necessary."

Reynaud was said to have answered that there were "many difficulties to be overcome," especially with the Turks, "who are daily making higher demands."

Cruisers Added To Allied Fleet At Alexandria

Bomb-Loaded Planes Stand By; 'We're Ready to Meet Italy,' British Declare

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 6 (AP).—The guns of a newly arrived squadron of Allied cruisers, reinforcing French and British battlefleets, gleamed in Alexandria harbor tonight, and British warplanes stood with bomb racks loaded for a quick take-off.

"We are ready to meet Italy on land, sea and air should she decide to fight," said British official circles as this display of naval and air might spread itself out to defend, in any emergency, the vital Suez Canal.

"The test has already started," the sources said in answer to the question whether Italy might decide to fight, intimating the answer was expected within the next seven days.

"In fact the Allies attitude is defiant," these spokesmen continued, "because it is tantamount to a reply, not to a diplomatic note but rather, to a naval demonstration of great significance.

"The Allies are fully prepared for any emergency in the fields in which hostilities may take place with Italy, and in event of war being declared, which we still doubt, we are absolutely certain of the final issue of such a conflict."

The "naval demonstration" mentioned went unexplained. However, observers recalled reports that the Italians recently had concentrated naval forces, as well as reinforced their land and air troops, in the Dodecanese Islands, in the Aegean Sea between the Turkish and Greek coasts.

The new squadron of Allied cruisers and auxiliaries arrived today to join battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and torpedo boats already here, as extraordinary defense precautions were being taken by the Egyptians, allies of the British by treaty.

The Egyptian coastal defense artillery was completing a practice cannonade as the last units of he war fleet moved into the harbor.

The Suez Canal, Great Britain's "lifeline" to her Far Eastern empire and the supply line to Allied Near Eastern forces should Italy block the Mediterranean, was being swept continuously lest an enemy plant mines there.

Governmental orders signed today canceled ordinary visas, and persons entering or leaving Egypt now must get special permission. All civilians were called upon to declare any firearms, explosives or poison gas in their possession. Egypt has a large Italian colony.

Bucharest Raid Exercises

BUCHAREST, Rumania, May 6 (AP).—All military and civilian defense and rescue organizations here were mobilized today for the first full-dress air-raid exercises held in the Rumanian capital since soon after the outbreak of the European war.

Boris Reviews Troops

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 6 (AP).—King Boris III reviewed large units of his army today in the presence of the Bulgarian Cabinet.

Tippelskirch Leaves Belgrade

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 6 (AP).—Brig. Gen. Josef Tippelskirch, described as chief of the German Military Intelligence Service, left Belgrade today for Berlin after an air tour of the Balkan capitals. Before coming to Belgrade he conferred with German military attaches and diplomats in Bucharest and Sofia, also with Rumanian and Bulgarian military authorities.

Tippelskirch's aerial swing around southeastern Europe aroused unusual attention. He is reported to have visited Denmark and Norway soon before the Nazis invaded those countries.

Italian Envoy and Metaxas Confer

ATHENS, May 6 (AP).—The Italian Minister to Greece, Raffaele Boscarelli, returned here today by airplane from Rome and immediately engaged in a long conference with Premier Gen. John Metaxas. The subject of their discussion was not disclosed.

MORE CRAFT JOIN ALLIED WAR FLEET AT EGYPTIAN PORT

British Say They Are Ready for Italy as Balkan Tension Grows.

ALEXANDRIA, May 6 (A. P.).—A new squadron of Allied cruisers and auxiliary war craft arrived here today and British official circles said that "we are ready to meet Italy on land, sea and air should she decide to fight."

The answer to that question, they said, "will be made clear in the course of the next week, as the test has already started."

This last phrase was not elaborated, but the British said that "the Allied stand is clear."

Planes Loaded With Bombs.

The new arrivals joined the mighty group of British and French battleships, cruisers, destroyers, submarines and torpedo boats already in this Egyptian port.

Egyptian coastal defense artillery topped off a practice session by giving their cannon a thorough workout just as the last units of the war fleet moved into the harbor.

Allied planes, already loaded with heavy bomb cargoes, were poised for quick take-offs if required.

Duce Sees Crown Prince.

ROME, May 6 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini conferred with Crown Prince Umberto today on military problems, as heightened tension was reported between Italy and Yugoslavia. The Crown Prince is commander of half of the Italian Army.

In authoritative quarters it was said that "precautionary measures" along the Yugoslav frontier were the result of "Franco-British intrigues."

[Yugoslav military quarters, according to a dispatch from Ljubljana, estimated that Italy now has more than 300,000 men massed north of Fiume in the border region.]

Apprehension was widespread among Italians, but there was nothing to indicate any belligerent intention. In political circles it was said that Yugoslavia's alarm at reports of Italian troop concentrations was needless, but confirmation of the reports was impossible to obtain.

No Comment on Incidents.

Neither was any authoritative comment available on reports of two Yugoslav-Italian frontier incidents, in which an Italian soldier was reported killed and an Italian observation plane shot down. Both were said to have occurred last week.

Virginio Gayda, editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, who usually is the mouthpiece for Premier Mussolini, accused the French particularly of creating "the specter of an Italian menace" in the Balkans.

The Italian feeling generally was summed up by Il Popolo di Roma, which said that, if the Allied naval concentration in the Mediterranean was intended as intimidation toward Italy, "the Allies have committed a psychological and political error."

Tension in Balkans Grows.

BUDAPEST, May 6 (A. P.).—The extension of the war to southeastern Europe seemed more imminent today than at any time since the first days of the conflict.

Contributing to the belief of many diplomats that a crisis may be reached this week were the following developments, officially unconfirmed in some cases but receiving general credence just the same:

1. Turkish troops were reported massing along the Greek and Bulgarian frontiers.

2. German troop concentrations were noted near the Yugoslav and Hungarian frontiers, as well as the shipment of Nazi tanks and war materials into eastern Slovakia, a protectorate of Germany.

3. Italian military activity near the Yugoslav frontier and the Dodecanese Islands.

4. The appearance of Russian reenforcements in former Poland near the borders of Ruthenia, which Hungary obtained as a result of the final dismemberment of Czecho-Slovakia.

[Authoritative Soviet news sources denied today reports that Russia had massed divisions opposite Ruthenia.]

5. The publication of German reports that the Allies are about to land troops in Salonika, Greece.

6. The presence in the Ægean Sea of units of an Allied battle fleet, now based at Alexandria.

[In London, official British sources said that there is "absolutely no truth" to reports that the British intend to march troops through Greece.]

7. A new spy scare in Hungary, resulting in the arrest of 200 persons suspected of working for both France and Russia.

8. In Egypt, where the Suez Canal is being swept constantly for possible mines, Premier Aly Maher Pasha signed orders cancelling ordinary visas, requiring persons seeking to enter or leave the country to obtain special permits from the Ministry of Interior and calling on all civilians to declare any fire arms or explosives in their possession.

Two border incidents involving Italian and Yugoslav forces—both a week ago—and the heavy reinforcement of Italian troops on the Yugoslav frontier were reported in Ljubljana, Yugoslavia. Yugoslav military quarters estimated that Italy now has more than 300,000 men massed north of Fiume.

One Italian soldier was killed and three seriously wounded when a Fascist troops patrol attempted to disarm a Yugoslav sergeant on Yugoslav territory near Fiume in one border incident, Yugoslavs asserted. The Italians told a mixed commission, which placed responsibility on them, that they thought the sergeant was on Italian soil.

In the second reported incident, Yugoslav anti-aircraft batteries shot down an Italian observation plane at Bakar, near Fiume. Yugoslavs fished out the plane and charged that its pilot, who drowned, had been photographing defense works.

Diplomats Pessimistic

Uneasiness was manifest throughout the southeastern capitals, in a state of high tension for weeks past, and many diplomats, including United States officials, sent pessimistic reports to their governments.

Belgrade verged on a panic for a short time yesterday following a radio announcement that removal of civilians from the city had been recommended by the Government. Fears were allayed, however, when it was explained that the announcement was a misleading rebroadcast of a lecture on air-raid precautions.

Tug For Bulgaria's Aid

Germany and Britain, meanwhile, were reported engaged in a diplomatic struggle to obtain assurances of Bulgarian support in event of troube in the southeast.

Both Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic expert, and Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, conferred with Government officials in Sofia. The nature of Clodius' proposals was unknown, but Sir Hughe was understood to have promised a large British loan and a corridor to the Aegean Sea, which Bulgaria long has wanted.

Britain's Purpose

The British plan was reported to include a deal involving Greece and Turkey, already on close terms, whereby Greece would cede Bulgaria the Aegean corridor in return for certain concessions.

Britain's purpose in wooing Bulgaria, Sofia sources said, was to insure a land route for troops to Rumania should the necessity arise.

The reports of Turkish troop concentrations along the Greek and Bulgarian frontiers received official cognizance in Sofia, where the opinion was expressed that the action was "in accordance with British desires and connected with England's aims in the Mediterranean."

The presence of Turkish forces near the Bulgarian border was said to be in apparent disregard of a mutual agreement between the two countries. Bulgarian officials said they had given Turkey no cause for such action.

The circulation of reports, attributed to German sources, that the Allies were planning to land troops at Salonika coincided with the official opening of a strategic new railway running northward from that Aegean port through the Struma river valley. Salonika offers the most direct gateway for the entrance of Allied troops if war comes to the Balkans, and the new railway would be a valuable aid in their movement.

Aid of Bulgars Sought.

Meanwhile today Germany and Britain were reported engaged in a diplomatic struggle to obtain assurances of Bulgarian support in the event of trouble in the southeast.

Great Britain's purpose in wooing Bulgaria, Sofia spokesmen said, was to insure a land route for troops to Rumania should the necessity arise.

Reports of the appearance of Russian reinforcements along the Ruthenian frontier were regarded as a hopeful sign by some Budapest observers, who interpreted this development as a sign of Moscow's determination to forestall any Italo-German plan to divide the Balkans.

The Russian troops massed opposite Ruthenia were said to consist of from six to eight motorized divisions—an aggregate of from 100,000 to 150,000 men, including many recently returned from the Finnish campaign.

Information furnished by the German Gestapo was said to have led to the spy roundup in Hungary, which Government spokesmen described as having smashed a huge organization engaged in espionage and propaganda activities. Most of the arrests took place at Kassa, Ungvar and Munkacs, in the former Czecho-Slovak regions annexed by Hungary. Some of those arrested were said to have possessed plans of the Arpad Defense Line, which Hungary recently built along her Ruthenian frontier facing Russian-occupied Poland.

Some observers saw the arrests as an indication of mutual distrust between Moscow and Berlin.

Rumania Imposes Censorship

BUDAPEST, Hungary, May 6 (AP)—Rumania tonight imposed censorship on foreign newspaper correspondents and mobilized her entire military and civilian defense organization for complete air-raid exercises.

The censorship regulations were announced as an Italian was reported killed and an Italian airplane reported shot down in two week-old incidents.

Propaganda Minister Constantin Giurescu said that henceforth all "important or sensational news" must be submitted to the Rumanian Ministry for verification before being dispatched.

Penalties for sending news the government deems inexact will range up to a seven-year jail term, although up to the present expulsion has been the severest penalty ever imposed upon foreign correspondents in Rumania.

The Italian-Yugoslav border incidents were reported from Ljubljana, Yugoslavia, where it was said one Italian soldier was killed and three wounded when Fascist patrols tried to disarm a Yugoslav sergeant on his own territory. A mixed commission already has placed responsibility on the Italians, who said they thought they were on Italian ground.

In the other incident, at Bakar, near Fiume, Yugoslavs shot down an Italian plane. They declared the pilot, who was killed, had been photographing Yugoslav defense works.

Yugoslav military quarters were responsible for the estimate that Italy had concentrated 300,000 troops on the frontier north of Fiume.

Brig. Gen. Josef Tippelskirch, described as chief of the German military intelligence service who toured Denmark and Norway just before the Nazis launched their Scandinavian Blitzkrieg, ended a tour of the Balkans.

ADD BUDAPEST

THE GREEKS DENY REPORTS OF A SECRET AGREEMENT TO LET BRITAIN AND FRANCE, VOTH OF WHOM HAVE GUARANTEED HER INDEPENDENCE, TO USE THE PORT, BUT FOREIGN OBSERVERS DOUBT THAT GREECE WOULD OFFER ANY OBJECTIONS IF WAR COMES.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT THE GREEK GOVERNMENT BELIEVED THAT AN ALLIED LANDING AT SALONIKA WAS IMMINENT, AND FISHERMEN RETURNING TO THE PORT SAID THEY HAD SEEN NO SIGNS OF ANY PREPARATIONS FOR SUCH A MOVE.

THE FISHERMEN DID, HOWEVER, REPORT THE PRESENCE OF ADDITIONAL ALLIED NAVAL UNITS IN THE AEGEAN SEA, WHERE BRITISH VESSELS HAVE BEEN ON PATROL SINCE THE START OF THE WAR.

THE SPY HUNT WAS ACCOMPANIED BY NEW EXPRESSIONS OF ILL-FEELING BETWEEN HUNGARY AND SLOVAKIA. IN A RADIOBROADCAST, HUNGARIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT ISTVAN CSAKY REITERATED A WARNING THAT HIS GOVERNMENT'S PATIENCE OVER THE ALLEGED MISTREATMENT OF THE HUNGARIAN MINORITY IN SLOVAKIA WAS NEARING AN END.

HE HINTED AGAIN THAT SHOULD HUNGARY ACT AGAINST SLOVAKIA, GERMAN FRIENDSHIP FOR HUNGARY WOULD PROVE STRONGER THAN HER CONCERN FOR HER PROTECTORATE.

MEANTIME SLOVAK PLANES DROPPED PAMPHLETS OVER RUTHENIA READING: "SLOVAKS! THE DAY OF LIBERATION IS NEAR; GET READY. HITLER IS WITH US. THE GLORIOUS SLOVAK ARMY WILL DELIVER YOU FROM THE MAGYAR (HUNGARIAN) YOKE."

IN BLEGRADE, THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT REJECTED A GERMAN REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO SEND 10,000 "CONVALESCENTS" INTO THE COUNTRY, BUT OFFERED TO TAKE THAT MANY SICK CHILDREN UNDER 15 YEARS OF AGE.

MOSCOW, MAY 6-(AP)-AUTHORITATIVE SOVIET RUSSIAN QUARTERS TODAY DENIED REPORTS CIRCULATING IN THE BALKANS THAT RUSSIA HAD MASSED DIVISIONS OPPOSITE RUTHENIA.

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MAY 7 1940

2D 35,000-TON SHIP JOINS ITALY'S NAVY

Mussolini's Fleet Reinforced As Gayda Denounces Allied "Intrigue"

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 6—Italy today added the second of four new 35,000-ton battleships to her fleet and editorial spokesmen admitted "precautionary" measures had been taken on the Yugoslav border amid reports of warship and troop movements by the Allies.

Comments in the Italian press on the British-French fleet reinforcements in the Mediterranean coincided with delivery to the Italian navy of the battleship Littorio.

Only last week Italian naval authorities announced the first of the four big battleships, the Vittorio Veneto, had been put into active service. The other two new battleships, the Roma and the Impero, are reported still under construction.

Britain's Hood Larger

Great Britain, according to the authoritative naval guide, "Jane's Fighting Ships," has only one warship bigger than the new 35,000-ton battleships—the 42,100-ton battle cruiser Hood. However, five 35,000-ton British battleships are reported undergoing trials and "Jane's" says four 40,000-ton British dreadnaughts are under construction.

The French navy has no battleships at present to equal the 35,000-ton Italian ships but four new 35,000-ton battleships are due to be completed this year or in 1941.

"Jane's" says the Italians have only four other battleships of the Cavour class, displacing 23,622 tons, and two of these were slated for reconstruction last year.

Blames Allied Intrigue

The reinforcement to Italy's navy came as Virginio Gayda, Premier Mussolini's mouthpiece, blamed "French and British intrigues" in the Balkans for Italian "precautionary measures" along the Yugoslav border.

While Mussolini and Crown Prince Umberto, in his capacity as commander of half the Italian army, conferred on military problems, Gayda, editor of *Il Giornale d'Italia*, accused the French in particular of creating "the specter of an Italian menace" in the Balkan states.

"They pretend to be unaware," said Gayda, "that the few precautionary measures taken by the Italians in the territory adjacent to the Balkans are the necessary consequence of French and British intrigues carried out for some time in these territories."

300,000 Troops Massed

Yugoslav military quarters estimated over 300,000 Italian troops were massed north of Fiume, near the border, according to a dispatch from Ljubljana.

While apprehension over relations with Yugoslavia was widespread among Italians, there was no sign that either country had any belligerent aim.

It was not possible to obtain confirmation of the reported Italian troop concentrations.

Nor would anyone in authority comment on reports that in two incidents along the Yugoslav-Italian border last week an Italian soldier was killed and an Italian observation plane shot down.

Says Allies Erred

Il Popolo di Roma expressed the general Italian feeling on the Allied fleet movements in commenting that, if the naval concentration is intended to intimidate Italy, "the Allies have committed a psychological and political error."

Italians showed resentment in talking privately of the Allied move. Some said that, while it might have been difficult to make them fight on the side of Germany when the war broke out last September, that feeling has changed and the majority now would obey any call to arms.

This was explained as at least partly a reaction to German successes so far, notably in Norway.

Other developments today in the Balkans included:

King Boris of Bulgaria reviewed large units of his army in Sofia.

Brigadier General Josef Tippelskirch, described as chief of the German Military Intelligence Service who toured Denmark and Norway just before the Nazis launched their Scandinavian *Blitzkreig*, ended a tour of the Balkans. In Bucharest and Sofia he conferred with German military attaches and diplomats, as well as with Rumanian and Bulgarian military authorities.

Soviet Russia denied that she has massed six or eight motorized divisions on the Hungarian frontier.

Hungarian Premier Count Pal Teleki and Foreign Minister Count Stephen Csaky returned to Budapest inspecting the Lispe oil fields in southwestern Hungary near the Yugoslav frontier, which are being exploited by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey.

Bucharest today mobilized all military and civilian defense and rescue organizations for the first full-dress, air-raid exercises held in the Rumanian capital since shortly after the outbreak of the European war.

ENVOY OF BRITAIN ON WAY TO ROME

Loraine Flying Back to Post After Leave.

LONDON, May 6 (A. P.).—Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador to Italy, is returning to his post from leave in England and is due to arrive in Rome tonight, it was announced today.

ROME, May 6 (A. P.).—An attempted German invasion of England in the near future is not only possible but highly probable, in the opinion of Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Il Telegrafo, the Leghorn newspaper owned by the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano.

In his weekly broadcast to Italy's armed forces, Signor Ansaldo declared yesterday:

"Everything causes one to presume that this war will very soon see a great effort on the part of Germany to invade England in force. Never were the conditions in which the present war is being conducted more favorable to the attackers, never were technical resources available to the enemy on the Continent so favorable. The blow planned by Napoleon will certainly be attempted again."

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ENVOY OF FRANCE TALKS WITH POPE

Italian Crown Prince Also Received by Pontiff.

VATICAN CITY, May 6 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII received the French Ambassador to the Holy See, Francois Charles-Roux, in a private audience today.

Earlier in the day, he received Italy's Crown Prince Humbert and the Crown Princess Marie Jose.

Leaving the Vatican for his fourth ceremonial trip into Rome since his coronation, the Pope voiced anew yesterday his hope for the early return of peace and prayed that Italy might be spared the horrors of war.

Speaking in the Church of St. Mary-Over-Minerva, the Pope earnestly emphasized the need for prayer now, "while whirlwinds unleashed by human passions, which overwhelm noble nations in a fearful manner, threaten beyond the Alps and at Italy's frontiers."

He offered his own supplication to Christ for divine protection of "this people and this land beloved by You, saved by the blood of Your apostles and crowned by the work of so many martyrs, and consecrated by the work of so many of Your vicars."

The Pope spoke after attending a pontifical mass closing a series of celebrations in honor of St. Catherine of Sienna, whose relics repose in the church.

39 POLISH PRIESTS REPORTED SLAIN

Nazis Accused in Statement Quoting Cardinal Hlond.

VATICAN CITY, May 6 (A. P.).—German persecution of Polish Catholics was charged anew today by the Polish embassy to the Vatican in a purported summary of a report to Pope Pius XII by Cardinal Hlond, Primate of Poland.

The embassy's statement alleged that Germany was trying to eradicate Catholicism in the Nazi-held parts of Poland and attempting to destroy the Polish people by deportation, shooting and financial ruin, particularly the leading classes.

[Informed spokesmen in Berlin have declared that church activities in areas recently occupied by Germany, particularly in the regions of Poland under German control, continue without interruption and are little affected by political developments.]

The statement said that German-speaking families from the Italian Tyrol were being sent to Poland in a plan to Germanize it.

The embassy quoted Cardinal Hlond as reporting the death of thirty-nine priests by shooting or torture in prison. In the diocese of Chelmo, it said, he reported that the cathedral had been converted into a garage, the bishop's palace into a hotel and its chapel into a ballroom.

All but twenty of 650 priests have been deported or imprisoned while nine have been shot and two have died in prison, it added, alleging that most churches have been reported closed, "Catholic life almost entirely extinguished" and Catholic societies disbanded.

The embassy said that the Cardinal had reported half the priests of the diocese of Lodz deported or imprisoned and ten, including a bishop, tortured in a concentration camp. It also mentioned other dioceses where, it said, the Cardinal reported similar conditions. This was the second of such reports to be issued.

R. A. F. COMMANDS ARE REORGANIZED

Expert Personnel Shifted to Speed Preparedness.

LONDON, May 6 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today a reorganization of commands and the strengthening of expert personnel to speed up the training of pilots and manufacture of planes.

The training reorganization sets up a flying training command under Air Vice-Marshal L. A. Pattinson and a new technical training command for maintenance and ground crew personnel under Air Vice-Marshal W. L. Welsh.

It eliminates the separate reserve command formed last February to relieve pressure on the training command caused by the Royal Air Force expansion program.

The Ministry also announced the appointment of Brig.-Gen. H. A. Jones, who served on Earl Haig's staff during the world war, as "controller of light alloys" under the program to strengthen the control of materials required for the manufacture of aircraft.

BRITISH SAY NAZIS LOSE MORE PLANES

List 138 Enemy Craft Downed as Against 48 of Their Own During Last Four Weeks

REICH CLAIMS 2 VICTORIES

London Denies Machines Were Shot Down—Swedes Intern a German Seaplane

LONDON, May 6 (AP)—Reuters, British news agency, today estimated that Britain had lost forty-eight aircraft on all fronts in the last four weeks and Germany 138 "for certain" in the same period.

Reuters' estimate said that in addition ninety-seven German planes were "probably completely destroyed or put out of action for some time." The agency said that machines destroyed on the ground or at sea during British raids on German air bases in Norway had not been included in the totals.

Reuters said its figures were based on Air Ministry and Admiralty announcements, authoritative reports in the Norwegian and neutral press and British news agency and newspaper dispatches.

The Air Ministry announced that two Sunderland flying boats had been damaged by German machine-gun fire while anchored off Norway yesterday, but denied Germany's claim that two Blenheim bombers also had been shot down off the Netherlands.

DUTCH REQUIRE VISAS

Otherwise Holland Will Not Admit Belgians.

THE HAGUE, May 6 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Government announced today that, from next Friday, Belgians would be required to have visas to enter Holland.

A similar measure affecting Dutch subjects entering Belgium is scheduled to go into effect on the same day.

AMSTERDAM, May 6 (A. P.).—Military officials arrested C. Kloosterboer, a member of the municipal council of the village of St. Pancras, today on suspicion that he had given information to Germany regarding ship sailings. His son already is under arrest on a charge of espionage.

Says Nazis Are Out To Win the Peace

BERLIN, May 6 (A. P.).—The world's goods are "trophies awarded only to the strongest," the Minister of Education, Bernhard Rust, declared today in an address to German youth.

He recalled the Napoleonic conquest and the world war Treaty of Versailles and said that in the present conflict, "we not only want to win the war but also the peace."

With victory, he said, "the most fruitful period of German labor in history shall begin."

BRITISH AIR HERO MISSING

Kenneth Doran Unheard From Since Raid Week Ago

London, May 6 (AP)—Kenneth Doran, acting squadron leader, first British air hero of the war, was reported today to have been missing since a daylight raid on Stavanger, Norway, April 30.

Doran led a raid on German warships at Kiel September 4, winning the Distinguished Flying Cross and promotion to acting squadron leader.

RAIDERS DRIVEN OFF

R. A. F. Planes Battle Nazis Near England.

LONDON, May 6 (A. P.).—A German air raid off the southeast coast of England was believed beaten off by Royal Air Force fighters today.

Coastal residents heard the drone of engines above low-hanging clouds, with bursts of machine-gun fire and a number of explosions.

A similar incident in the same vicinity was reported earlier in the day, when a German raider off the coast of Essex drew intense anti-aircraft fire for ten minutes. Royal Air Force planes quickly took to the air to pursue the invader.

British Face Cut In Butter Ration

LONDON, May 6 (A. P.).—Because of the stoppage of Danish supplies, Britons were told today by Lord Woolton, the Food Minister, to prepare for the reduction at an early date of the butter ration from eight to four ounces each week.

Butter was first rationed at four ounces a week beginning on January 8, but the amount was increased to eight ounces a week on March 25.

Lord Woolton warned that the sugar ration of twelve ounces a week may also be reduced.

Famous Norse Skier Is Killed in Battle

OSLO, May 6 (A. P.).—The famous Norwegian skier, Einar Grottumsbraten, was killed in fighting north of Oslo, it was reported today.

He was a member of a ski patrol which was surprised by a German patrol.

All of the other members of the Norwegian patrol were said to have escaped.

TRACES NORSE GOLD

Swedish Paper Reports It Now Safe in England.

STOCKHOLM, May 6 (A. P.).—A correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Tidningen reported today that Norway's gold reserve fund of 600,000,000 krona ($122,000,000) had been sent to England for safekeeping after being transported from place to place by the fleeing Norwegian Government.

The gold funds were dispatched secretly aboard a British troopship, the newspaper said.

When the Government fled Oslo on April 9 in the face of the German invasion, one of the few things it was reported to have taken along was the nation's gold reserve.

Belgium to Restore Service

BRUSSELS, May 6 (AP).—Mail and passenger ship service across the English Channel will be resumed between Ostend, Belgium, and Folkestone, England, next Wednesday, after being suspended last week because of mine laying by German airplanes, Belgian authorities announced today.

SWISS SEIZE WOMAN

Accuse Her of Spying for German Agents.

BERNE, May 6 (A. P.).—Swiss military authorities announced today that they had arrested and were holding for trial an unnamed Swiss woman suspected of attempting to obtain information on Switzerland's defenses for German agents.

The announcement also revealed belatedly that a non-commissioned officer of the Swiss Army had been sentenced to five years' imprisonment last November for giving information to German quarters about Switzerland's northeastern fortifications.

These defenses were completed only recently to form the last link in the formidable Winkelried Line running from the French border south to Basle to the junction of the Italian, Austrian frontiers.

Last month the Swiss authorities announced that they had uncovered a Swiss organization engaged in obtaining German military information for the British.

Espionage In Soviet Officially Described

Russians Terrorized Or Tricked By Foreign Agents, War Commissariat Booklet Says

Moscow, May 6 (AP)—The War Commissariat today issued a booklet describing the activities and apprehension of spies in the U. S. S. R. who it alleged were British, Polish and Japanese agents.

The booklet charged that the alleged spies terrorized or tricked Russians into revealing information. Several foreign women agents, the booklet said, had married Russian military and political officials to facilitate their espionage activities.

The War Commissariat publication said other alleged spies regularly visited Russia in parties organized by Intourist (official tourist agency) in order to keep in contact with their accomplices.

CRAIG NEARLY UNDER WATER

Only Freighter's Bow In Sight Now, Fishermen Report

Halifax, N. S., May 6 (AP)—Fishermen reported today that only the bow of the 3,683-ton British freighter Craig remained above water after she went aground on Flint Ledge, twenty-five miles east of Halifax harbor, in a heavy fog Saturday night. The fishermen said the Craig's crew was safe on nearby Egg Island, and that one man was injured.

The Craig last month was the center of a mysterious scare. On April 15, when approximately 800 miles northeast of New York, she sent out an SOS saying "sub coming close." An hour later a Canadian radio station, without further explanation, announced: "Distress all cleared up."

LONDON, MAY 6—A TWO NORWEGIAN ARMY LIEUTENANTS, SONS OF CARL JOACHIM HAMBRO, A SPEAKER OF THE NORWEGIAN PARLIAMENT, AND ERIK ANDREAS COLBAN, MINISTER TO LONDON, ARRIVED HERE TODAY. IT WAS SAID THEY WOULD RETURN TO NORWAY AFTER LEAVE.

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BERLIN, May 6-AP-A VOLUNTEER DETACHMENT OF VARIOUS NATIONALITIES THAT SERVED IN FINLAND AGAINST RUSSIA HAS BEEN DESTROYED IN FIGHTING WITH GERMAN FORCES IN NORWAY NEAR TRYSIL, EAST OF LILLEHAMMER, DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY.

THE AGENCY SAID THE VOLUNTEERS WERE LED BY A FORMER MAJOR IN THE SWEDISH ARMY AND THAT SOME SURVIVORS HAD WITHDRAWN TO THE MOUNTAINS WHILE OTHERS FLED ACROSS THE SWEDISH BORDER. --

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CAIRO, Egypt, May 6-AP-PREMIER ALY MAHER PASHA TODAY SIGNED ORDERS TIGHTENING UP EGYPT'S WAR PREPAREDNESS.

ONE OF THE MEASURES CANCELLED ORDINARY VISAS, REQUIRING PERSONS SEEKING TO ENTER OR LEAVE THE COUNTRY TO OBTAIN SPECIAL PERMITS FROM THE MINISTRY OF INTERIOR.

ANOTHER CALLED ON ALL CIVILIANS TO DECLARE ANY FIRE ARMS, OR EXPLOSIVES IN THEIR POSSESSION.

THE SUEZ CANAL, WEST OF WHICH A BATTLE FLEET OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH NAVIES HAS CONCENTRATED IN ALEXANDRIA IS BEING SWEPT CONTINOUSLY FOR POSSIBLE MINES. ---

NOTE TO EDITORS

ROME--WE ARE INVESTIGATING FURTHER A REPORT THAT POPE PIUS HAS EXPRESSED TO MYRON C.TAYLOR, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S PERSONAL EMISSARY TO THE VATICAN, A HOPE THAT ITALY WILL STAY OUT OF THE WAR AND THAT THE TIME MAY BE RIPE FOR A GENERAL PEACE EFFORT. INFORMED VATICAN CIRCLES EXPRESSED SURPRISE AT THE REPORT, AND POINT OUT THAT MR.TAYLOR HAS NOT SEEN THE POPE SINCE APRIL 26. THE STATE DEPARTMENT IN WASHINGTON DENIES SUCH A MESSAGE HAS BEEN RECEIVED.

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THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

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BERLIN, MAY 6-(AP)-GERMANS HAVE COINED A NEW WORD -- "STUKA" -- TO IDENTIFY THE DIVE BOMBERS THEY PROUDLY INSIST -- IN THE FACE OF BRITISH DENIALS -- SANK A BRITISH BATTLESHIP IN NORWEGIAN WATERS.

IT IS DERIVED FROM THE GERMAN COMBINED WORD FOR "DIVE BATTLE BOMBER" -- STURZKAMPFBOMBER.

MOSCOW, MAY 6-(AP)-BRITISH "IMPERIALISTS" IN THE NEAR EAST, SAYS THE NEWSPAPER RED NAVY, ARE PLAYING "A DANGEROUS GAME DEPENDENT ON MAXIMUM EXPANSION OF THE WAR--A GAME WHICH MAY BRING SERIOUS CONSEQUENCES TO ITS INITIATORS."

"SWEET SPEECHES ON DEFENSE OF MINOR NATIONS," THE NAVAL ORGAN SAID, "CAN HARDLY DECEIVE ANYBODY IN THE LIGHT OF RECENT EVENTS IN NORWAY. THE DIRECT QUESTION AT PRESENT IS MAINTAINING BRITISH STRATEGIC POSITIONS IN PREPARATION FOR A NEW BASE OF ATTACK AND ALSO FOR OIL.

"HAVING STRENGTHENED HER MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC POSITIONS AND TAKEN INTO HER HANDS THE OIL RESOURCES OF IRAQ AND IRAN, BRITAIN WOULD HAVE LIKED TO LOCATE BIG GARRISONS OF TROOPS THERE FOR PROTECTION OF BRITISH STRATEGIC POSITIONS. BUT ENGLAND HAD TO RENOUNCE THIS POLICY EVEN AFTER THE FIRST WORLD WAR."

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(ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY MONDAY, MAY 6)

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, MAY 6-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, WHO HAS ASKED WARRING EUROPEAN NATIONS TO REFRAIN FROM BOMBING NON-COMBATANTS, PLEDGED HIS SUPPORT TODAY FOR ANY INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT ENDORSING THAT PRINCIPLE.

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"THE BOMBINT OF HELPLESS AND UNPROTECTED CIVILIANS IS A TRAGEDY WHICH HAS AROUSED THE HORROR OF ALL MANKIND," HE WROTE THE ANNUAL CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS.

"I RECALL WITH PRIDE THAT THE UNITED STATES CONSISTENTLY HAS TAKEN THE LEAD IN URGING THAT THIS INHUMAN PRACTICE BE PROHIBITED."

POINTING OUT THAT THE INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS HAD URGED NATIONS IN 1938 TO TAKE JOINT STEPS "TO PREVENT SUCH OUTRAGES IN THE

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FUTURE," THE PRESIDENT EXPRESSED REGRET THAT THIS NEVER HAD BEEN DONE.

"AS FOR THE UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT," HE SAID, "I CAN ASSURE YOU OF MY STRONGEST RECOMMENDATION FOR ADHERENCE TO ANY INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION WHICH WILL GIVE THIS PROTECTION TO CIVILIAN AND NON-COMBATANT POPULATIONS."

NORMAN H.DAVIS, CHAIRMAN OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS, REPORTED THAT 250,000 AMERICAN WOMEN HAD MADE 2,000,000 GARMENTS AND SURGICAL DRESSINGS IN RESPONSE TO DEMANDS FROM POLAND, HUNGARY, RUMANIA, LITHUANIA, LATVIA, FRANCE, ENGLAND, FINLAND AND NORWAY.

IN ADDITION TO $1,000,000 SET ASIDE FROM RED CROSS FUNDS TO HELP EUROPEAN WAR SUFFERERS, HE SAID, THE ORGANIZATION HAS RECEIVED $800,000 IN VOLUNTARY CONTRIBUTIONS.

"MOST OF THIS MONEY HAS BEEN SPENT," DAVIS ADDED, DECLARING THAT THE RED CROSS SOON "MAY BE COMPELLED TO ASK THE PEOPLE FOR A SUBSTANTIAL RELIEF FUND."

IN THE WORK OF TRACING MISSING RELATIVES AND FRIENDS OF AMERICANS IN WAR-AFFECTED COUNTRIES, HE SAID, THE RED CROSS HAS HANDLED 23,000 INQUIRIES, MOSTLY CONCERNING PERSONS IN POLAND AND FINLAND.

ON THE HOME FRONT, HE EXPLAINED, RED CROSS NURSES HAVE CONTINUED THEIR SERVICE AS "PIONEERS IN THE FIELD OF HEALTH" IN FAR-FLUNG RURAL SECTIONS; FIRST AID WORKERS HELPED IN SAVING 111,000 LIVES OF PERSONS INVOLVED IN ACCIDENTS; LIFE SAVERS CONTRIBUTED TO AN 11 PER CENT DECREASE IN DROWNINGS, AND $750,000 WAS EXPENDED TO ASSIST THE VICTIMS OF THE 106 "MINOR" DISASTERS IN THE UNITED STATES DURING THE LAST YEAR.

WITH A 1,400,000 INCREASE IN MEMBERSHIP, DAVIS DISCLOSED, THE RED CROSS HAS BEEN ACTIVELY PREPARING TO HELP IN WAR OR PEACE. IT HAS ENROLLED 13 TYPES OF MEDICAL TECHNOLOGISTS FOR SERVICE IN THE ARMY AND NAVY "IN TIME OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY."

(END ADVANCE FOR PMS OF TODAY MONDAY, MAY 6)

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

BRITAIN HAS DENIED THE NAZI CLAIM THAT GERMAN AIRPLANES SUNK AN ENGLISH BATTLESHIP AND A HEAVY CRUISER IN MASSED ATTACKS OFF THE NORWEGIAN COAST.

WHETHER THESE WARSHIPS WERE SENT TO THE BOTTOM IS OF SMALL CONSEQUENCE COMPARED WITH THE INTIMATION WHICH SURROUNDS THE CLAIM -- THAT THE SUPERIORITY OF THE AIR OVER THE SEA HAS BEEN ESTABLISHED AND THAT THE GERMAN AIRFORCE IS THE MASTER OF THE ALLIED NAVIES.

CLAIMS AND COUNTER-CLAIMS OVER THE RELATIVE MERITS OF THESE TWO FIGHTING ARMS WILL INCREASE FOR PROPAGANDA PURPOSES, AND WE SHALL HAVE TO WATCH IT IF WE ARE TO KEEP OUR PERSPECTIVE.

IT IS NATURAL THAT THIS SITUATION SHOULD EXIST, FOR HERR HITLER'S MIGHTY AIRFORCE IS THAT MILITARY BRANCH UPON WHICH HE IS DEPENDING TO WIN THE WAR. THE ALLIES ARE PLACING CHIEF CONFIDENCE IN THEIR SURFACE FLEETS.

HOWEVER, NAVAL EXPERTS TELL US THAT THERE HAS BEEN NO DEMONSTRATION OF GENERAL AIR SUPERIORITY OVER THE SEA.

AIRPLANES HAVE TRIUMPHED OVER WARSHIPS IN INDIVIDUAL INSTANCES, AND VICE VERSA. BUT THE SINKING OF ONE WARSHIP OR TEN, DOESN'T PROVE GENERAL SUPERIORITY ANY MORE THAN THE DESTRUCTION OF FIFTY FIGHTING PLANES WOULD PROVE THE GENERAL INFERIORITY OF AN AIR FLEET.

THE QUESTION OF SUPREMACY IS SOMETHING TO BE DETERMINED, AND THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR LIKELY WILL DEPEND ON THIS. IF HITLER CAN SMASH THE ALLIED FLEET HE WILL WIN THE WAR. IF HE CAN'T, THE BLOCKADE WILL IN THE LONG RUN GIVE HIM A NIGHTMARISH TIME. AND WE MUSTN'T FORGET THAT THE INCREASINGLY STRONG ALLIED AIRFLEETS WILL BE SUPPORTING THEIR SURFACE SHIPS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ALLIES STARTED OUT THIS WAR WITH A MIGHTY COMMAND OF THE SEAS AND A SUPERIORITY IN RESOURCES, BOTH FINANCIAL AND MATERIAL, WHICH THEY FELT WOULD WIN THEM THE WAR. THEY PROBABLY WERE JUSTIFIED IN THEIR FAITH, AND THIS DOMINATION OF THE OCEAN AND SUPERIORITY OF RESOURCES STILL EXISTS.

THE ALLIED TROUBLE THUS FAR HAS LAIN, NOT IN LACK OF RESOURCES, BUT IN LACK OF INITIATIVE IN PROSECUTION OF THE WAR, AS MANY OF THEIR OWN PEOPLE ARE NOW INSISTING. THEY HAVE ALLOWED THEMSELVES TO BE OUTSMARTED BY A MAN WHO IS EITHER ONE OF THE MASTER STRATEGISTS OF HISTORY OR ONE OF THE LUCKIEST OPPORTUNISTS WHO EVER LIVED.

AND IF THE CLAIM IS THAT HERR HITLER IS MERELY LUCKY, THEN THE ANSWER IS THAT LUCK WHICH HOLDS GOOD IN SO MANY INSTANCES AS HIS HAS, IS JUST AS GOOD AS MASTER STRATEGY.

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THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH HAVE HAD PLENTY OF TIME TO GET OVER THEIR UNDERESTIMATION OF THE NAZI DICTATOR. CLAIMS THAT HE IS UNSCRUPULOUS DON'T HELP THEM WIN THE WAR, BUT MUST BE DEALT WITH BY DEEDS RATHER THAN BY WORDS.

THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN CLINGING TOO CLOSELY TO THEIR ORIGINAL STRATEGY FOR WINNING THE WAR -- STRANGULATION BY BLOCKADE WITH AS LITTLE EFFORT OUTSIDE THAT AS POSSIBLE. THE BLOCKADE UNDOUBTEDLY IS THEIR MOST POWERFUL WEAPON, BUT DEVELOPMENTS SHOW THAT IT MUST BE SUPPORTED BY OTHER ACTION.

IT IS GENERALLY AGREED THAT, HAD THE ALLIES STRUCK WITH ALL THEIR PREPARED FORCE WHEN HITLER FIRST INVADED NORWAY, THEY COULD HAVE EXPELLED THE GERMANS. A CONCERTED NAVAL AND AIR ATTACK ON TRONDHEIM MOST LIKELY WOULD HAVE TURNED THE TRICK. BUT THAT WOULD HAVE INVOLVED RISKING VALUABLE EQUIPMENT -- NAVAL AND AIR -- AND PERHAPS A HEAVY LOSS OF LIFE.

SO THE ALLIES CONTINUED THEIR CONSERVATISM AND LEFT THE GAMBLING TO THE WORLD'S SUPER-GAMBLER -- HERR HITLER.

BRITISH PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS CABINET ARE EXPECTED TO COME UNDER FIRE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TOMORROW TO ANSWER FOR THEIR CONDUCT OF RECENT OPERATIONS.

WHATEVER MAY BE DEVELOPED IN THE DEBATE, THE FACT REMAINS THAT UNDER THE BRITISH SYSTEM OF GOVERNMENT THE PRIME MINISTER MUST ACCEPT FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR ANY MISHAPS. THIS IS SO BECAUSE HE IS THE BIG BOSS OF THE CABINET. HIS DECISIONS ARE FINAL, SUBJECT TO CHALLENGE BY PARLIAMENT.

HE ISN'T OF COURSE A MILITARY EXPERT AND IT MIGHT BE UNFAIR TO CHARGE HIM WITH FAULTY MILITARY TACTICS. IT IS FAIR TO NOTE, HOWEVER, THAT HE IS CONSERVATIVE AND NOT ONLY A MAN OF VERY STRONG OPINIONS BUT DECIDEDLY STUBBORN WHEN ONCE HIS MIND IS MADE UP.

MR. CHAMBERLAIN PROBABLY WILL BE ADVISED TO MAKE SOME RADICAL CHANGES IN HIS OFFICIAL FAMILY, AND INITIATE A GREATER DEGREE OF FLEXIBILITY IN THE BRITISH PROGRAM OF DEPENDENCE ON ECONOMIC STRANGULATION BY BLOCKADE.

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Churchill Is Named War Co-ordinator As Chamberlain Meets 3-Party Attack; Keyes Assails His 'Shocking Ineptitude'

Sabotage Held Chief Peril to Panama Canal

Gen. Strong Asserts Steps Are Taken to Prevent It; Sea Defense 'Adequate'

WASHINGTON, May 6 (AP).—The Army's Assistant Chief of Staff declared today that the greatest danger to the Panama Canal—keystone of hemisphere defense——was in sabotage.

"Sabotage may take many forms," Brig. Gen. George V. Strong told the Society of American Military Engineers. "A vessel might be blown up in the locks; time bombs might be dropped in the locks; dams might be blown up; vital installations, such as control mechanisms or power sources, might be damaged or destroyed.

"But these possibilities have all been foreseen," he added, "and steps have been taken to minimize, or in some cases nullify, efforts along this line."

A new set of locks, which may be started this summer for completion in 1945 or 1946, would improve the national defense situation, he said.

At present, with double sets of locks, side by side, "it is quite possible that one lucky hit of a large bomb (from the air) or a heavy explosion in one lock chamber would be sufficient to put the Canal out of commission.

Gen. Strong described the canal's defenses against air attack as "adequate to meet and vanquish" an attacking naval force. He deemed the canal's mobile military force "adequate to meet any initial raids of a landing force.

With the canal reasonably safe, he said, the joint defense task of the Army and Navy is "to deny an aggressor the seizure and establishment of bases from which he can operate against us or against any other American republic, or against the canal."

Among other areas where an aggressor might wish to establish such a base, he named Newfoundland (from which air attacks could be made as far south as Washington) the Bahamas, Puerto Rico, Natal, Cuba, Jamaica, the western coast of Central America, and the west coast of Mexico.

Present wars in Europe and in Asia, he said, have shown that, in defending the American continent, "we must be prepared to outblitz the blitzkrieg."

PREMIER FEARS SHIFT OF ACTION TO NEW FRONTS

Warns of Possible Attacks on Britain in Defense of Norse Retreat.

IS BRANDED AS FAILURE

Opposition Demands Other Men at Helm at Start of Two-day Debate.

LONDON, May 7 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain, declaring that Great Britain herself may soon face attack "in the most violent form," sought today to justify the British withdrawals from mid-Norway and announced that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, hereafter would supervise military operations from day to day.

In a turbulent House of Commons, which once forced the Prime Minister to sit down until order was restored, the Labor opposition leader, Clement R. Attlee, bitterly attacked Mr. Chamberlain's speech as merely "one of excuse and explanation," branded Mr. Chamberlain and his war Cabinet as failures and demanded "different people at the helm." He was supported in his attack by Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, who assailed the Government's "ill-founded boasting."

"Time is not on our side!" declared Sir Archibald. "Hitler has seized the old gentleman by the beard! Economically, politically and to a lesser extent militarily, we have suffered a grave reverse."

Premier Bars Other Changes.

Mr. Churchill will give "guidance and direction" to the chiefs of staffs of the three fighting services, the Prime Minister announced. He will also retain his Admiralty post.

Aside from this, Mr. Chamberlain rejected any other immediate changes in the personnel of his Government, but said that changes "in the form of government" or functions of individuals" might be needed.

Mr. Chamberlain's speech in general was an anxious appeal for unity both in Parliament and among the people, in the face of dangers which, he said, the nation did not yet appreciate.

He said that the campaign was not yet finished in Norway, but he warned the country to remember: "There are other fronts which may at any moment blaze into a conflagration."

Not the Time for Quarrels.

"This is not the time for quarrels among ourselves," he said, dramatically. "In this debate we are giving hostages to fortune."

Military advisers, he added, had cautioned him against today's discussion, "but we could not accept this in a democratic country."

On the first day of a two-day debate on the Norwegian course, Major Attlee accused both Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Churchill of "complacent and "overoptimistic" statements and opposed Mr. Churchill's new appointment as "against all good rules."

The people, Major Atlee declared, were not satisfied that the war was being waged "with sufficient energy, industry or results," and the men of leadership "showed everywhere they were too late."

"The Prime Minister talked about missing buses," shouted the Labor leader. "The country missed all the peace buses and caught the war bus."

Both 'Blind and Deaf.'

The Government, he said, must be blind and deaf" if it does not realize that there is great anxiety and dissatisfaction.

"We would win this war, but we want different people at the helm," he declared.

The Liberal leader, Sinclair, declared that there was nothing in the Norwegian campaign to shake the nation's confidence in the courage and the efficiency of the fighting forces or the availability of large resources.

However, said Sir Archibald, there is something that suggests "that more foresight and energy and stronger and more ruthless will to ... is required" of the Government.

To the Prime Minister's assertion that military chiefs had cautioned against this war debate, the Liberal firebrand shouted:

"Our debates must be absolutely free from any suggestion of military advisers.

"We must face the facts and not hide our heads in the sand.

"Casualties were not negligible. Loss of material was not negligible either. We lost warships of which our prospective supply is insufficient.

Diplomatic Position Weakened.

"We have lost all our supplies from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and all the Baltic countries.

"Diplomatically, our position is weakened in every country in the world. The complacent and ill-founded boastings of ministers contrast pitifully with the hard, swift blows of the German forces."

While an angry opposition shouted "you missed the bus," Mr. Chamberlain declared that he had tried to steer a middle course, looking ahead to the possibility of attack by vast and well equipped German armies "at a number of different points."

He said that "we shall give all the help to Norway we can," despite the Allied troop withdrawals from all but the far northern part of the country, but he said that he thought it was right to retreat from the Trondheim front when it became apparent that the plan to seize that city would not succeed.

"We want to be ready to meet the attack wherever it may come," he said.

The War as a Whole.

Speaking of the whole picture of the war ahead, he declared:

"I do not think the people of this country yet realize the extent or imminence of the threat which is impending against us."

Movement of an Allied battle fleet to Alexandria, he said, had quieted the situation in the Mediterranean and Near East.

Mr. Chamberlain insisted that the Government had been united in the recent events.

Again and again he warned of the danger of "being tempted into such dispersal of our forces as might suit the purpose of the enemy."

He sought to dismiss attacks on his remark of April 9 that "Hitler missed the bus" by saying that he made it before the Norwegian invasion. But one Opposition heckler shouted, "If Hitler missed the bus, you missed the boat!"

"Beware," cried Mr. Chamberlain, "of jitterings and divisions among ourselves. Presently we may be faced in the most violent form with attacks directed against this country."

Not a Second Gallipoli.

Mr. Chamberlain sought to justify Great Britain's failure in central Norway, which he declared was not another Gallipoli, with the declaration:

"I believe it was right to make the first attempt and equally right to withdraw the troops when it was clear that the plan would not succeed." He put the blame for the failure of the Trondheim offensive in south and central Norway on two things:

1. "Our inability to secure the airdromes from which we could operate fighters.

2. "The rapid arrival of German re-enforcements."

He confessed "we were helpless to prevent the German stroke," because Norway would not let British troops come in in advance of the German invasion.

In asserting that the Norwegian campaign could not be compared with the 1916 defeat at Gallipoli, he explained that only a single division of troops had been involved in central Norway.

He said also that British losses were "not really great in number" and declared that no considerable amount of stores were left behind.

He admitted, however, that the retreat had cost Great Britain some prestige and expressed regret at the reaction appearing in the Swedish press.

House Cheers at Opening.

Mr. Chamberlain rose in Commons amidst loud cheers at 3:48 P. M. (10:48 A. M. New York time) to begin his momentous statement on the Norwegian war before the nation's "grand court of inquest."

Mr. Churchill significantly sat at the side of his chief as the most critical debate of the war so far opened before the searchingly critical opposition.

Mr. Chamberlain paid tribute to the skill of the navy and army in effecting the Allied withdrawal from Namsos "in a single, short night without loss."

Fifty German bombers attacked the convoy the next day, Mr. Chamberlain disclosed, and he declared that the British should "count ourselves fortunate we did not lose more than one British and one French destroyer."

He said that "the convoy was out of range of our fighters and we had to depend only on the ships' anti-aircraft fire."

Southern Campaign Over.

The campaign in southern Norway is at an end, he said, adding that "whatever criticisms may be made about any one else, I am sure everybody will agree that the troops engaged in this campaign carried out their task with magnificent gallantry."

"In every respect of man for man, our forces showed themselves superior to their foe," the Prime Minister declared.

He admitted that the news of Great Britain's withdrawal from Norway "created a profound shock."

The opposition echoed:

"... And still is!"

Mr. Chamberlain declared that he did not purpose to give an account of the military operations, but to consider the criticisms of the action of the Government.

"Ministers, of course, must expect to be blamed for everything," he said amid heckling from opposition, which brought a warning from the speaker.

He contended that reports from Stockholm, "which may have been invented by the enemy," had aroused expectations which never were justified and "which were certainly never indorsed by any minister."

"I don't wish to extenuate anything," he said. "At the same time I hope we shall not exaggerate the extent of the check which we have received."

Calls Nazi Losses Heavier.

He said that German losses were far heavier "in warships, planes, transports and men" and added that "I am quite aware that the result is not to be measured merely in losses on the spot."

He told Great Britain that it must take into account the fact that "we have suffered a certain loss of prestige" and color has been added to "the false legend of German invincibility on land."

"We must accept that position for the moment, but we need not help our enemies by making it worse," he added.

KEYES ASSAILS 'INEPT' BRITISH NAVAL POLICY

Denounces Failure To Order Fleet To Attack Trondheim

Declares Storming Of Fjord Might Have Brought Victory

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, May 7—Opposition to the Chamberlain Cabinet united tonight behind the challenging leadership of a national naval hero who shook the British Conservative citadel to its foundations by blaming the Government's "shocking eneptitude" for the admitted failure of the Norwegian venture.

Sir Roger John Brownlow Keyes, admiral of the fleet and a National Conservative (Government) member of Parliament, led the assault with the declaration that the Admiralty rebuffed his plan to force Trondheim fjord with sea power—an action which he said might have brought land and sea triumphs over Germany instead of defeat and withdrawal.

Caps First Day Of Debate

His declaration tonight capped the first momentous and stormy day of a two-day House of Commons debate on the Norwegian affair.

Sir Roger, his uniform glistening with the medals he won in the World War, made his attack on the Cabinet only a few hours after Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain had announced new powers for Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in an effort to save the government.

Only the stocky Churchill figure and the popular magic of the Churchill name are believed to remain between the Chamberlain Cabinet and disaster.

The First Lord, on whose shoulders the Prime Minister unequivocally placed the burden of henceforth personally directing grand strategy on land, sea and in the air, is to reply tomorrow to the government critics.

Will Need All His Powers

He will need all his powers of oratory; for when the House rose tonight after seven and one-half hours of fiery debate, the men who have ruled Britain under Chamberlain since May 28, 1937, saw their outer defense crumbling.

Chamberlain's hour-long statement, frankly admitting failure in central Norway and warning of a possible German attack on Britain herself; and War Secretary Oliver Stanley's rambling explanation of an expedition whose history the average Briton already knows too well were overshadowed by opposition attacks from many directions.

Blames Norwegian "Treachery"

Sir Archibald Southby, a Conservative, replied that it was not British incompetence but "the treachery of Norwegian officials" which brought about the defeat. He said the opposition attacks would "give great satisfaction in Berlin and would hearten the German Government."

Arthur Greenwood pressed home the Labor attack by declaring:

"Wars are not won by masterly withdrawals. . . . We have had to creep back to our lairs."

Looking straight at the Government's array of Ministers, Greenwood declared "we have lost the military initiative in this war and we have certainly not had a diplomatic offensive since the war broke out."

His reference to diplomacy was the first attack on Lord Halifax's usually sacrosant department during the debate.

"By an unfortunate series of incidents in Norway we have forfeited the confidence of neutral states in Europe," Greenwood concluded.

Bolts To Opposition

Earl Winterton, hitherto sturdy Conservative, went over to the opposition camp when he called for an inquiry into the Norwegian campaign.

"Those of us who were at Gallipoli greatly regret to this day that some ministers were not impeached and some high generals court-martialed for what occurred then," he said.

He called for a committee or commission with power to examine military and civilian officials "from the highest to the lowest to discover the cause of the setback" in Norway.

Lieut. Col. Leopold Stennett-Amery, rebel Conservative who once was First Lord of the Admiralty, added

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He said that Great Britain had received most urgent appeals from the Norwegians for an attack on Trondheim "at all costs," for it was a "place essential for the Government and the King."

The Prime Minister lauded France for showing "remarkable steadiness" and said that in Great Britain the only effect of "the reverse has been to stiffen our determination."

Regrets Swedish Reaction.

Turkey remained "imperturbable," Egypt has strengthened her defenses and the "position has been strengthened by the reversion to normal of our fleet distribution in the Mediterranean," he said.

"Reaction has been more serious in Sweden than anywhere else," he declared, expressing regret concerning certain comments "of a polemical character" in the Swedish press because, "although they may express Swedish disappointment," they do not help Sweden or the Allies.

The Prime Minister said that he had heard no criticism against the Allies having sent a force to Narvik and he assumed that "our decision in that respect, at any rate, was generally approved."

"I am not going to pretend that in those first anxious days we foresaw everything that was going to happen," he admitted in answer to his own question, "why did we attempt the expedition to Trondheim?"

He admitted also that "we did realize the expedition, if we undertook it, would be full of risks," because air base facilities there were known to be inadequate.

Norse Pressure Revealed.

"On the other hand, we had to consider the effect on Norwegian Government forces and the people if we made no attempt to hold central Norway," he went on.

"If we refused to answer the call, we should have justified the reproach that our only object in Scandinavia was the iron ore and that we cared nothing for the freedom of the small nations.

"It had been made clear to us that, unless we were ready to assist in the only way which the Norwegians themselves felt to be effective—an attack on Trondheim—the Norwegians were not likely to have been able to continue their resistance and the whole country would have fallen at once into German hands."

He said that opinions differed on whether Great Britain should have made a direct attack on Trondheim and since the operation was not attempted, "it will never be possible to decide the question."

"I can say now that that idea was constantly before us," he revealed, adding that plans for a direct attack on Trondheim with forces at Namsos and Andalsnes "were prepared and carefully considered."

Couldn't Prevent Nazi Stroke.

For a time, he said, it seemed as if capture of Trondheim might be effected by forces "which had been landed elsewhere," but the advance of the Germans was not sufficiently held up by demolitions.

Operations of this kind were "necessarily complicated," he explained, and needed considerable time for thorough preparation, if success was to be assured.

Answering criticism that the Allied expedition gathered to help Finland should have been maintained to forestall German attack, he said "this argument is founded on a complete misconception."

"Whatever forces we had at our disposal, we could not have forestalled the Germans, unless the Norwegians had invited or allowed us to come in," he declared to the accompaniment of ringing cheers.

"Consequently we were helpless to prevent the German stroke."

Mr. Chamberlain said that when the Finnish campaign was given up, "it was decided that there was no need to keep this large force in this country and, accordingly, it was dispatched to France," whence the troops could be transported to Norway as readily as from England.

The rate of dispatch of troops to Norway was governed by the speed with which they could be landed "at those very few and inadequate ports" to which the British had access, he declared.

Ships for Finland Dispersed.

Ships which had been gathered to transport an Allied Expeditionary Force to Finland had been dispersed, Mr. Chamberlain said, when it became "unjustifiable" to keep them waiting for an expedition "which might never have come off." He said that the waiting ships were needed elsewhere.

Mr. Chamberlain said he thought that the implications of the Norwegian campaign "have been seriously exaggerated" and declared that he retained "complete confidence in our ultimate victory."

"I do not think the people of this country yet realize the extent or imminence of the threat which is impending against us," he said, cautioning the House not to form any hasty opinions.

It is obvious that the Germans have paid a heavy price for success, Mr. Chamberlain declared, but he warned that "it is too early to say on which side the balance will finally incline."

Campaign Not Yet Over.

"The campaign is not yet finished," he said. "Although we shall give all help to Norway that we can and as soon as we can, we must not forget that there are other fronts which may at any moment blaze into a conflagration."

Germany, "with her vast and well equipped armies, can at any moment attack" at a number of different points and "we want to be ready to meet that attack wherever it may come," he said.

After remarking that "any minister who shows any signs of confidence is always called complacent," he said: "I try to steer a middle course."

At this point opposition members again raised the cry of "missed the bus!"

Mr. Chamberlain said that the British had "learned many useful lessons" from Norway and declared that there was no truth to charges of disagreement in the Cabinet.

Mr. Chamberlain announced that Mr. Churchill "will have special responsibility" for the supervision of military operations day by day and answered "yes" to a question by David Lloyd George, world war Premier, as to whether the First Lord of the Admiralty would retain his post.

Mr. Churchill's appointment assured "that when policies are decided upon, they will be followed up with promptless and energy," Mr. Chamberlain said, adding that he relied on Mr. Churchill to "let me know" if the burden becomes too heavy.

Mr. Churchill had suggested that it would help him as head of the Cabinet Military Co-ordination Committee if he had close contact with chiefs of staff.

Mr. Chamberlain disclosed that under Mr. Churchill will be "a small personal staff under Major-Gen. Ismay" and that other "changes in the form of government or the functions of individuals might be necessary."

Mr. Chamberlain said that Great Britain was doing "all we can to overtake the start Germany obtained during her long years of preparations." The nation, he added needs "the whole-hearted co-operation of members of all parties," as well as "the whole-hearted cooperation of employers and workers."

He appealed to the House to put "all our strength into this work, until we ourselves are able to deliver our blows where and when we will."

Attlee Opens Attack.

When Mr. Chamberlain had concluded, Major Attlee opened the Labor attack, declaring that "young boys without training had been sent to Norway" and that experienced, older men should have been sent.

He asserted that it was unbelievable that Germany's elaborate preparations should have gone on "for many months" unknown to the British intelligence service.

"It was vital for us to secure air bases," he said. "The Government could not have realized, even after the lesson of Poland and Finland, the importance of the air weapon or the vital importance of defenses against attacks from the air."

He described the withdrawal from Norway as "inevitable" and said "this does not alter the fact that the operation in southern Norway has been a failure."

Opposing wider power for Mr. Churchill, he declared no man in charge of major strategy should also be in command of a division.

'In the Hands of Failures.'

The Labor leader complained that in the Norwegian campaign the press and radio had led to belief that "everything was going wonderfully well" and that "because of great expectations there is great disappointment."

"We will win the war, but we cannot afford to leave our destinies in the hands of failures," Major Attlee shouted.

Major Attlee told the House that the people were saying that those responsible for the conduct of affairs "are men who have had an almost uninterrupted career of failure."

"Norway follows Czecho-Slovakia and Poland," he asserted. "Everywhere the story is too late."

This statement brought thunderous opposition cheers.

Major Attlee was followed by Sinclair.

Sees Destruction at Narvik.

Sir Archibald declared that criticism should be leveled not at the Norwegian withdrawal but on "why we ever got ourselves into a position in which we had to accept defeat in Norway." He warned the House that "when Narvik is taken," it will be found that the Germans have destroyed everything there.

Reminding Commons that "iron ore is the weakest point in the German armies," he said that British action should have been taken months ago and not until winter had nearly passed, when "ministers screwed themselves up to action."

The French sent their Alpine chasseurs, their best troops, Sinclair said, while Great Britain sent territorials who "did not even have snowshoes." The result, Sinclair continued, "makes one wonder whether the Finnish force really did exist on a scale of 100,000 men."

Sir Archibald said he was told of one transport which sailed with "no arms."

"Only three of her lifeboats could be swung outboard," he added.

Sinclair said he was informed that one place in Norway the British landed two anti-aircraft guns that were "utterly useless."

Many members left for tea when Sir Archibald finished.

Admiral Condemns Method.

The next speaker was Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, retired, who commanded the operations against Zeebrugge and Ostend in the last year of the world war.

He told the House, of which he is a member, that the naval hazards in an attempt to capture Trondheim by direct attack "would have been trifling compared with other operations I have organized and led."

"It is a shocking story of ineptitude, and I assure the House it ought never to have been allowed to happen," he declared.

Sir Roger asserted that the capture of Trondheim was "essential, imperative and vital."

"If the proper steps had been taken and carried out with resolution and speed, even after the first setback at Steinkjer, the situation would have been retrieved," he said.

Sir Roger, who is 68 years old, declared that he was "astounded that members of the naval staff would not realize" it was necessary to gain command of Trondheim Fjord.

"When I realized how badly things were going, I foresaw another Gallipoli," he said. "I never ceased importuning the Admiralty and the war cabinet to let me take all the responsibility to organize and lead the attack. Without naval co-operation, the whole operation was doomed to failure.

Refers to Flank Attack.

"Our General, advancing from Steinkjer to Trondheim, expected British ships to support him—not two German destroyers who fired on his flank and landed troops behind his advance to cut and captured or destroyed them.

"The Gallipoli tragedy has been followed step by step.

"If only we had used our fleet courageously, the Germans by now would have been in a very dangerous position and eventually would have been decisively defeated."

Sir Roger termed "a damned insult" a suggestion he attributed to Col. Josiah Wedgewood, Laborite, that "the British Navy had run away to the eastern Mediterranean because it was afraid of bombs."

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his barbs by crying out, "Somehow or other, we must get a Government of fighting men, of fighting spirit."

"I do not feel there is a sentence in the Prime Minister's spech which suggests that the Government foresaw what Germany meant to do, or came to a clear decision when it knew what Germany had done, or acted swiftly or consistently in the whole of this lamentable affair," he went on.

He demanded a "supreme war directorate" and a "really national Government."

Urges Cooperation

Clement R. Attlee, Laborite, hitherto regarded as "cooperative and safe" by the Conservatives, struck first as the leader of the Labor opposition after Chamberlain had closed with an impassioned plea for cooperation "in the hour of England's peril."

Attlee threw the cry of "failure" in the face of the aged Prime Minister from his opposite bench twenty feet away and demanded "different people at the helm" of the Government in "this life and death struggle in which we can not afford to have our defenses in hands of failures."

Sir Archibald Sinclair, long-time political enemy of Chamberlain, furiously lashed the Government's "ill-founded boastings," repeated Attlee's pointed query as to whether the Government "has learned anything from Poland" and asked if it had supplied insufficient anti-aircraft equipment to Norway.

Demands Smaller Cabinet

He demanded a smaller War Cabinet, swiftness and vigor in action and pleaded for Parliament to "speak out."

Bitterly, the sharp-tongued Scot told the House "time is not always on our side; Hitler took the old gentleman by the beard on this accasion."

"The Government is giving us a one shift war," he cried.

These and other words of accusation were shouted to a packed house in reply to Chamberlain's hour-long statement, in which he offered only one remedy for the nation's faltering war effort—Churchill.

Not To Seek Censure Vote

Despite itnvicious attack, the Labor party generalship decided not to move for a vote of censure, in the belief that it had the Government "on the run," and hinted that the real test was to come in six weeks, when "other shortcomings" are revealed.

AConservative "ginger group," opposing the Government with the suppotr of the former War Secretary, Leslie Hore-Belisha and other men normally in sympathy with the Administration, decided likewise to defer a motion of censure, pending developments.

What finally emerged from the Houses of Parliament shortly after 11.30 P. M., was a Government now faced with an aroused and active opposition and confronting a defiant House which apparently is backed up by the nation on every measure it debates from this point on.

Speaks In Face Of Heckling

Chamberlain for the first time since the start of the war spoke in the face of persistent heckling which on one occasion got so loud that he sat down while the Speaker warned the House.

He opened his defense of the Norwegian campaign by declaring the British loss of life was "not really very great."

"The reverse," he added, had stiffened British determination.

As he spoke Halvdan Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister, listened from the gallery.

The House's attitude became visibly uneasy as Chamberlain explained Britain was "helpless to prevent the German stroke." He said the Norwegians failed to block the advance of the German reniforcements by demolitions and Britain failed to secure air bases.

He admitted 100,000 troops gathered for the intended Finnish expedition had been sent to France, a point exploited by Sinclair, who said he doubted the Government had had that many men ready.

"I believe it was right," Chamberlain said doggedly, defending the British entry into Norway. "I thought it equally right to withdraw," he added, when it was realized that the plan would not succeed.

Fears Attack On England

For the second time within a week Chamberlain warned that Germany might attack anywhere and that Allied forces must not be dispersed.

"Presently we may be faced in the most violent form with attacks directed against this country," he said.

In words that had a metallic ring Chamberlain soberly asked the nation to increase its strength until "we, ourselves, are able to deliver our blows where and when we will."

He told again of the Allies' new strength in the Mediterranean.

Then, as he twice had done in the past—once at the outbreak of the war and again on March 4—he turned to Churchill.

Cavalryman To Help

Churchill, he announced, will have responsibility for "supervision of military operations" from day to day as well as ruling the destinies of Britain's sea power. Under him will be a small personal staff headed by Maj. Gen. Lionel Ismay, old cavalry campaigner with experience both in the field and in intelligence service.

From the looks of things tonight, if Chamberlain is going to get off with a warning at the end of the two-day debate, that warning will be emphasized and underlined.

In the lobbies of Parliament, many members were of the opinion that the Prime Minister's real testing time, however, would come in six weeks or two months, rather than today or tomorrow.

In the meantime, Chamberlain urged national unity and an end to "quarrels among ourselves."

Stanley's Defense

Oliver Stanley, War Secretary, at the end of tonight's debate danced the bogey of an attack on the Western front before the M. P.'s and declare that troops sent to Norway woul have been much more valuable i France if the offensive "which i possible and probable" had take place "in the last few weeks."

"The greatest storm the world h ever seen may burst on the Weste front at any minute," the War Sec retary asserted.

He assured the House that at "an rate we have made the Germans pa a price" and reminded the nation "i Norway the fight still goes on."

Declaring "it is ridiculous to describ what had happened in Norway as disaster," Stanley told the House h was foregoing some of "my best points to avoid aiding the enemy.

Opposition Roars

Here the Opposition members roare into action with cries "Of course i is"—meaning that, in their opinion, i was a disaster.

The War Minister disclosed that a the start of the campaign the Govern ment decided to send troops "imme diately" to Narvik, where it expecte a naval battle, and meanwhile t prepare French and British troops fo an expedition to Trondheim.

Bearing heavily on the need of re connoitering landing spots, he de scribed Namsos and Andalsnes, Allie landing points above and below Trond heim—as "small, almost fishing ports— with no real facilities for unloadin heavy material."

Assails Lack Of Scouting

Here Capt. William John Anstruther Conservative, demanded why the Gov ernment hadn't taken "some steps" t scout the country where its troop were liable to be engaged at an moment.

CHAMBERLAIN LOSES SUPPORT OF PRESS

Most British Papers Express Bitter Dissatisfaction at Explanation on Norway

COALITION CABINET URGED

Prime Minister's 'Stock Has Fallen Right Through the Floor,' Labor Organ Says

LONDON, May 7 (AP)—The British press, which generally has stood stanchly behind Prime Minister Chamberlain's government, largely deserted his banner tonight with bitter expressions of dissatisfaction over his explanation of the Norwegian débâcle.

The authoritative Times of London and the rightest Evening News reiterated appeals for a national government, The Times asserting, "Assuredly we shall not win this war with less than the whole capacity for leadership possessed by all parties together."

The Evening News commented: "Before midnight tomorrow the nation's representatives will have made their choice—between keeping the Chamberlain government, despite its manifest insufficiencies and failures, or setting up a real national government."

The Liberal Manchester Guardian, noting that Mr. Chamberlain had rebuked his critics for disputing about forms of government, said, "It isn't about the forms of government that they dispute but about the means by which this people may win through the greatest danger that its history has known."

The Sussex Daily News declared, "Our people will not be fobbed off with specious appeals for loyalty."

"In war," said The Times, "it is not sufficient to follow a routine that will supply some sort of answer to any move the enemy may make.

"What is required is the intense alertness of the fencer whose riposte must be ready before the thrust is made. That has not been the temper of our conduct in Norway."

The Press Association, the most widely printed news agency in Britain, called Mr. Chamberlain's speech "not particularly effective."

The pro-government Daily Telegraph and Morning Post said that it "must be called defensive" but added that it was "convincing."

The popular tabloid Daily Mirror asked:

"How much longer will the House of Commons be able to endure such statements as that made by the Prime Minister? What is the good of closing the ranks behind leaders who are always too late?"

The Laborite Daily Herald commented:

"Chamberlain's stock—low enough before the debate began—has now fallen right through the floor."

Said the Liberal News Chronicle: "This government must go."

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-CONSERVATIVE L.S.AMERY, ASSAILING THE GOVERNMENT'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TONIGHT, ENDED HIS SPEECH WITH THIS EXASPERATED CALL FROM ENGLAND'S PAST:

"CROMWELL SAID TO THE LONG PARLIAMENT WHEN IT WAS NO LONGER FIT TO CONDUCT THE AFFAIRS OF THE NATION: 'YOU HAVE STAYED TOO LONG HERE FOR ANY GOOD YOU ARE DOING. DEPART, I SAY' LET'S HAVE DONE WITH YOU. IN THE NAME OF GOD, GO'"

MQ815PED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE ALLIED THRUST AT GALLIPOLI, MENTIONED TODAY BY PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN, ENDED IN ONE OF THE MOST DISASTROUS MILITARY FAILURES OF THE WORLD WAR FOR THE ALLIES AND COST THEM 130,000 MEN KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

THE CAMPAIGN, PLANNED BY WINSTON CHURCHILL, THEN AS NOW FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY, WAS INTENDED TO FORCE THE DARDANELLS STRAITS HELD BY TURKEY, THEN ALLIED WITH GERMANY. IT WAS BEGUN EARLY IN 1915 AND WAS ABANDONED IN JANUARY, 1916.

JS1159AED

OUTGOING PHONE CALLS FORBIDDEN FOR 10 HOURS; LINES ARE USED BY ARMY

Leaves Canceled As Defense Precaution—Trains Are Jammed With Soldiers And Sailors Hurrying Back To Their Posts

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 7—The Netherlands Government, prepared to fight and carry on in case of a German invasion, has appointed the Netherlands Minister here, Dr. A. Loudon, general paymaster for all its officials abroad "in case of emergency."

Should a German onslaught overwhelm Holland, the Minister will act as a treasurer and assume charge of paying Netherlands officials who are outside their home country.

[By the Associated Press]

Amsterdam, *Wednesday*, May 8—The Netherlands cut off all outgoing telephone calls to all points abroad from 10 P. M. last night until 8 A. M. today.

It was officially explained that the telephone lines were reserved during those hours for the use of the Government which yesterday canceled all army, navy, air force and anti-aircraft leaves as a defense precaution.

Calls From Abroad Not Affected

Telephone calls to the Netherlands from abroad were not affected.

Telegraphic service was only nominally disturbed. Telephone calls tonight also will be stopped at the same hours as last night, it was announced.

The Government's sudden decision to clamp down on outgoing telephone communications came as trains were jammed with soldiers and sailors hurrying back to their units in response to the high command's sweeping order canceling leaves.

No Exceptions For First Time

Leaves have been withdrawn previously, but this was the first time that virtually no exceptions were made and also the first time that the men were ordered to return to their posts immediately.

Civilian train traffic, beginning tomorrow, will be restricted to facilitate troop movements. Holland has nearly 400,000 men under arms.

Officials described the leave cancellation as "due to the increasing uncertainties of the international situation."

Cite Deterioration

The general deterioration of the European situation, rather than any specific threat against the Netherlands, was said to be the reason for these prompt and extensive measures for Netherlands' safety.

In recent days the Government has extended martial law to all of Holland and has interned twenty-one persons to forestall any "fifth column" rising against internal security.

Thus the Netherlands feels she is prepared for any eventuality.

Applies To All Services

Today's order in Holland applied to air force and anti-aircraft leaves, as well as those of ground troops and the navy.

Since April 27 approximately one-tenth of the defense forces, or 40,000 men, had been absent from their posts on rotating leave.

In Belgium, the Netherlands' low-land neighbor, it was stated that cancellation of leaves was not contemplated at present.

DUTCH CANCEL ALL LEAVES OF ARMED FORCES

Holland Acts Suddenly but Gives No Reason for Drastic Order.

MEN CALLED BACK INSTANTLY

Precaution Is Laid to Increasing Uncertainty of Situation, Not to Local Cause.

THE HAGUE, May 7 (A. P.).—The Netherlands today canceled all army and navy leaves and ordered the men to report at once for duty. The announcement came unexpectedly and surprised even some well-informed Government circles.

No reason was given in a communique for taking the new defense steps.

Most leaves which were withdrawn April 9 after Germany occupied Norway and Denmark had been restored April 27.

No Exceptions Are Made.

Leaves have been withdrawn previously, but this was the first time that virtually no exceptions were made and also the first time that the men were ordered to return to their posts immediately.

Civilian train traffic, beginning tomorrow, will be restricted to facilitate troop movements. Holland has nearly 400,000 men under arms.

Officials described the leave cancellation as "due to the increasing uncertainties of the international situation." The general deterioration of the European situation, rather than any specific threat against the Netherlands, was said to be the reason for these prompt and extensive measures for Holland's safety.

'Fifth Column' Is Feared.

In recent days the Government has extended martial law to all of Holland and has interned twenty-one persons to forestall any "fifth column" rising against internal security.

Thus the Netherlands feels she is prepared for any eventuality.

Today's order in Holland applied to air force and anti-aircraft leaves, as well as those of ground troops and the navy.

Since April 27, approximately one-tenth of the defense forces, or 40,000 men, had been absent from their posts on rotating leave.

Belgium Not Doing Likewise.

BRUSSELS, May 7 (A. P.).—Belgium does not plan to cancel army and navy leaves as The Netherlands did, a Foreign Office spokesman said today.

He added that he did not know why the Dutch Government took its action.

WASHINGTON 1ST ADD NETHERLANDS MINISTER XXX HOME COUNTRY.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THIS EFFECT ARRIVED HERE LAST SATURDAY, IT WAS LEARNED TONIGHT. THE DUTCH MINISTER, RELIABLE SOURCES SAID, HAS COMMUNICATED THESE ORDERS TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT.

AN AUTHORIZED NETHERLANDS SOURCE SAID TONIGHT, "THIS CAN BE TAKEN AS DEFINITE PROOF THAT WE WILL FIGHT IF WE ARE ATTACKED. GERMAN PROPAGANDA HAS ASSIDUOUSLY SPREAD IN THE UNITED STATES THE IDEA THAT THE NETHERLANDS WOULD NOT RESIST IF THEY WERE INVADED. SUCH IS CERTAINLY NOT THE CASE."

THE NETHERLANDS SOURCE WAS NOT CERTAIN AS TO WHAT FUNDS WOULD BE DRAWN UPON FOR PAYING THE NETHERLANDS OFFICIALS IN CASE OF EMERGENCY THERE ARE LARGE NETHERLANDS CREDITS IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH COULD BE USED.

THE OFFICIALS FOR WHOSE PAY THE MINISTER WILL BE RESPONSIBLE ARE ALL THE DIPLOMATIC, CONSULAR AND AGRICULTURAL SECRETARIES AND ATTACHES ABROAD.

THEY DO NOT INCLUDE THE OFFICIALS ADMINISTERING THE DUTCH EAST

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INDIES OR THE DUTCH WEST INDIES, INCLUDING CURACAO, OR DUTCH GUIANA ON THE NORTHERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA. THESE OFFICIALS ARE PAID OUT OF THE REVENUES OF THOSE COLONIES. THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES HAS A TRADE REPRESENTATIVE IN THE UNITED STATES WHO WOULD CONTINUE TO BE PAID BY THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS ANXIOUS OVER THE STATUS OF BOTH THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES AND WEST INDIES POSSESSIONS IN CASE HOLLAND SHOULD BE INVADED.

Nazi Columns Are Reported Near Holland

Dutch Call Up Reserves; GermanyDeniesTroops March for 2 Key Towns

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, May 8 (Wednesday).—Official German sources today emphatically denied foreign reports that two Nazi columns were advancing toward the Netherlands frontier.

Advance Reported Here

By The Associated Press

Two German columns are advancing toward the Netherlands from Bremen and Duesseldorf, an authoritative source in New York said last night, adding that they were the cause of intense military preparations and disruption of the Netherlands' international communications.

This source, kept informed from Europe despite rigid restrictions against communications in the area involved, was the same which advised The Associated Press a short time previously that Alexander Loudon, Dutch Minister in Washington, had been ordered last Saturday to take control of Holland's interests outside the mother country in event of a clash with Germany. This latter report was confirmable in Washington within a few minutes.

"Scissors" Movement Seen

The German troops were reported advancing rapidly, and this source stated flatly that they were heading "for Leeuwarden and Arnhem." This would mean that the actual German objective is believed known in Holland, since Leeuwarden is in Friesland Province, not far from the northeast coast and the Frisian Islands, which would provide jumping-off places for planes attacking England.

If this advice were correct, Germany would be preparing another scissors movement such as it used so effectively in Poland—sharp, inward thrusts toward strategic points.

[A United Press dispatch from Amsterdam, early this (Wednesday) morning said rumors of an impending invasion of the Netherlands were dismissed as "entirely unfounded" both in Amsterdam and the Hague. The United Press check of all points of entry along the German border found nothing unusual.]

Holland Ready to Fight

Holland was prepared for a last-ditch fight, the New York source said, although realizing that the present German movement might not actually reach the Dutch border. There was said to be a strong possibility that it was merely a feint, such as, the informant said, was used last week to draw the British fleet into the Mediterranean.

But Germany, this source continued, was known to desire bases on the English Channel from which to attack England, to complement those obtained in Norway.

He revealed at the same time that the possibility of bringing children of the Dutch royal family to the United States for safety had been discussed, but that the reply had been: "We do not run. The family stays with the people—stays to fight."

MORE TRAINING AND EXERCISES GIVEN AS CAUSE

Battlecraft Had Been Expected To Leave Soon For Mainland

Admiral's Announcement Of Permission Comes As Surprise

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, May 7—Admiral James O. Richardson, commander of the United States fleet, disclosed today the navy had approved his request that the fleet remain in the Hawaiian area for further tactical exercises and training.

Units not normally based at Pearl Harbor will leave next week for maneuvers off Lahaina Roads. How much longer the fleet will remain in Hawaiian waters was not disclosed. The admiral's announcement came as a surprise.

25 Were To Leave Today

A force of approximately twenty-five fighting craft and a base force, which includes tankers, supply ships and the hospital ship Relief, had been expected to leave for the California coast Wednesday.

Admiral Richardson earlier had announced the main body of the fleet, comprising approximately ninety ships, including the aircraft carriers Saratoga and Yorktown and eleven battleships, would sail Thursday morning for the mainland.

Speculation Is Aroused About Effect On Japan

Washington, May 7 (AP)—At a time when the United States is anxious about the possible fate of the Dutch East Indies, the commander of the United States fleet was given official permission tonight to keep the formidable fighting force in the Hawaiian area instead of bringing it back to the United States on schedule.

This aroused immediate speculation as to whether officials hoped the decision would have a deterring effect on the Japanese, although navy officers insisted the step was for training purposes and had no other significance.

For weeks, the world has been wondering whether Japan might move to "protect" the Indies in case the Netherlands were engulfed in war. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, recently cautioned other nations, particularly Japan, that any interference in the status of the East Indies would prejudice the peace of the entire Pacific.

The news of the decision concerning the fleet came just as Holland, apparently fearful of some immediate move in her direction, cut off outgoing telephone calls and ordered cessation of weather broadcasts.

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A STATE DEPARTMENT OFFICIAL SAID TONIGHT THAT NO SPECIFIC DEVELOPMENTS AS BETWEEN HOLLAND AND GERMANY HAD COME TO THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S NOTICE IN THE LAST FEW DAYS THAT MADE IT SEEM THAT A GERMAN INVASION WAS IMMINENT. HE ADDED, HOWEVER, THAT THERE WAS AN ACCUMULATION OF RUMORS THAT ALMOST ANYTHING MIGHT HAPPEN.

AMERICANS LIVING IN HOLLAND ALREADY HAVE RECEIVED THREE WARNINGS FROM AMERICAN MINISTER GEORGE A. GORDON TO LEAVE. EACH SUGGESTION WAS MADE DURING A PERIOD WHEN AN INVASION SEEMED IMMINENT--THE FIRST ON THE OUTBREAK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR IN SEPTEMBER, THE SECOND TOWARD THE END OF THE YEAR AND THE THIRD IN FEBRUARY.

A CONSIDERABLE PERCENTAGE OF THE AMERICANS HAVE COMPLIED WITH THE MINISTER'S SUGGESTION TO RETURN HOME.

SHOULD HOLLAND BE OVERWHELMED BY WAR, THE DUTCH MINISTER HERE WILL ACT AS TREASURER AND ASSUME CHARGE OF PAYING NETHERLANDS OFFICIALS WHO ARE ABROAD.

INSTRUCTIONS TO THIS EFFECT, ETC (PICKING UP AT 3RD PGH OF PREVIOUS STORY ON NETHERLANDS MINISTER)

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ADD-WASH. MAY 7

MAY 8 1940

NEW YORK, MAY 7-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS RADIO STATION PCJ ADOPTED THE POLICY OF STATIONS IN BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES TONIGHT BY OMITTING ITS CUSTOMARY WEATHER REPORT FROM AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST PICKED UP BY NBC AT 9:45 P.M. (EST).

IN SIGNING OFF, THE ANNOUNCER SAID THAT "DUE TO CONDITIONS WHICH ARE KNOWN TO YOU" HE WOULD NOT GIVE ANY WEATHER REPORT AND WOULD SAY "ONLY THAT IT IS SPRING IN HOLLAND, WITH THE TULIP FIELDS BLOOMING AND MAKING A MOST SPECTACULAR SIGHT FOR TELEVISION."

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REICH CLAIMS FOES PLAN TO SMITE BALKANS

Newspapers Report What They Call Chamberlain-Reynaud Phone Talk

Say Weygand Will Be Ready For "Ordered Action" Next Week

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 7—Germany's controlled press reported tonight an alleged British-French scheme to strike in southeastern Europe no later than May 20.

Some sources called this press activity a propaganda foundation for fixing guilt in advance in case the European war should spread in that direction.

The German newspapers splashed what purported to be an account of a telephone conversation between Prime Minister Chamberlain and Premier Reynaud, indicating that Allied forces in the Near East, commanded by Gen. Maxime Weygand, will be ready for "ordered action" by the middle of May.

Fantastic, Says London

London official circles called the story fantastic. A French communique said it contained "purely lying allegations."

The official Nazi version featured in the Berlin press did not disclose how Germany could have obtained a record of any Chamberlain-Reynaud conversation, but it asserted specifically that the alleged conversation lasted for just fifteen minutes, starting at 10.10 P. M. April 30.

Authorized German sources expressed belief that knowledge that the alleged talk had been "intercepted" might disconcert the Allies. The revelation is valued here as a lesson to the Allies that Germany knows more about their plans than they, perhaps imagine.

Move To Smoke Out Allies?

Observers could do little more than speculate on whether Germany would take this supposed disclosure as justification for a move into the Balkans, or whether it is a Nazi attempt to "smoke out" the Allies on their own intentions.

Authorized Nazi spokesmen repeatedly have emphasized that Germany is prepared to strike hard wherever the Allies try to develop a new war front, but that the Reich has no interest in broadening the war area.

The account in Berlin newspapers was identical except for the headlines.

According to it, Reynaud assured Chamberlain that Weygand would be ready by May 15, but cautioned him that execution of the "ordered action" might be slightly delayed. It did not say what the "ordered action" was.

"Chamberlain, in an obviously depressed tone, remarked that he was under the impression that they were requiring more time down there than necessary," the German story went on, and Reynaud replied by citing "many difficulties," especially with Turkey.

According to the Germans, Chamberlain promised "personally to talk to the Turks once more," and, when Reynaud promised the utmost cooperation, requested the French Premier "in rather imperative tones" to inform him not later than May 20 about the conclusion of "preparations."

Most of the account was presented in indirect discourse.

Nazis Call Zero Hour Near

Publish Alleged Telephone Talk on Near East Between Chamberlain and Reynaud.

BERLIN, May 7 (A. P.).—The controlled German press today published an account of a purported telephone conversation between Prime Minister Chamberlain of Great Britain and Premier Reynaud of France, indicating that the Allied Command would be ready for "ordered action" in the Near East on May 15 or thereabouts.

The account did not disclose how Germany could have obtained a record of such a conversation, but it was specific in saying that the two Allied leaders talked for just fifteen minutes, starting at 10:10 P. M., central European Time, on April 30.

[Official spokesmen at London called the story "fantastic," and in Paris, an official communique said that it was "a question of purely lying allegations" in respect to both the reported telephone conversation "which never took place" and the intentions attributed to the Allies.]

Calls Chamberlain Depressed.

The Berlin newspaper Zwolfuhrblatt displayed the story under a double streamer on the front page, interpreting the textual quotations from the purported conference as meaning that Gen. Maxime Weygand, Commander-in-Chief of the Allied froces in the Near East, would be ready for the "ordered action" by May 15.

What such "action" might be, however, was not stated.

M. Reynaud, according to the German account, assured Mr. Chamberlain that Gen. Weygand would be ready by May 15, but cautioned Mr. Chamberlain not to take the date literally—that execution of the "ordered action" might be a little later.

"Chamberlain, in an obviously depressed tone, remarked that he was under the impression that they were requiring more time down there than necessary," said the Zwolfuhrblatt.

Fixes May 20 as Last Day.

To this M. Reynaud was said to have replied by pointing to the "many difficulties" which had to be overcome, especially as regards the Turks, who were "making daily increasing demands."

Mr. Chamberlain, according to the Germans, promised "personally to talk to the Turks once more," but said that he could not guarantee anything "if they down there don't at last put an end to eternal eccentricities and autocracy."

M. Reynaud was said to have responded with a promise to do everything possible to overcome "mental difficulties."

Thereupon, it was said, Mr. Chamberlain requested M. Reynaud in "rather imperative tones" to inform him not later than May 20 about the conclusion of "preparations."

The Zwolfuhrblatt said that the conversation finished in a friendly, polite tone after Mr. Chamberlain requested M. Reynaud to see to it that there were "no indiscretions this time from the French side."

To Influence Germans.

The purpose of publishing the purported conversation appeared to be two-fold—to fix in the German people's mind any responsibility for widening of the European conflict into the Balkans-Near East area and to "smoke out" the Allies regarding their intentions.

The releases to the press were identical and the story differed only as to headlines between the various papers. The complete text of the purported conversations was not given. Much of it was in the form of indirect quotation.

The item as handed to the press did not go through the usual channel, namely, the official news agency, DNB. Later, however, DNB issued the story with the following introduction:

"The German press today brings in the most prominent form a telephone conversation between Chamberlain and Renaud, which, as the papers indicate in their headlines, reveals plans for aggression by the western powers."

The following are two of the headlines with which the story was displayed:

"Attention! Attention! To all whom it concerns—the veil has fallen—England's aggressive intentions revealed."

"Wire reveals secret of aggression—command for zero hour to Reynaud: 'At latest by May 20!'—Searchlight upon London."

This propaganda stroke was the climax of four days of German attempts to induce the Allies to reveal their intentions, following Mr. Chamberlain's reference to the Mediterranean in his House of Commons speech last Thursday.

Intense German Vigilance.

On Tuesday, last, Prime Minister Chamberlain told Parliament that the "injury" to German naval power in the Norwegian campaign had been "so substantial as to alter the entire balance of naval power and to permit an important redistribution of the main Allied fleet," adding: "A British and French battle fleet with cruisers and auxiliary craft is already in the eastern basis of the Mediterranean on its way to Alexandria."

Since last Thursday intense German vigilance has been centered on the Balkans, northern Norway, Sweden, Belgium and the Netherlands.

BRITISH SINK SWEDISH SHIP WITH NAZI CREW

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, Wednesday, May 8—The Swedish steamer Monark, 1,786 tons, with a German prize crew aboard, was torpedoed by a British submarine yesterday.

The Monark was on its way from Stavanger, Norway, to a German harbor with a load of woodpulp.

Five members of the prize crew were taken aboard the submarine and two others were saved in lifeboats with Swedish crewmen.

The Monark was at Bergen, Norway, when that port was seized by the Germans at the start of the invasion.

There was no explanation of the presence of the German prize crew aboard, but it was assumed the Monark was seized as contraband.

GERMANS REPORT ANOTHER BRITISH CRUISER STRUCK

Also Say Bomb Hit Plane —London Declares Narvik Free of Nazi Ships.

BERLIN, May 7 (A. P.).—Another British cruiser in the Narvik region has been hit by a medium caliber bomb, the German High Command announced today, and one of Great Britain's big Sunderland flying boats has also been bombed.

A German garrison has been under siege there since the first days of the German invasion.

The garrison was today reported to consist of between 3,000 and 4,000 Germans. With the Germans rushing help overland and concentrating their air operations in that area, a battle for possession of the port—the Norwegian outlet for Swedish iron ore—is rapidly taking shape.

The daily communique of the High Command stated:

"German troops which started north from Namsos and Grong have reached Mosjoen."

100 Miles Already Covered.

The announcement that Mosjoen had been reached meant that Germans in their mop-up and follow-up drive into the bottleneck region of far northern Norway, had traversed about one-third of the 300 miles between Namsos and Narvik. This fast-moving column was said to be on the very heels of Allied detachments cut off from the withdrawal of the main expeditionary force last week from Namsos, north of Trondheim.

The Germans were said to be planning either to push on to Narvik in an effort to relieve the hard-pressed German garrison there or to occupy Bodo, about 120 miles from Narvik, and use it as a base of aerial operations against the Allies pressing Narvik. Should the land advance be extended beyond Bodo the Germans would have to worm their way through a roadless northern wilderness slashed by canyons and fjords.

The "pacification" of central and south Norway can be regarded as concluded, DNB, the official German news agency, announced, this evening, adding that the Nazis had taken over many Norwegian coastal batteries and that a search of the coastal regions had revealed much useful war material which was being converted to German use.

Report Nazi Ships Accounted For.

LONDON, May 7 (A. P.).—British naval spokesmen indicated today that there are no German warships left in Narvik Fjord or in the waters to the north.

One spokesman said that German planes attacked one British warship forty times in one day, dropping more than 150 bombs, without scoring a hit or causing a single casualty. The attackers, meanwhile, lost two planes shot down and two others crippled by anti-aircraft fire.

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this informant said.

British spokesmen said that the Germans had suffered heavy losses in airplanes during the Norwegian campaign.

From official bulletins and other sources they estimated that the Nazis had lost 200 planes, largely through the work of the British Air Force. In comparison, the British losses were described as comparatively light, amounting to not more than thirty-seven machines—sixteen lost in raids on German air bases, five in action against naval vessels and sixteen in other operations.

A Norwegian broadcast reported that the Norwegian Commander-in-Chief, Otto Ruge, had arrived in northern Norway aboard a British war vessel.

Haakon Proclaims Hope in North

LONDON, May 7 (AP).—King Haakon VII was reported by Reuters, British news agency, to have addressed a proclamation today to his people from "somewhere in Norway" declaring, "In northern Norway we still occupy strong positions and from here we shall succeed with help, which is now being planned, in reconquering the rest of the country."

Norse Bitterness Reported

OSLO, May 7 (AP).—Norwegian soldiers, captured by the Germans in their drive northward from Oslo to Trondheim, were represented here today as bitter over the British withdrawal from central Norway.

One officer who took part in the fighting in the Gudbrandal, was quoted as saying the British had refused to provide his men with food when they fell back on Dombaas.

100 Norwegians Rebel, Hold Pass Against Nazis

Reported in Mutiny After Plans Went Awry at Stoeren

STOCKHOLM, May 7 (AP).—A young Norwegian lieutenant who reached the Swedish border was quoted today by the Stockholm newspaper "Aftonbladet" as telling how 100 Norwegians, led by a mutinous sergeant, were holding Gauldalen Pass, thirty miles north of Roeros, against the Germans.

The lieutenant, who reached the border after a six-day ski trip, said the sergeant led a revolt when his captain's defense plans resulted in a defeat at Stoeren. The 100 rebels barricaded themselves in the narrow pass, with headquarters and an ammunition train hidden in a railway tunnel.

About three hundred other Norwegians either headed for the Swedish frontier or broke up into small parties for fighting in the mountains. The captain, exhausted by battle and mutiny, remained in a mountain hut, the lieutenant said.

2 BRITISH PLANES DOWN OVER BIGHT

Berlin Reports Air Battle Off German Coast.

BERLIN, May 7 (A. P.).—In its regular communique today the German High Command said in part:

"In an attempt by the British to fly over German (Helgoland) Bight two British planes were shot down by German chasers.

"Nothing of importance on the western front."

PARIS, May 7 (A. P.).—A patrol encounter in the east Moselle River sector of the western front "ended to our advantage," the French High Command reported today.

It was reported that the French troops engaged in the action brought back a prisoner and the body of a German left behind by the enemy.

A marked increase in aerial activity was reported, during which two German planes flew over the Paris region and French machines made deep reconnaissance flights over German territory.

Tonight's High Command communique read: "Artillery action to the west of the Vosges."

LONDON, May 7 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced today that one Royal Air Force plane failed to return from a reconnaissance flight over the North Sea early this morning.

FAMOUS NAZI SHIP IS REPORTED SUNK

Hitler Once Went on Cruise Aboard the Robert Ley.

LONDON, May 7 (A. P.).—A British naval spokesman quoted Rotterdam reports today to the effect that the 27,288-ton German ship Robert Ley had been sunk in the Skagerrak on the night of April 12.

The Robert Ley, named for the leader of the German Labor Front, is one of the prides of the Nazi merchant marine. Adolf Hitler gave her the name "of my co-worker, Robert Ley," at her launching at Hamburg on March 29, 1938. Built for vacationing wage earners by the Kraft Durch Freude (Strength-Through-Joy) organization, her features include a tile swimming pool decorated with murals and all outside cabins—for passengers and crew alike.

Hitler himself went on a holiday cruise aboard the Robert Ley last year and from her decks watched a German submarine go through diving maneuvers.

[Authorized spokesmen in Berlin said that the Rotterdam report was "an old story cropping up again." The Robert Ley was operating between German and Norwegian ports as a transport, they said, a week after she was first reported sunk on April 12, and is still intact. Her present whereabouts were kept a military secret.]

DRAFT AGES STAND

Britain Won't Call Men of 40 to 50 Yet.

LONDON, May 7 (A. P.).—War Secretary Oliver Stanley told the House of Commons today that he considered it undesirable to adopt conscription for men between the ages of 40 and 50 before younger men are called.

Mr. Stanley said that the War Office got the first news of the German invasion of Denmark on April 9 between 2 and 3 o'clock in the morning. He said the information was communicated to Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the Imperial Defense Staff, at 3:30 A. M.

The War Secretary declared that one anti-aircraft unit in Norway was not in possession of the necessary aircraft recognition signals which, he said, "are of a very secret nature and could not be widely issued days in advance" of the British landing. One casualty resulted because of this, he disclosed.

British Baby Carriages Must Have Tail Lights

LONDON, May 7 (A. P.).—Failure to display tail lights on their baby carriages during the blackout cost four women four shillings (about 80 cents) each.

They were fined in Magistrate's Court at Walsall, Staffordshire, yesterday. The arrests were made after one of the carriages had been hit by an automobile.

Afridi's Commander Is Reported Alive

LONDON, May 7 (A. P.).—An authoritative spokesman said today that Capt. P. L. Vian, commander of the destroyer Afridi was among those who survived when the ship was sunk by bombs while escorting the Allied troops withdrawing from Norway.

British M. P. Urges Russo-American Aid

LONDON, May 7 (A. P.).—Col. Josiah C. Wedgwood, veteran of the Gallipoli and other campaigns of the world war and a Laborite Member of Parliament, told the House of Commons tonight that "we need all the help we can get and the sooner we get Russian and American help the better."

He demanded a Government "which can take this war seriously."

Norway Claims Nazis Bombed Passenger Ship

Six, Including Captain, Reported To Have Been Killed In Plane Attack

London, *Wednesday*, May 8 (AP)—A Norwegian high command communique, relayed here from somewhere in Norway by Reuters, said early today that six persons were killed when German planes bombed and machine-gunned the 316-ton Norwegian passenger steamer Tolden, which was wrecked.

The captain and two women were among those reported killed. Several passengers and crewmen were said to have been wounded.

The communique said one high explosive and one incendiary bomb were dropped, setting the lifeboats afire.

British Collier Is Sunk

London, May 7 (AP)—A Reuters (British) News Agency dispatch from Dunquerque, France, reported tonight that the British collier Brighton, 5,359 tons, was sunk off that port following an explosion.

Ten of the crew of thirty-four were injured in the blast, but all were saved.

Anzac Sets 2000-mile Scouting Flight Mark

LONDON, May 7 (A. P.).—A 2,000-mile flight from Scotland to Norway and back was reported today by a New Zealand pilot serving with the British Air Force. British officers expressed belief that this was the longest reconnaissance of the war.

The fourteen and a half hour trip was made in a stock model Wellington bomber, which was not equipped with an automatic pilot.

Sky Is The Limit On War Spending, Simon Says

Chancellor Adds Gladstone Would "Turn Dizzy" If He Saw Today's Budget

London, May 7 (AP)—Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer, told the National Savings Association today that the sky is the limit in British war expenditures.

"We must at all costs put forward our maximum possible effort for the purpose of winning the war," Sir John said, and there is "no other limit."

He remarked that if Gladstone knew today's budget "he would not merely turn in his grave—he would turn dizzy."

SAY NAZI SHIPPING PAID HEAVY TOLL

British List 300,000 Tons Sunk Since April 1.

LONDON, May 7 (A. P.).—The British Admiralty announced today that Germany had lost 300,000 tons of merchant shipping, including transport and supply ships, since April 1, most of it in the Norwegian campaign.

Since the start of the war, a British spokesman estimated, Germany has lost "over 600,000 gross tons" of mercantile shipping.

The Admiralty announcement said that seven British, Allied and neutral merchant ships, totaling 8,445 tons, were sunk by enemy action in the week ended April 28.

The list of sinkings was issued under the decision announced last week not to disclose names or individual tonnages. The total included four British ships aggregating 6,689 tons, another 1,458-ton vessel of Allied ownership and two neutral vessels totaling 298 tons.

The same spokesman said that reports had been received from Rotterdam that the motorship Robert Ley, a 27,288-ton German merchant vessel, had been sunk in the Skagerrak the night of April 12 and that two other German ships, one of them the 2,321-ton Sayn and the other unidentified, had also been reported sunk.

Maj. Gen. Hastings Lionel Ismay, Who Is To Aid Churchill In More Vigorous Conduct Of War

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 7—Maj. Gen. Hastings Lionel Ismay, named by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain today as head of the personal staff aiding Winston Churchill in a more vigorous conduct of the war, is an old cavalry campaigner with experience both in the field and in intelligence service.

Known for his drive and tact, he has been secretary of the Committee of Imperial Defense since 1938.

General Ismay took part in the frontier campaign in India in 1908, and in the World War he served with the African Rifles in Somaliland, where he was twice mentioned in dispatches and awarded the Distinguished Service Order.

In 1931-1933, he served as military secretary to the Viceroy of India, and he was head of the intelligence section of the War Office for the Middle East, the Far East, Russia, Poland and the Balkans from 1933 to 1936.

Lord Chatfield, like all admirals of the fleet, remains on the active list.

Sir Charles reaches the highest rank in the British navy at the age of 59, forty-six years after he entered the navy as a cadet.

In the first European war he served as executive officer on the battleship Queen Elizabeth in the Dardanelles campaign, and subsequently won the Distinguished Service Order for his work as fleet gunnery officer on Admiral Jellicoe's flagship Iron Duke at the battle of Jutland.

Sir Charles Forbes Given Rank Corresponding To Field Marshal; Directed Smash Into Narvik Fjord

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 7—The promotion of Admiral Sir Charles M. Forbes to be admiral of the fleet, a rank corresponding to field marshal in the army, has been approved by King George VI, it was announced tonight.

As commander in chief of the home fleet, Sir Charles has actively directed British naval operations off Norway, including the successful smash into Narvik fjord.

Admiral Forbes, whose appointment is effective tomorrow, fills the vacancy caused by Lord Chatfield's completion of his first five years' service as admiral of the fleet.

An order in council allows but three admirals of the fleet of fewer than five years' service in that rank. A promotion to that rank comes whenever an admiral of the fleet has held the title for five years.

Cries of 'Resign' and 'Who Missed the Bus?' Hurled at Chamberlain in Commons

LONDON, May 7 (A. P.).—An angry opposition in the House of Commons heckled Prime Minister Chamberlain today as he frankly admitted the failure of Britain's central Norwegian military adventure in the most violent parliamentary debate since the war began.

There were some cheers for the Prime Minister from his adherents as he entered the House, but the opposition shouted "Who Missed the Bus?" and "Resign." The attacks on Mr. Chamberlain continued throughout his speech, and at one time he was forced to sit down until things quieted down.

Diplomatic galleries were filled. Among the spectators were Joseph P. Kennedy, the United States Ambassador, and Halvdan A. Koht, Norwegian Foreign Minister.

IL DUCE EXPECTED TO REVEAL ITALY'S STAND THURSDAY

Hungary Believed to Have Given Assurances to Germany.

ROME, May 7 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini's answer to the riddle of Italy's position in the face of Allied fleet concentrations in the Mediterranean was widely expected today to be given Thursday when he is to review troops of the Rome garrison.

Vatican authorities indicated meanwhile that Pope Pius still sees little chance of an early peace.

It was considered almost certain that Mussolini would speak briefly when he reviews the Rome troops at Thursday's celebration of Army Day, which coincides with the fourth anniversary of the Italian Empire's founding after the conquest of Ethiopia.

Renewed diplomatic activity was also forecast with the return to Rome of Sir Percy Loraine, British Ambassador to Italy, after talks in London with his Government. Sir Percy was expected to see Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano today, but both British and Italian authorities withheld comment.

Mussolini was believed to have heard anew from Crown Prince Humbert regarding the Pope's reported hopes that Italy would be spared from entering the war. Il Duce received the Crown Prince ostensibly for a talk on military affairs shortly after Prince Humbert had visited the pontiff yesterday. The Crown Prince is commander of half the Italian Army.

[Dispatches from Alexandria indicated that both the Allies and the Egyptians hope that appeals by Pope Pius XII or President Roosevelt might stave off war in the Mediterranean. Myron C. Taylor, the President's personal representative at the Vatican, conferred with the Pontiff last week and this fact, coupled with American Ambassador Phillips's talks with Premier Mussolini and Italian Foreign Minister Count Ciano, has led to considerable speculation in the Mediterranean area as to possible moves to limit the war.]

Links Hungary to Hitler.

BUDAPEST, May 7 (A. P.).—The controlled Hungarian press gave first-page prominence today to dispatches date-lined Berlin declaring that Hungary was "definitely deciding with Germany." The publication of news concerning Hungary from Berlin and Rome has been a frequent method in the past of informing Hungarians on the stand of their own Government.

With southeastern Europe in dread of the possibility that the war might spread at any minute, great headlines quoted the German press as declaring that Hungary "will not intervene" and that Hungary "couples the maintenance of non-intervention with a definite attitude in favor of Germany."

Sources close to the Government insisted that Germany and Italy would not touch Hungary but would sweep together into Yugoslavia in case of a decision to drive into the Balkans.

Hungary was calm, but from Yugoslavia, Bulgaria, Rumania, Turkey and Greece came reports of intensive military precautions.

Yugoslavia took steps reportedly as a counter-measure against 300,000 Italian troops said to be on her frontier north of Trieste. Yugoslav reservists were taken by gendarmes from their places of work and rushed to concentration points in trucks requisitioned from industrial firms.

600,000 Under Arms.

Foreign military observers estimated that Yugoslavia already has more than 600,000 men under arms.

Yugoslav mine layers took on cargoes of mines at Adriatic ports and prepared to start blocking harbors at a moment's notice.

Other Balkan countries also called up men by personal summons instead of the old-fashioned system of posting mobilization orders—a method designed to keep any potential enemy guessing.

Army, navy and air corps specialists were called up in Greece and it was noted that this followed a talk yesterday between Premier John Metaxas and Italian Minister Raffaele Boscarelli, who just had returned to his Athens post by airplane from Rome.

Turkey's controlled press chorused Turkish readiness to enter the war on the side of Great Britain and France if fighting should start in the Mediterranean or Balkans.

Heavy Turkish troop re-enforcements were reported to have been sent to the Dardanelles.

Rumania concentrated additional troops in Dobruja, near her frontier with Bulgaria.

Yugoslavia Increases Army.

RAKEK, Yugoslavia, May 7 (A. P.).—Guarding her German and Italian frontiers with 300,000 veteran troops, Yugoslavia tonight called additional conscripts to the colors.

Crowded troop trains rolled into this frontier region throughout the day. The main concentration points are Ljubjana for the Italian frontier and Maribor for the German.

Along both frontiers and for many miles behind, army engineers constructed defensive positions to bolster the concrete works already built. There were miles of freshly dug trenches and numerous tank barricades of re-enforced concrete. Innocent looking woodpiles disguised artillery emplacements.

Machine guns covered every vital bridge and railway line in this frontier zone. Most of the important bridges have been mined.

Egyptians Speed Defenses.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 7 (A. P.).—Feverish preparations for defense against modern war hit a higher pace today in the land of the Pharaohs. The entire Mediterranean area was fast becoming an armed camp.

British official circles hinted broadly that any future change in Italy's status as a non-belligerent ally of Germany could be expected within seven days.

Both Allied and Egyptian sources expressed the hope that appeals by Pope Pius XII or President Roosevelt might stave off war in the Mediterranean, but there was no sign of wavering in the determination to throw all the power of the fleet and the Allied army against the enemy wherever a conflict might develop.

First Air Raid Drill.

Alexandria's first air raid alarm sounded shortly after noon today under a mock "state of war" and sent thousands of Egyptians to shelter with hands pressed against their ears to deaden the sound of the sirens.

Air wardens and policemen dashed about the streets under a burning sun, driving stragglers into shelter.

The alarm lasted ten minutes. The all clear signal brought dense crowds of natives back to the streets, clapping their hands and cheering the "defeat" of the air invader.

A twentieth century blackout was also ordered for ancient Egypt.

Countless yards of black curtains and black paper were sold by shops and provided by the Government to cover windows and doors in every home and building. Every automobile and railway coach was equipped with small blue lights.

Tense for Italians, Too.

The period of waiting was particularly tense for 70,000 Italian residents of Egypt. Among them hundreds of anti-Fascists were reported applying to the Ministry of the Interior for Egyptian citizenship.

In the midst of all the bustle, however, the Egyptians staged a general holiday today to celebrate the fourth anniversary of the accession of young King Farouk I.

The Government placed strong guards of troopers over all telephone, telegraph and radio systems and ordered the offices to operate day and night to keep open all available channels of communication for Egyptian and Allied diplomats, particularly with Rome, London, Paris and Washington. They were required to maintain constant contact with all Allied naval and military forces.

Anti-aircraft guns were manned constantly. In Alexandria Harbor rode a strongly re-enforced Allied fleet. A squadron of cruisers and auxiliaries arrived yesterday. Other cruisers, battleships, destroyers, submarines and torpedo boats already were massed here.

Large contingents of troops stood ready. British warplanes, bomb racks loaded, were set for the take-off. Allied sources said they were prepared for immediate action "in whatever field hostilities might come."

Prepared to defend the vital Suez

Canal, British official circles declared, "we are ready to meet Italy on land, sea and in the air should she decide to fight. The test already is started."

Turks Tighten Army Control.

ANKARA, May 7 (A. P.).—The National Assembly today voted absolute powers to military authorities in zones to be placed under martial law if war comes, moving Turkey a step nearer a wartime footing. The measure would place all civil and administrative officials in martial law zones under military authority.

HUNGARY TELLS OF NAZI BID FOR TROOP PASSAGE

Axis Reported Ready To Send Army Into Balkans If Allies Move

England Seeks Lineup Of Five Countries To Halt Any Aggression

[*By the Associated Press.*]

Budapest, Wednesday, May 8.—The official Hungarian news agency published a report today that Germany has asked the Hungarian Government for the right to send troops through the country.

This report was circulated shortly after diplomats in the Balkans had reported a strong British drive to line up a Balkan "defensive alliance" of Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey all to stand together against any aggression.

The Hungarian news agency, in reporting the German request, reproduced a dispatch which originally was published in the Belgrade (Yugoslavia) newspaper *Politika*, which in turn had credited it to its Budapest correspondent.

Used This Method

Several times in the past inspired Hungarian newspapers, as well as the news agency, have taken such roundabout methods to tell Hungarians what is going on inside their own country.

Simultaneously, the newspaper *Utro*, in Sofia, Bulgaria, which has been called the mouthpiece of Germany in Bulgaria, printed a Berlin dispatch declaring Germany and Italy were prepared to send huge forces into southeastern Europe at the first sign of British-French action in that area.

The dispatch, which was quoted by the Hungarian agency, said that according to certain reports in Budapest the Germans had asked passage through Hungary for their troops, but that so far the report could not be verified.

Will Send Ultimatum

"In case the Allied troops violated any of the Balkan countries' frontiers, the Reich will send an ultimatum to that country demanding it choose immediately one or the other belligerent camp," *Utro* said.

"In the event the country in question failed to answer with appropriate speed the Reich Government would be forced to undertake any measures it thought advisable.

"Any Allied attempt to extend the war into southeast Europe might force Germany and Italy to put into action much greater forces for the immediate frustration of any such attempt."

Allies Would Not Start War

The five nations in the British-sponsored alliance would be promised that the Allies would not start war in the Balkans, but that the Allied fleet, now at Alexandria, and the Weygand army now assembled in Near East would rush in to help in case the Axis powers attacked.

The British plan is understood to be to open the whole Balkan front at once in such an emergency, rather than let Italy or Germany attack one country at a time.

Yugoslavia, however, still was looking elsewhere for backing. Authoritative Belgrade quarters said trade talks between Yugoslavia and Russia have shifted now to political subjects as a result of Yugoslav fear of an Italo-German move, and the Belgrade Government is believed moving rapidly for reestablishment of normal diplomatic relations with Russia, broken since 1917.

Moreover, the sudden departure from Zagreb for Rome of Archbishop Alojzije Stepinac, highest Catholic prelate in Yugoslavia, led to the belief that Pope Pius XII had summoned him in an endeavor to stave off the danger of the war spreading.

In Hungary, the press gave evidence of the country's solidarity with the Italian-German Axis, saying that events in Norway and Denmark had proved that isolated neutrality is no longer possible.

Hungarian press dispatches, date lined Berlin, said "Hungary is definitely deciding with Germany." Great head lines quoted the German press as saying "Hungary will not intervene" if war comes to the Balkans.

Calling More Conscripts

Dispatches from Rakek, Yugoslavia, said that country, with 300,000 veteran troops already on Italian and German borders, was calling up more conscripts, constructing new defensive positions to bolster existing concrete works, digging miles of new trenches and erecting tank traps and artillery emplacements disguised as woodpiles.

Rakek is on the northwest Yugoslav frontier near the juncture of the Italian, German and Yugoslav borders.

Machine guns guarded important bridges and railway lines; most of the vital spans were mined.

Yugoslav mine layers took on cargoes of mines at Adriatic ports and prepared to start blocking harbors on quick notice.

Military camps were pitched under clumps of trees, out of sight of prying eyes, as reservists, taken from their jobs by gendarmes, were rushed to concentration points in requisitioned trucks and boxcars.

Peasants Pour Concrete

Peasants helped engineers pour concrete for the new tank barricades while troops and supply trucks rumbled by on the country roads.

The recruits wore wild flowers or pine sprays in their military caps and sang wild Slavic marching songs.

It was not, officially, general mobilization, but the army was reported still growing after reaching the 600,000 mark. Schools were ordered closed May 30, a month early, so they may be used as barracks.

Other Balkan countries called up men by the method of personal summons, instead of the old-fashioned posters.

Greece Mobilizes Specialists

Army, navy and air corps specialists were mobilized in Greece after Dictator General John Metaxas had a talk with the Italian Minister.

Heavy Turkish reinforcements were reported sent to the Dardanelles; Rumania concentrated more troops in Dobruja, near her frontier with Bulgaria.

The Turkish National Assembly gave absolute power to the military

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in zones which will be placed under martial law in the event of war, and the Turkish press reiterated Turkey's resolution to fulfill her alliance with Britain and France in case of aggression in the Mediterranean basin.

Bulgaria Is Key

As for the British plan to unite the Balkans defensively, Bulgaria seems to be the key. Up to now she has balked at any such alliance. But Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, British Ambassador to Turkey, was in Sofia, reportedly making a high offer for Bulgarian adherence this time.

Bulgarian cooperation would permit overland passage of the Allied Near Eastern army under Gen. Maxime Weygand to Rumania and Yugoslavia.

But Bulgarian officials were reported cool to the idea, despite reported promises of a British loan, a corridor to the Ægean Sea and possibly southern Dobruja after the war.

The Bulgarians were reported inclined to look to Russia for support.

Dr. Karl Clodius, the German economic expert, who is reported to have been trying to frustrate Sir Hughe's moves, left Sofia unexpectedly for Berlin by plane.

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Envoys Study Possibility Of War Moving To Balkans

Rome, May 7 (AP)—Diplomats in Rome today anxiously studied the possibility of the war backfiring into the Balkans. Among them was British Ambassador Sir Percy Loraine, who returned from a London visit and spent the day checking reports which accumulated in his absence.

E. W. Playfair, British economic expert, also returned from London to try to find a way for resumption of British-Italian negotiations, at a standstill for weeks.

Foreign circles assumed that Sir Percy would talk with Foreign Secretary Count Galeazzo Ciano and possibly Premier Mussolini if he has not done so already to explain, among other things, the massing of the British fleet in the Mediterranean.

Await Word From Duce

Some indication of Italy's future position was awaited from il Duce when he reviews troops of the Rome garrison at the celebration of army day Thursday.

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Signs were lacking, however, of any imminent Italian move. In fact, Count Ciano announced that 11,000 children of Italian parents abroad would be brought to the annual Fascist summer camps despite the international situation.

Dr. Julius Dropmueller, German Minister of Communications, arrived to confer with his Italian counterpart, Giuseppe Host-Venturi, who is just back from a trip to Hungary. The nature of their conversation was not disclosed.

All Egypt Darkened For Air-Defense Test

Week-Long Drill Begun As British Soldiers Participate In Patrol Activity

Alexandria, May 7 (AP)—Allied and Egyptian military authorities tonight enforced a test of Egypt's air-raid defenses, darkening the entire nation, from desert villages to the largest cities, in the start of a week-long drill.

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Thousands of British soldiers and Egyptian police kept up a patrol.

Egyptian stock markets, showing nervousness over war threats in the Mediterranean, registered heavy losses.

Roundup Of 'Tourists'

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, May 7—Determined not to be caught napping, Rumania put the finishing touches to a far-reaching internal defense plan today as the growing threat of war in southeastern Europe kept Balkan capitals on the alert.

As the result of swift, but careful preparations, the Government was reported ready to stamp out immediately any "fifth column" activities. At instant notice, a high official indicated, police and military authorities will be able to round up the thousands of foreigners now living in the country and forestall any attack from within.

Many German "Tourists"

Among the foreigners apt to be herded into concentration camps at the first hint of trouble are about 60,000 Germans, including many "tourists" whose presence in recent months has been an increasing headache to the Government. So far, Rumania—posed shakily on the fence of neutrality—has refrained from any drastic action against "visitors" for obvious reasons.

The internal defense plan was outlined by officials as follows:

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Under a new compulsory registration law, a list of all foreigners has been compiled and is revised from day to day. The law forbids aliens to travel without special permits, and the Government thus will know their exact whereabouts at any given moment. To make sure that they do not travel without authorization, Government agents keep close tab on them.

Special military intelligence officers have been given complete instructions for rounding up all aliens within their districts and placing them in concentration camps at a moment's notice.

The Government last night imposed censorship on all newspaper correspondents, with penalties ranging up to a seven-year term for sending information which authorities deem inexact.

At the same time the nation's entire military and civilian defense organization was mobilized for air-raid exercises.

The action followed ominous reports of troop movements throughout southeastern Europe and in the eastern Mediterranean, where the Allies have concentrated a powerful fleet.

There was no confirmation of reported Italian troop concentrations along the Yugoslav border, though Virginio Gayda, editor of Mussolini's newspaper *Il Giornale d'Italia*, said "precautionary measures" had been taken because of "French and British intrigues" in the Balkans.

In Hungary, Premier Teleki and Foreign Minister Csaky inspected the Lispe oil fields near the Yugoslav frontier, which are being developed by the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Observers linked the inspection with reports that Germany had requested more Hungarian oil.

British Ran Short of Bombs

Troops Tell of Using Depth Charges From Warships to Blow Up Bridges in Norway

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A NORTHERN PORT, England, May 7 (A. P.).—Battle-weary Allied troops disclosed today they were so short of explosives as they retreated up the Gudbrands valley in central Norway that they used depth charges from warships to blow up the bridges behind them and slow the German advance.

This sidelight on "the road back" was unfolded as the thousands of soldiers who clattered ashore here from transports yesterday settled down in temporary quarters after a proud welcome from Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the Imperial Defense Staff.

After four days' rest and good food at sea, the morale of the men appeared good and there were no outward signs of recent terror even on the downy faces of the youngest troopers, some of whom are just out of their teens.

They all were cheerful and some were even a bit cocky, but one shook his head and said that the battle at Otta, below Dombas in the Gudbrands Valley, "would have been a massacre if we had stayed there."

As the men changed into fresh uniforms in the huge dockshed their general attitude, however, seemed to be:

"If we'd had more guns, more shells and more planes we'd be there yet."

The rank and file apparently did not know the withdrawal from Norway was on until they were almost ready to pile out of trains and into homeward bound ships at Andalsnes.

"We thought we were just luring the Germans into range of the navy's guns," said one trooper.

One soldier said that he saw six German bombers shot down with rifles at Dombas. Sometimes the bombers, which did most of their work by day, swooped down to within twenty feet of the ground, he declared.

A gangling youth of 21 said that only seven or eight houses out of a total of 300 at Andalsnes had been bombed before he arrived there.

Andalsnes Heavily Bombed.

"When we came back through the town only seven or eight had not been bombed," he added.

Veterans of long army service were sprinkled among the khaki-clad men who hustled down the gangplanks without a song.

One British newspaper man, watching the hobnailed procession, remarked that "quite a lot of them seem young and undersized," but not one of the men would admit he had been frightened during the twelve days in which they were harassed by the German air force.

"They bombed anything that moved," said one veteran of the world war. "They were poor shots, but the place was full of spies. The Germans always seemed to know where we were and where our anti-aircraft guns were. If it had been man-to-man fighting the British would have wiped them out."

Gen. Ironside, who came here especially from London to greet the returning troops, congratulated them for having come back with their tails up.

"Don't think you were driven out of Norway," he said. "You were ordered out of Norway, and the great thing is that your discipline brought you out.

"You were an advance guard, and we had thought that we would be able to get to you the guns and aviation which make it possible to fight such a machine as you were opposed to. But, as you know, the race went against us."

Five Rear-guard Battles Fought.

Gen. B. C. T. Paget, who conducted the 100-mile retreat from the Lillehammer sector in south Norway to the Andalsnes base on the west coast, said that his troops had fought five separate rear-guard actions during the withdrawal. That the withdrawal was carried out successfully was "mainly due to the splendid endurance and fighting qualities of the units engaged," he said.

"We were not successful in preventing the Germans from breaking through from the south to Trondheim," he added, "but we may lay claim to having delayed them considerably and to having inflicted a lot of casualties."

No immediate explanation was given as to why the French troops which took part in the Norwegian campaign had been landed in Britain. It was disclosed that the Frenchmen—Chasseurs Alpins—had arrived on Sunday and were reviewed by Gen. Millhauser of the French army. They were believed to be awaiting transportation back to France.

A major attached to a French company said that his unit had seen no Germans during their ten-day stay in Norway, and remarked: "We were disappointed that we had to leave without having had a crack at them."

Used New Naval Depth Charges.

A London corporal, one of a crew assigned to demolition of bridges as the Allies backtracked up the Gudbrands valley toward Andalsnes said:

"We were so short of explosives we used depth charges from the ships to bomb the bridges, and they really blew them up!"

Gen. Paget, whose direction of the embarkation at Andalsnes was praised by Prime Minister Chamberlain last Thursday, credited the Norwegians with great aid in the withdrawal. He said they drove trains practically up to the front lines twice to retrieve Allied forces.

Hardly a house was left standing along the thirty miles from Kvam to Dombas, one of Paget's men related, as the German air force bombed the line of retreat.

When the navy brought down four Nazi planes, "you should have seen the heart it put into the boys," he added.

The officers and men of the returning Anglo-French expeditionary forces all said that the Allied ground troops were virtually defenseless against aerial attack.

A Scottish private of the Royal Engineers, who fought in the world war, said:

"The shell fire and machine gunning were not quite so heavy as in the last war, but the bombing was something fearful. As many as forty planes were over us at one time and they dropped 400 bombs.

"I've never seen such bombing. We had very little defense against it—only machine guns and Bofors guns (an anti-aircraft gun of Swedish make)."

Bombed Incessantly.

An infantry captain said that the Germans had bombed his troops incessantly from 10 o'clock in the morning until 7 o'clock at night. When the planes had dropped all their bombs they continued to attack with machine-guns.

"My company was machine-gunned many times," he said, "but I had only one casualty from this cause.

"The effect, however, of continued attack was much felt. We were paralyzed and afraid to move. All the boys felt that if we had only had some fighters (pursuit planes) to deal with their bombers we could have smashed the Germans."

The men said they had been handicapped by the work of spies, and one British private said a Norwegian radio operator had guided German planes until he was caught and executed.

"The place was full of spies," another soldier said. "Every move we made was known to the Germans almost as soon as we made it."

The Allied retreat to the coast was described by a veteran sergeant as "a marvelous piece of rearguard fighting."

"I have done a great many maneuvers in my time," he declared, "and this was just like any other except it was the real thing. We were fighting hard with nothing in our stomachs for thirty-six hours. I am proud to have fought with these lads."

LODGE TELLS OF ATTACK ON ALLIED CONVOY

American Gives Eyewitness Narrative Of Retreat From Norway

Sinking Of 3 Destroyers By German Bombers Is Pictured

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J. Norman Lodge arrived in Britain yesterday aboard a British warship after a series of adventures in Norway, during which he witnessed and reported on the action around Narvik and on the Namsos front. He is a native of Methuen, Mass., and is a veteran of the American Expeditionary Forces in the World War.

By J. NORMAN LODGE
Associated Press Correspondent

A Northern British Port, May 7—An Allied expeditionary force from Namsos, Norway, landed intact today despite an attack by thirty-nine German bombers which sank three destroyers—the British Afridi, the French Bison and the Polish Grom.

Naval losses were comparatively small, and of the soldiers in convoy not a single man was lost.

With two other Americans, Bonny Powell, Fox Movietone cameraman, and Arthur Menken, Paramount Newsreel photographer, who were taken aboard at Namsos Thursday night at the urgent suggestion of British headquarters, I witnessed the entire battle last Friday when Nazi planes dived at the convoy.

One German plane was shot down. The convoy flagship, which was

headquarters of British and French officers, narrowly escaped when a bomb hit the water but fifty yards to port. A series of incendiary bombs also narrowly missed.

The Bison was struck and the wounded and survivors were taken aboard another ship.

Shortly thereafter the bombers reassembled and dived on the Afridi. They hit her. She listed badly and the survivors were transferred.

After the rescues were made the power divers reappeared.

Sinking Of The Afridi

One, in a perfect spot to be concealed by the glare of the sun, dived nearly to the funnel tips and loosed a fatal bomb on the Afridi. She went down.

Six German planes appeared again, but excellent defense fire drove them off before they could drop a single explosive.

The troops were taken aboard the transports at Namsos under very difficult conditions and by the light of a fire started by a German bomb earlier in the day.

They were forced to sleep in passageways in ships much too cramped for half the number taken aboard.

The officers fared no better than the privates, several sleeping on iron decks for the entire five-day voyage.

A Bad Submarine Scare

On Saturday, May 4, there was no sign of German aircraft, but a bad submarine scare was experienced and a hasty search was made. During the scare a British patrol plane appeared, greatly raising the soldiers' morale (which never lagged much) to a new pitch.

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Men and officers jumped on the decks, shouting, "Hurrah, here's our aircraft."

Later the same day a series of Bristol Blenheim bombers (British) appeared.

Forgotten For 24 Hours

By this time some system had been devised aboard ship. When one company received corned-beef hash, another got marmalade and bread. With considerable swapping the men made out a meal.

The officers received exactly the same rations and bore exactly the same sufferings as the men.

Upon arriving at this northern British port, we (Lodge, Powell and Menken) were taken from British custody by French marines and placed below deck, where we were entirely forgotten—without food, water or fresh air—for twenty-four hours.

The only thing that saved the situation was the good-natured banter of our guards who spoke as bad English as we did French.

I went to Namsos on May 1 after receiving a tip from a trustworthy friend with whom I served in the World War that an Allied offensive was about to begin in that sector north of Trondheim.

"Arrested" By The British

Arriving at Namsos at 10.30 P. M. last Wednesday night, I was "arrested" promptly by the British, who held me incommunicado at a hotel.

On Thursday French troops streamed back from the front and embarked, as I later learned, the same night.

British officials, however, assured me the British had no intention of leaving the area. This was despite a radio broadcast from London at 6.30 P. M. that they already had left.

I was advised to get some sleep.

But before I had a chance to get a wink, I was ordered—and I mean ordered—to pack what kit I had and stand by.

In a great hustle-bustle, I was driven to the docks, where I was held while the troops were placed aboard.

I finally went aboard on Friday, May 3.

Mopping Up At Embarkation

During the embarkation, mopping-up squads of French and British blew up the Bangsund bridge, another bridge at Namalseid, barricaded a tunnel leading from Steinkjer to Namsos, blew up roads, and smashed the motorheads on every piece of transport in the Namsos area.

Later it was explained to met that it would have been impossible for me to return to Formofos, toward the Swedish border, where I was quartered. The roads were blown up and impassable, I was told.

My entire kit consisted of the clothing worn and a British overall suit—promptly stolen from me.

Cameramen's Mental Anguish

The American cameraman suffered terribly, when, after risking their lives throughout the entire Namsos campaign to photograph bombings, fires and exploding shells, they had to send their film to the London War Office aboard the sloop H. M. S. Bittern and from a hill watch a German dive-bombing attack sink the ship.

Powell, who is going through his eighth war as a cemeraman, said, "I should have been killed several times. I never have taken better pictures. I cried as I saw the Bittern go down."

SOVIET WAR CHIEF IS GIVEN NEW POST

Commissar Vorisholoff Is Named Assistant Chairman Of Moscow Council

Gives Way To Marshal Who Led Part Of Troops In Occupation Of Poland

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, May 7—The transfer of War Commissar Klementi E. Voroshiloff to a post as assistant chairman of the Council of Commissars and chairman of a Committee of Defense under the council, was announced tonight.

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Marshal Semyon Timoshenko, commander of the Kiev military district in southwestern Russia, who led part of the troops in the ocupation of Poland, was named Commissar of Defense in Voroshiloff's place.

Named Marshal

At the same time the military title of Marshal of the Soviet Union was conferred upon Timoshenko.

Others upon whom the honor was bestowed included Commander Boris M. Shaposhnikoff, army chief of staff and former commander of the Leningrad garrison who was decorated with the Order of Lenin during the Finnish campaign, and Commander Grigory Kulik.

The shakeup came as the Government announced that Russia's higher army officers designated heretofore only as commanders will be given titles ranging from Marshal of the Soviet Union to major general.

Change In Naval Titles

Likewise, naval officers of the higher brackets who also have had the same title will be designated in ranks from fleet admiral to rear admiral, said the announcement distributed by Tass.

Under the old system the military officers were designated as commanders of the first, second or third grade or as battalion, division and corps commanders.

Earlier in the day Moscow diplomatic quarters showed great interest in allegations by the Communist party newspaper *Pravda* that Finland "impudently wrecked" industrial properties in areas ceded to Russia by the treaty of March 13.

Refuse Comment

The Soviet Foreign Office and other Government sources, however, would not comment on the *Pravda* assertions that Finland had violated the peace treaty by sabotaging a huge paper plant which *Pravda* called the "pearl of the Karelian Isthmus" and other manufacturing enterprises in Keksholm, Kharlu, Ljaskela and Enso.

Neither *Pravda* nor any other Russian source mentioned any possible Soviet action as a sequel to the charges.

Pravda contrasted what it said was a scrupulous Russian observance of the spirit and letter of the treaty in leaving Petsamo and other relinquished places with the alleged Finnish action in wrecking or removing irreplaceable parts of machinery in several factories and power stations.

Replaced Windows

The paper said the Russians even replaced broken windows and swept the streets before they returned Petsamo to the Finns after the war, and cited a document allegedly signed by the Finns which said the northern region had been relinquished by the Russians with the port and all industrial plants in good working order.

Pravda published photographs of wreckage, saying they showed damage done to the Keksholm celluloid plant, and asserted that the Finns had failed to remove land mines from ceded areas, necessitating the removal of 1,100 pounds of dynamite by the incoming Russians.

"Why," *Pravda* asked, "did the Finnish command permit this impudent wrecking on territory ceded to the U. S. S. R.?"

territory should be handed over undamaged, Pravda cited a document allegedly signed by the Finns stating that the Petsamo district had been relinquished by the Russians with the port and all industrial plants in good working order.

The paper said that the Russians, who had occupied that Arctic district early in the conflict, had even swept the streets and replaced broken windows.

On the other hand, Pravda asserted, the Finns had destroyed the machinery in the plants they turned over to the Russians, wrecking or removing irreplaceable parts. Instances of this kind occurred in the towns of Kharlu, Ljaskela and Enso as well as Keksholm, the article said.

In addition, Pravda declared, the Finns had failed to remove their land mines from the ceded areas. The Russians occupying Keksholm were said to have removed 1,100 pounds of dynamite which the Finns had left unexploded.

"Why, we ask," the paper added, "did the Finnish Command permit impudent wrecking on territory ceded to the U. S. S. R.?"

SAY FINNS RUINED CEDED FACTORIES

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Reds Accuse Them of Blowing Up Power Plants.

MOSCOW, May 7 (A. P.).—The newspaper Pravda, organ of the Communist party, today accused the Finns of blowing up power stations and industrial plants in the territory ceded to Soviet Russia after the peace treaty between the two countries had gone into effect.

The paper did not indicate what official steps might be taken.

Pravda published photographs of wreckage showing the damage which was done, it said, to the Keksholm cellulose plant as part of a deliberate plan of sabotage. The article said emphatically that the damage had not been caused by bombs during the fighting.

The Russo-Finnish peace treaty was signed at Moscow on March 13, after 105 days of war.

Pointing out that the treaty provided that all property in the ceded

SHRAPNEL HITS HOME

Two Parisians Hurt by Shell Fired at Nazi Planes.

PARIS, May 7 (A. P.).—Two persons were injured by shrapnel from an anti-aircraft shell that was fired at two German planes flying over the Paris region last night.

Tearing through a suburban home, the shell exploded and injured Jean Bouchart, 43 years old, and his sixteen-year-old son Jacques.

The latter's larynx was pierced.

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KIRK QUITS BERLIN FOR U. S. VISIT SOON

MAY 8 1940

Charge d'Affaires Will Leave This Week End.

BERLIN, May 7 (A. P.).—Alexander Kirk, American charge d'affaires at Berlin, will leave for Rome over the coming week end en route to the United States for what he described as a strictly routine visit.

Mr. Kirk will probably make the trans-Atlantic crossing by air clipper and spend a week in Washington, during which he will confer with Secretary of State Hull. He is expected to return to Berlin in about three weeks.

While in the United States he plans to see his sister, Mrs. Albert B. Ruddock of Pasadena, Cal., who now is visiting in Virginia.

Mr. Kirk has been the American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin since the departure from the German capital of former Ambassador Hugh R. Wilson in November, 1938. Mr. Wilson, summoned home for report and consultation, subsequently resigned in order to take over a post in the State Department. Since then no Ambassador to Germany has been appointed, the whole work of the embassy falling in the hands of Mr. Kirk.

New Belgian Taxes Drafted

MAY 8 1940

Three Proposed Levies Designed to Raise $30,000,000

BRUSSELS, May 7 (AP).—Three tax proposals designed to raise more than 900,000,000 Belgian francs $(30,000,000) for national defense were presented to the Chamber today by Finance Minister Camille Gut.

The proposals, which were referred to a special committee, included an additional income tax rising from 1 per cent on 5,000 francs ($165) to 5 per cent on 250,000 francs and over ($8,300).

The other proposals called for a cinema ticket tax and increased taxes on beer, coffee, sugar and cigarettes.

Edison Backs the Battleship

MAY 8 1940

Says U. S. Experts Believe German Air Power Is Unable to Destroy British Fleet.

WASHINGTON, May 7 (A. P.).—United States naval experts were said by Secretary Edison today to believe that Germany will not be able to destroy or even seriously damage the British fleet by aerial bombardment, despite her superiority in the air.

The Secretary of the Navy also told the Senate Naval Committee that co-operation between aircraft and surface vessels of the American fleet was much closer than had been displayed by British aircraft and ships in the Scandinavian campaign.

If th e British fleet had received more support from aircraft, he asserted, it would have been able to cover Allied landing operations in Norway much more effectively. But it appeared, he continued, that the British had lacked either sufficient planes or planes of the right type.

Despite the advancement made in aircraft, Mr. Edison declared, the navy expects the battleship to remain the backbone of our first line of defense for many years to come, and he predicted that improvement in battleship design and advances in defense tactics eventually would wipe out the advantage aircraft now hold over surface ships.

Senator Walsh of Massachusetts, chairman of the Naval Committee, asked Mr. Edison whether he thought German flyers would be able to drive the British fleet from the seas.

"Frankly I don't think the British battleships will be destroyed," Mr. Edison said. "I can't conceive that the Germans will be able seriously to damage the British fleet."

Declaring that America's floating forts could give a good account of themselves in any kind of battle in which they are properly employed, Mr. Edison reported that the lessons of the European war—especially the effects of the Nazi bombardment on British ships—were being studied closely by the navy.

There ought to be a great deal of investigation, he continued, to determine whether changes can be made in existing ships to meet the new offensive threat. He added that he doubts that many improvements could be made without design changes.

Senator Ellender, Democrat, of Louisiana, reported that he had a letter from Admiral Harold R. Stark, saying the navy would ask Congress for immediate appropriations to start work on most of the ships which would be authorized in a pending bill providing for an 11 per cent increase in the fleet.

30.24-2117

U.S. Defenses Inadequate, Gerard and Baruch Claim

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Men Prominent in World War Urge Rapid Steps to Remedy Situation

WASHINGTON, May 7 (AP)—Two men high in the Nation's councils during World War days, James W. Gerard and Bernard Baruch, today pictured the country's defenses as inadequate and urged quick action to remedy the condition.

Gerard, who was ambassador to Germany before the United States entered the war, lunched with President Roosevelt and later told reporters that there would be "a great danger to the United States" should Germany win the present conflict. Encroachments in Latin America probably would follow such a victory, he indicated.

Would Expand in Aircraft

Declaring that aircraft was the deciding factor in the European war, he said:

"We should expand and expand and expand in our aircraft. Our young college people should be educated as airplane pilots."

Declaring that Hitler has not "lost a trick" and this his "timing is almost supernatural," he ventured the opinion that Britain and France "know they have got to die in their tracks before they can let the Germans win." They know that if they give up they are finished, he added.

Gerard's remarks came at a time when appropriations bills for the military establishments are pending in Congress. Late in the day, Senator Thomas (D-Okla.), chairman of an appropriations subcommittee on the Army supply bill, made public a letter from Baruch saying the United States was "inadequately prepared even for defense."

Would Organize

Baruch, who was chairman of the World War industries board, urged the creation of an organization "to provide for an orderly conduct of war," including the prevention of civilian profiteering. He also advised more money for the Army, and "educational orders" to American industry to prepare it for war-time production of war-time necessities.

"If we do not learn how to do things now," he said, "we will be caught in a jam if we are forced to."

A vigorous defense of the battleship, as opposed to aircraft, was entered before the Senate Naval Committee by Secretary of the Navy Edison, together with a prediction that German planes would prove incapable of destroying the British fleet.

"Battleships," he said, "were, are and will be for some time to come the backbone of our first line of national defense."

Improvements in design undoubtedly will be needed, he said, and changes in deck armor, to give better protection against aerial bombing, but the battleship is peculiarly suited to the special problem of defending the United States.

Support Lacking

He attributed British reverses in Scandinavian waters to the fact that Allied vessels were operating in narrow fjords and channels against land-based aircraft, and did not have sufficient support from Allied planes.

Thus he thought the fighting there was not truly representative of the real value of seapower against airpower. In case it becomes necessary to defend the United States against invasion, it was his opinion that American naval vessels would be operating on the open seas, where they would not be restricted as were the British vessels.

Only One Of 5 Swedish Freighters Gets Home

Three Of Group Found Refuge In English Ports And One Returned To New York

New York, May 7 (AP)—Only one of five heavily laden Swedish freighters which left New York together for Gothenburg eleven days before the German invasion of Norway and Denmark has reached its destination, British shipping operators said today.

Furness, Withy & Co. said the 3,145-ton Vingaren arrived at Gothenburg May 3 after feeling its way through mine-infested waters and escaping naval battles.

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The Blankaholm, 2,845 tons, Ragnhildsholm, 2,188 tons and Vasaholm, 4,712 tons, put into English ports for refuge, the company said. A fifth, the Trolleholm, 7,047 tons, returned to New York April 25.

The ships loaded cargoes at eastern United States ports.

ROME-MAY-7

THE VATICAN'S CONCERN OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF SOME ACTION IN YUGOSLAVIA WAS INDICATED BY THE REPORT THAT POPE PIUS HAD CALLED ARCHBISHOP ARMJKIJE STEPINAC OF ZAGREB TO VATICAN CITY FOR AN AUDIENCE.

THE THUNDER OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT OPPOSITION'S ARTILLERY AGAINST CHAMBERLAIN IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS WAS HEARD OVER THE LONDON NEWS BROADCAST UNTIL INTERFERENCE BLOTTED OUT THE SENDING STATION.

ITALIAN NEWSPAPERS, DESCRIBING THE PARLIAMENTARY BATTLE AS "THE ONLY BIG FIGHT IN WHICH THE ENGLISH ARE MASTERS IN EUROPE," PREDICTED BRITAIN WOULD LOSE THE WAR REGARDLESS OF WHETHER CHAMBERLAIN REMAINED OR DEPARTED.

RESTO DEL CARLINO OF BOLOGNO SAID, IN FACT, THAT ITALY PREFERS TO SEE CHAMBERLAIN REMAIN AS PRIME MINISTER SINCE THAT WILL PLEASE THE GERMANS.

"CHAMBERLAIN IN POWER IS A GUARANTEE THAT THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR ON THE FRENCH AND BRITISH SIDE WILL REMAIN WEAK, TARDY AND INCONCLUSIVE," THE NEWSPAPER SAID.

"THIS IS NOT A WAR OF VINDICTIVE UMBRELLA-TOTING OLDERS BUT OF READY, AUDACIOUS MEN, HENCE

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"THIS IS NOT A WAR OF VINDICTIVE UMBRELLA-TOTING OLDSTERS BUT OF READY, AUDACIOUS MEN, HENCE IT IS GOOD FOR HIS ENEMIES THAT CHAMBERLAIN REMAIN IN POWER UP TO THE END OF THE WAR, POSSIBLY UP TO THE DAY OF THE INEVITABLE BRITISH-FRENCH DEFEAT."

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30.24-2117

OSLO, NORWAY, MAY 7-(AP)-SHIPYARDS IN GERMAN-HELD OSLO HAVE BEEN REDUCED ONE-THIRD IN PRODUCTION BECAUSE OF STEEL SHORTAGE.

NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEGUN WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY MATERIAL.

THE NORSK HYDRO NITROGEN WORKS AT RJUKAN, HAS RESUMED PRODUCTION.

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RENNES, FRANCE, MAY 7-(AP)-A SECRET MILITARY COURT TODAY CONDEMNED TWO BRETON AUTONOMIST LEADERS TO DEATH FOR HIGH TREASON.

THE TWO, OLIVIER MORDRELLE AND FRANCOIS DE BEAUVAIS, WERE TRIED IN ABSENTIA. THEY FLED FRANCE ON THE EVE OF MOBILIZATION AND ARE REPORTED TO BE IN GERMANY.

THEY WERE ACCUSED OF INCITING SOLDIERS TO DESERT, AND OF DISTRIBUTING TRACTS PRINTED IN ITALY URGING BRITTANY'S SOLDIERS NOT TO FIGHT FOR FRANCE.

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BELGRADE, MAY 7-(AP)-TRADE TALKS IN MOSCOW BETWEEN YUGOSLAVIA AND SOVIET RUSSIA WERE REPORTED IN AUTHORITATIVE QUARTERS TONIGHT TO HAVE SHIFTED "TO POLITICAL SUBJECTS" AS A RESULT OF YUGOSLAV FEAR OF A POSSIBLE GERMAN-ITALIAN MOVE.

POLITICAL CIRCLES EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE YUGOSLAV GOVERNMENT WAS MOVING RAPIDLY FOR ESTABLISHMENT OF FULL DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH MOSCOW.

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ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, MAY 7-(AP)-ALEXANDRIA'S FIRST AIR RAID ALARM SOUNDED SHORTLY AFTER NOON TODAY UNDER A MOCK "STATE OF WAR" AND SENT THOUSANDS OF EGYPTIANS RUNNING TO SHELTER WITH HANDS PRESSED AGAINST THEIR EARS TO DEADEN THE SOUND OF THE SIRENS.

AIR RAID WARDENS AND POLICE DASHED ABOUT THE STREETS UNDER A BURNING SUN, DRIVING STRAGGLERS INTO SHELTER.

THE ALARM LASTED 10 MINUTES. THE ALL CLEAR SIGNAL BROUGHT DENSE CROWDS OF NATIVES BACK TO THE STREETS CLAPPING THEIR HANDS AND CHEERING THE "DEFEAT" OF THE AIR INVADER.

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BRUSSELS, MAY 7--AP--KING LEOPOLD TODAY RECEIVED PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT, FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL-HENRI SPAAK AND FINANCE MINISTER CAMILLE GUT. NO ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE OF THE SUBJECTS DISCUSSED.

BERLIN, MAY 7-(VIA RADIO)--ITALY'S MINISTER FOR PUBLIC CULTURE, ALESSANDRO PAVOLINI, WILL ARRIVE THURSDAY FOR A VISIT IN BERLIN EXPECTED TO CONTINUE UNTIL THE END OF THE WEEK. HE WAS INVITED BY THE REICH PROPAGANDA MINISTER, DR. PAUL JOSEPH GOEBBELS.

OSLO, NORWAY, MAY 7-AP-SHIPYARDS IN GERMAN-HELD OSLO HAVE BEEN REDUCED ONE-THIRD IN PRODUCTION BECAUSE OS STEEL SHORTAGE. NEGOTIATIONS HAVE BEGUN WITH GERMAN AUTHORITIES TO OBTAIN THE NECESSARY MATERIAL.

THE NORSK HYDRO NITROGEN WORKS AT RJUKAN, HAS RESUMED PRODUCTION.

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CAIRO, EGYPT, MAY 7-AP-THE FINANCE MINISTER OF EGYPT TOLD PARLIAMENT TONIGHT THAT IF THE UNITED STATES TOOK STEPS TO INCREASE AMERICAN COTTON EXPORSS EGYPT IMMEDIATELY WOULD ABOLISH OR REDUCE HER EXPORT TAX OF 20 IASTRES PER HUNDRED KILOGRAMS.

HE SAID MEASURES WERE BEING TAKEN TO INSURE CONTINUATION OF EGYPTIAN COTTON EXPORTS IN THE EVENT THE MEDITERRANEAN IS CLOSED. ---

TORONTO, MAY 7-(AP)-ENTRY OF THE UNITED STATES INTO THE PRESENT WAR IS ONLY A MATTER OF TIME, DR.FREDERICK S.FLEMING, RECTOR OF HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, NEW YORK CITY, SAID TONIGHT AT THE ANNUAL SYNOD SERVICE IN ST.JAMES' CATHEDRAL.

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"EVENTUALLY WE WILL BE IN IT IF IT LASTS LONG ANOUGH, JUST AS WE WERE IN THE LAST WAR," DR.FLEMING DECLARED. "WE ARE CERTAINLY ENTERING IT ECONOMICALLY AT ANY RATE.

"WE ARE NOW AT A MAJOR CRISIS IN THE WORLD'S PROCEEDINGS. X X X THE FOLLOWERS OF DICTATORS ARE FOLLOWING A REBELLION AGAINST GOD. A GOVERNMENT MAY BE NEUTRAL, BUT NO CHRISTIAN HAS ANY VESTIGE

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OF A CHANCE TO CLOAK HIMSELF UNDER ANY GARB OF RELIGION AND CLAIM TO BE NEUTRAL. THE ONE THING THAT CAN'T EXIST IN RELIGION IS NEUTRALITY."

JH138AED

LONDON, MAY 7-(AP)-SIR PERCY LORAINE, BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO ITALY, PROBABLY WILL SEE ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO WITHIN THE NEXT 48 HOURS, SOURCESCLOSE TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID TODAY.

SIR PERCY RETURNED TO HIS POST IN ROME YESTERDAY AFTER A LEAVE IN ENGLAND. E.W.PLAYFAIR, TREASURY OFFICIAL WHO HAD BEEN NEGOTIATING WITH ITALY ON A TRADE AGREEMENT BEFORE TENSION MOUNTED BETWEEN THE TWO EMPIRES, WAS DISCLOSED ALSO TO HAVE RETURNED TO ROME.

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LONDON, MAY 7-(AP VIA RADIO) HALVDAN KOHT, FOREIGN MINISTER OF NORWAY, IN A RADIO ADDRESS BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES TODAY, SAID NORWAY HAD TRIED DESPERATELY TO STAY OUT OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

"NEVERTHELESS NORWAY HAS BEEN DRAGGED INTO THE WAR. SHE HAS BEEN ATTACKED. X X WE WERE ATTACKED SIMPLY BECAUSE WE WERE WEAK AND GERMANY WANTED TO USE HER AGAINST BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"YOU CAN'T FIND A BETTER EXAMPLE OF VIOLATION OF INTERNATIONAL LAW," HE SAID.

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GERMANY, HE DECLARED, HAD MADE "IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS" ON NORWAY, INSISTING THAT SHE CUT OFF ALL COMMUNICATIONS AND RELATIONS WITH THE WESTERN POWERS.

"THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT HAD TO REFUSE THESE DEMANDS," DR.KOHT SAID.

GERMANY, HE SAID, HAD DENIED CIVILIANS WERE SHOT AND MAIMED IN

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NORWAY.

"BUT I HAVE SEEN WITH MY OWN EYES THE DESTRUCTIVE FORCE OF THEIR INHUMAN WARFARE. THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE SUFFER, BUT THEY AREN'T SCARED AND HAVE- NOT BEEN BEATEN INTO SUBMISSION."

DR.KOHT SAID NORWAY WOULD FIGHT ON FOR HER INDEPENDENCE, AND THAT THE "PRINCIPLES OF LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE" WOULD ULTIMATELY SURVIVE

THE ADDRESS WAS BROADCAST BY NBC. DR. KOHT FORMERLY WAS A PROFESSOR AT HARVARD.

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MAY 8 1940

MAY 8 1940 UNDATED WARPLANE VERSUS WARSHIP
BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMANY TODAY ADDED ANOTHER CLAIM OF A BOMB HIT ON A BRITISH CRUISER TO THE GROWING LIST OF REPORTED SUCCESSES BY THE REICH'S AIR FORCE OVER THE BRITISH NAVY THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE CRUISER WAS BOMBED OFF NARVIK, NORWAY--APPARENTLY YESTERDAY.

SINCE MAY 3 WHEN GERMANY UNLEASHED HER FIERCEST ATTACKS TO DISORGANIZE THE ALLIED WITHDRAWAL FROM CENTRAL NORWAY SHE HAS MADE THESE CLAIMS FOR WAR-PLANES OVER WARSHIPS:

MAY 3--SUNK: A BRITISH BATTLESHIP, A HEAVY CRUISER AND A LARGE TRANSPORT, OFF NAMSOS.

MAY 4--SUNK: A FORMER POLISH DESTROYER, OFF NARVIK. IN ADDITION, TWO MERCHANTMEN WERE DESTROYED.

MAY 5--DAMAGED: BRITISH BATTLESHIP, OFF NARVIK. SINKING BY NAZI BOMBERS OF THREE DESTROYERS, THE BRITISH AFRIDI, 1,870 TONS; THE FRENCH BISON, 3,436 TONS; THE POLISH GROM, 2, 144 TONS, WAS ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE ALLIES YESTERDAY. ---

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ZAGREB, YUGOSLAVIA? MAY7-AP-ARCHBISHOP ALOJZIJE STEPINAC OF ZAGREB, HEAD OF THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CROATIA, LEFT UNEXPECTEDLY TONIGHT FOR ROME, REPORTEDLY ON A SUMMONS FROM POPE PIUS XII.

THE TRIP WAS SAID TO BE IN CONNECTION WITH THE PRESENT TROUBLED SITUATION IN THE BALKANS AND WAS KEPT SECRET IN CROATIA.

NEW YORK, MAY 7-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL CLARK H.WOODWARD, COMMANDANT OF THE THIRD NAVAL DISTRICT, DECLARED FLATLY TODAY THAT "NO BATTLESHIP HAS YET BEEN SUNK BY AN AIRPLANE" AND CITED U.S. NAVY TESTS TO SUPPORT HIS ASSERTION.

WITHOUT REFERRING TO GERMAN CLAIMS THAT NAZI PLANES SANK A BRITISH BATTLESHIP LAST WEEK, HE SPOKE OF THE PLANE VERSUS WARSHIP CONTROVERSY IN CONNECTION WITH A DESCRIPTION OF THE U.S. NAVY'S PRESENT SITUATION.

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"IN 1924," HE SAID, "THE BATTLESHIP WASHINGTON WAS TAKEN OFF THE CAPES AND BOMBS WERE RAINED UPON HER. SHE HAD TO BE SUNK BY THE GUNS OF THE TEXAS. THEN WE TOOK THE OLD GERMAN OSTFRIESLAND, AND DROPPED 69 BOMBS AT HER. ONLY 16 HITS WERE SCORED, AND IT TOOK THEM ALL TO SINK HER.

"THEN WE TRIED TO SINK THE OLD VIRGINIA, LYING AT ANCHOR, A STATIONARY TARGET. IT REQUIRED 16 BOMBS TO SINK HER. THEN IN THE CASE OF THE OLD NEW JERSEY, LATER, IT TOOK TWENTY 2,000-POUND BOMBS AND TWENTY 600-POUNDERS DROPPED AT HER TO GET HER DOWN. AND YOU MUST RECALL THAT THOSE WERE SHIPS THAT WERE AND WOULD BE NOW OBSOLETE, AND MODERN SHIPS ARE BUILT WITH PROTECTION AGAINST BOMBING."

ADMIRAL WOODWARD SPOKE AT A LUNCHEON AT THE HOTEL BILTMORE OF THE JUNIOR EMERGENCY RELIEF SOCIETY. AMONG THE GUESTS WERE THE BRITISH CONSUL-GENERAL AND THE FRENCH DEPUTY CONSUL.

BECAUSE OF THE SCRAPPING OF SHIPS UNDER THE WASHINGTON AND LONDON TREATIES, HE SAID IN SPEAKING OF THIS COUNTRY'S NAVAL STRENGTH, "WE SHALL HAVE ONLY 75 PERCENT AS MANY SHIPS AS IN 1922 WHEN ALL THE VESSELS ARE FINISHED THAT ARE NOW BUILDING."

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LONDON,MAY 7-(AP)-FOLLOWING IS A PARTIAL TEXT OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S SPEECH IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY (1,500):

X X X BY THIS TIME OUR MEN FROM NAMSOS AND ANDALSNES ARE BACK AGAIN AND THE CAMPAIGN IN SOUTHERN NORWAY IS AT AN END X X X I THINK WE MAY COUNT OURSELVES FORTUNATE THAT WE DID NOT LOSE MORE THAN ONE BRITISH AND ONE FRENCH DESTROYER X X X.

WHATEVER CRITICISM MAY BE MADE ABOUT THIS, I AM SURE THAT EVERYONE WILL AGREE THAT THE TROOPS WHICH HAD BEEN ENGAGED IN THIS CAMPAIGN HAD CARRIED OUT THEIR TASK WITH MAGNIFICENT GALLANTRY X X X.

THEY DISTINGUISHED THEMSELVES IN EVERY RESPECT AND, MAN FOR MAN, THEY SHOWED THEMSELVES TO BE SUPERIOR TO THEIR FOES X X X.

THE NEWS OF OUR WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTHERN NORWAY CAME AS A PROFOUND SHOCK X X X.

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MINISTERS, OF COURSE, MUST BE EXPECTED TO BE BLAMED FOR EVERYTHING IT WAS REPORTS EMANATING FROM STOCKHOLM WHICH MAY HAVE BEEN INVENTED BY THE ENEMY AND WHICH ROUSED EXPECTATIONS WHICH WERE NEVER JUSTIFIED AND CERTAINLY NEVER ENDORSED BY ANY MINISTER.

WE ARE DOING OUR BEST TO DAMP DOWN THESE UNFOUNDED REPORTS, BUT WE HAD TO BE VERY CAREFUL NOT TO SAY ANYTHING TO INFORM THE ENEMY OF THE TRUE SITUATION. I AM AFRAID IN THE CIRCUMSTANCES, SHOCK AND DISAPPOINTMENT WERE INEVITABLE X X X.

I DO NOT WISH TO EXTENUATE ANYTHING BUT AT THE SAME TIME I HOPE WE SHALL NOT EXAGGERATE THE EXTENT OR IMPORTANCE OF THE CHECK WHICH WE HAVE RECEIVED.

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM SOUTH NORWAY IS NOT COMPARABLE TO THE WITHDRAWAL FROM GALLIPOLI. THERE WERE NO LARGE FORCES INVOLVED. THERE WAS NOT MUCH MORE THAN A SINGLE DIVISION.

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OUR LOSSES, THEREFORE, WERE NOT REALLY GREAT IN NUMBER NOR WAS THERE ANY CONSIDERABLE OR VALUABLE AMOUNT OF STORES LEFT BEHIND X X X THE GERMANS HAD FAR BIGGER LOSSES -- WARSHIPS, PLANES, IN TRANSPORTS AND IN MEN X X X.

WE HAVE SUFFERED A CERTAIN LOSS OF PRESTIGE X X X A CERTAIN COLOR HAS BEEN GIVEN TO THE FALSE LEGEND OF GERMAN INVINCINIBILITY ON LAND X X X SOME DISCOURAGEMENT HAS BEEN CAUSED TO OUR FRIENDS AND X X X OUR ENEMIES ARE GROWING X X X.

FRANCE HAS SHOWN REMARKABLE STEADINESS AND, AS IN THIS COUNTRY, THE ONLY EFFECT OF A REVERSE IS TO STIFFEN HER DETERMINATION.

THE REACTION HAS BEEN MORE SERIOUS IN SWEDEN THAN ANYWHERE ELSE AND I FULLY APPRECIATE THE REASON WHY X X X IF THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE DECIDE FOR A POLICY OF NEUTRALITY IN THE FACE OF PRESSURE I TRUST THAT AT LEAST THAT NEUTRALITY WILL BE STRICTLY IMPARTIAL AS BETWEEN THE BELLIGERENTS X X X.

IT MIGHT BE ASKED WHY THE GOVERNMENT ATTEMPTED AN EXPEDITION TO TRONDHEIM WHEN THEY MUST HAVE KNOWN FROM THE BEGINNING THAT THEY WOULD BE FACED WITH A LOCAL AIR SUPERIORITY AND THE STRONG PROBABILITY THAT REINFORCEMENTS WOULD BE HURRIED UP THROUGH THE VALLEYS LEADING FROM THE DIRECTION OF OSLO X X X.

WE DID REALIZE THAT THIS EXPEDITION WOULD BE FULL OF RISK AND THAT IT WOULD BE DIFFICULT TO TAKE TRONDHEIM AND DIFFICULT TO HOLD IT X X X.

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ON THE OTHER HAND, WE HAD TO CONSIDER THE EFFECT ON THE NORWEGIAN GOVERNMENT, THE NORWEGIAN FORCES AND THE NORWEGIAN PEOPLE IF WE MADE NO ATTEMPT TO HOLD CENTRAL NORWAY. WE RECEIVED THE MOST URGENT AND REPEATED APPEALS FROM THE NORWEGIAN COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF TO ATTACK TRONDHEIM AT ALL COSTS X X X.

I FEEL MYSELF THAT IF WE REFUSED TO ANSWER THE CALL X X X WE SHOULD HAVE JUSTIFIED THE REPROACH THAT OUR ONLY OBJECT IN SCANDINAVIA WAS THE IRON ORES OF SWEDEN AND THAT WE CARED NOTHING FOR THE FREEDOM OF SMALL NATIONS.

IT HAS BEEN SUGGESTED THAT THE ANGLO-FINNISH FORCE WHICH WAS DESIGNED FOR THE ASSISTANCE OF FINLAND SHOULD NEVER HAVE BEEN DISPERSED X X X IF THE ARGUMENT IS THAT BY DISPERSING THE ANGLO-FINNISH FORCE WE MISSED AN OPPORTUNITY OF SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKING AFTER THE GERMANS HAD DELIVERED THEIR BLOW, THAT ARGUMENT IS FOUNDED ON A COMPLETE MISCONCEPTION X X X THE RATE OF DISPATCH OF TROOPS TO NORWAY WAS NOT GOVERNED BY THE AVAILABILITY OF TROOPS IN THIS COUNTRY BUT BY THE SPEED AT WHICH THEY COULD BE LANDED IN THOSE VERY FEW PORTS WHICH ALONE WERE OPEN TO US TO USE X X X.

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WE HAD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT A RELATIVELY SMALL FORCE WOULD BE NECESSARY TO OCCUPY THESE PLACES UNTIL LARGER FORCES HAD BEEN LANDED, BUT AFTER THE FIRST FORCE HAD BEEN LANDED IT WAS INSUFFICIENT TO RESTORE THE POSITION X X X X

I BELIEVE THE FAILURE OF THE PLAN WAS DUE TO TWO FACTORS. FIRST OF ALL, OUR INABILITY TO SECURE AIRDROMES FROM WHICH WE COULD OPERATE OUR FIGHTERS, AND, SECONDLY, THE RAPID ARRIVAL OF GERMAN REINFORCEMENTS X X X X. ABSENCE OF FIGHTERS ENABLED THE ENEMY TO ATTACK OUR COMMUNICATIONS AND TO HINDER OUR REINFORCEMENT WHILST HIS OWN LAND COMMUNICATIONS ENABLED HIM TO BRING UP AN EVER-INCREASING SUPERIORITY OF STRENGTH.

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IT BECAME CLEAR THAT WE COULD ONLY MAINTAIN OUR FORCE IN THE TRONDHEIM REGION BY SUCH A CONCENTRATION OF MEN MATERIALS AND AIR

CRAFT AS WOULD HAVE DRAWN OFF AN ALTOGETHER UNDUE PROPORTION OF OUR TOTAL FORCES. IN THE SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES WE DECIDED TO CARRY THE CAMPAIGN IN NORWAY ELSEWHERE WITH GREATER VIGOR AND EFFECT X X X X.

I ASK THE HONORABLE MEMBERS NOT TO FORM ANY HASTY OPINIONS X X X X IT IS QUITE OBVIOUS THAT THE GERMANS HAVE MADE CERTAIN GAINS. IT IS EQUALLY CLEAR THAT THEY HAVE PAID A HEAVY PRICE FOR THEM. IT IS TOO EARLY TO SAY ON WHICH SIDE THE BALANCE IS FINALLY INCLINED BECAUSE THE CAMPAIGN IS NOT YET FINISHED X X X X.

ALTHOUGH WE WILL GIVE ALL THE HELP TO NORWAY THAT WE CAN AND AS SOON AS WE CAN, WE MUST NOT FORGET THAT THERE ARE OTHER FRONTS WHICH MIGHT AT ANY MOMENT BLAZE UP INTO A CONFLAGRATION.

GERMANY WITH HER VAST AND WELL-EQUIPPED ARMIES IS SO PLACED THAT SHE COULD AT ANY MOMENT ATTACK ANY ONE OF A NUMBER OF DIFFERENT POINTS. WE WANT TO BE READY TO MEET THAT ATTACK WHEREVER IT MAY COME.

A MINISTER WHO SHOWS ANY SIGNS OF CONFIDENCE IS ALWAYS CALLED COMPLACENT. IF HE FAILS TO DO SO, HE IS LABELLED DEFEATIST. FOR MY PART, I TRY TO STEER A MIDDLE COURSE NEITHER RAISING UNDUE EXPECTATIONS WHICH ARE UNLIKELY TO BE FULFILLED NOR MAKING THE PEOPLE'S FLESH CREEP BY PAINTING PICTURES OF UNMITIGATED GLOOM X X X X

I DO NOT THINK THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY YET REALIZE THE EXTENT OR THE IMMINENCE OF THE THREAT WHICH IS IMPENDING AGAINST US X X X X LET US BEWARE OF BICKERING AND DIVISION AMONGST OURSELVES WHEN PRESENTLY WE MAY BE FACED BY WAR IN ITS MOST VIOLENT FORM DIRECTED AGAINST THIS COUNTRY IN THE HOPE OF BREAKING UP OUR COURAGE AND WILL POWER X X X X

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TO SUGGEST THAT THIS MINISTER OR THAT MINISTER IS MORE RESPONSIBLE THAN HIS COLLEAGUES FOR THIS OR THAT COURSE OF ACTION IS AS UNWORTHY AS IT IS UNFAIR. THERE IS NO DIVISION AMONG US. ALL OF US HAVE ONE THOUGHT, AND THAT IS HOW WE MAY EACH OF US MAKE OUR BEST CONTRIBUTION TO WIN THE WAR.

ON THE ELEVENTH OF LAST MONTH, I ANNOUNCED THE RETIREMENT OF LORD CHATFIELD. I ASKED THE FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY TO SUCCEED HIM AS CHAIRMAN OF MILITARY COORDINATION IN THE CABINET. MY RIGHT HONORABLE FRIEND (CHURCHILL) READILY ACCEPTED THE POSITION, BUT AFTER HE HAD HAD SOME EXPERIENCE OF IT, MR. CHURCHILL SUGGESTED TO ME THAT IN ORDER TO MAKE HIS ASSISTANCE TO THE CABINET MORE EFFECTIVE, IT WOULD BE A GOOD THING TO PUT HIM IN CLOSER CONTACT WITH THE CHIEFS OF STAFF X X X X.

ARRANGEMENTS WERE MADE UNDER WHICH MR. CHURCHILL WAS AUTHORIZED BY THE CABINET ON BEHALF OF THE MILITARY COORDINATION COMMITTEE TO GIVE GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION TO THE CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE.

X X X X FOR PURPOSES I HAVE MENTIONED, MR. CHURCHILL WILL BE PROVIDED WITH A SMALL STAFF UNDER A SENIOR STAFF OFFICER, MAJOR GENERAL ISMAY, WHO HAS BEEN APPOINTED AN ADDITIONAL MEMBER OF THE CHIEFS OF STAFF COMMITTEE. NO DOUBT OTHER CHANGES IN FORM OF GOVERNMENT OR THE FUNCTIONS OF INDIVIDUAL MINISTERS MAY FROM TIME TO TIME SUGGEST THEMSELVES.

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I THINK VERY LIKELY X X X AS FAR AS I AM CONCERNED I SHALL ENDEAVOR TO KEEP MY MIND OPEN TO ANY FRESH CONSIDERATIONS AND TO TAKE ANY STEPS WHICH MAY SEEM TO BE CALLED FOR IF THEY WILL HELP THE COUNTRY.

ONCE AGAIN I WANT TO URGE MEMBERS THAT IN THESE STRENUOUS DAYS WE SHOULD DO BETTER TO OCCUPY OURSELVES WITH INCREASING OUR WAR EFFORT -- RATHER THAN IN DISPUTING ABOUT FORMS OF GOVERNMENT -- IN THE PRODUCTION OF MATERIAL OF PLANES, TANKS, GUNS, MUNITIONS AND ALL THE COUNTLESS ARTICLES AND EQUIPMENT WHICH ARE REQUIRED TO FIT

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OUT OUR WEAPONS AND MAKE THEM USABLE. IT IS IN THE PRODUCTION OF THESE THINGS THAT WE WANT ORGANIZATION, ENERGY AND GOODWILL.

AS FAR AS WE ARE CONCERNED IN THE GOVERNMENT WE ARE DOING ALL WE CAN TO OVERTAKE THE START WHICH GERMANY HAS OBTAINED DURING HER LONG YEARS OF PREPARATION. WE ARE GETTING TODAY THE WHOLEHEARTED COOPERATION OF THE EMPLOYERS AND WORKERS.

I WANT ALSO TO GET THE COOPERATION OF MEMBERS OF ALL PARTIES (AN OPPOSITION SHOUT OF "NO") IN THE WORK WHICH EVERYONE RECOGNIZES TO BE THE PRIME NEED OF THE DAY.

WE DO NOT SET OURSELVES UP TO BE FAULTLESS AND AS BEING ABOVE RECEIVING HELP FROM OTHERS WHO ARE WILLING TO HELP. LET US THEN, BEFORE FRESH TRIALS COME UPON US, PUT ALL OUR STRENGTH INTO THIS WORK OF PREPARING FOR IT. WE SHALL STEADILY INCREASE OUR STRENGTH IF WE OURSELVES ARE ABLE TO DELIVER OUR BLOWS WHEN AND WHERE WE WILL.

(END PARTIAL TEXT).

MAY 8 1940

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CHAMBERLAIN HIGHLIGHTS

LONDON, MAY 7--(AP)--HIGHLIGHTS OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S ADDRESS TODAY IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS:

"THE CAMPAIGN (IN NORWAY) IS NOT YET FINISHED.

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"ALTHOUGH WE SHALL GIVE ALL HELP TO NORWAY THAT WE CAN X X X WE MUST NOT FORGET THAT THERE ARE OTHER FRONTS WHICH MAY AT ANY MOMENT BLAZE INTO A CONFLAGRATION."

"I DO NOT THINK THE PEOPLE OF THIS COUNTRY YET REALIZE THE EXTENT OR IMMINENCE OF THE THREAT WHICH IS IMPENDING AGAINST US."

THE WITHDRAWAL FROM NORWAY "IS NOT COMPARABLE WITH GALLIPOLI X X X OUR LOSSES WERE NOT REALLY GREAT IN NUMBER NOR WAS THERE A CONSIDERABLE OR VALUABLE AMOUNT OF STORES LEFT BEHIND."

"REACTION HAS BEEN MORE SERIOUS IN SWEDEN THAN ANYWHERE ELSE."

"BEWARE OF JITTERINGS AND DIVISIONS AMONG OURSELVES. PRESENTLY WE MAY BE FACED IN THE MOST VIOLENT FORM WITH ATTACKS DIRECTED AGAINST THIS COUNTRY."

MAY 8 1940

BRITAIN IS DOING "ALL WE CAN TO OVERTAKE THE START GERMANY OBTAINED DURING HER LONG YEARS OF PREPARATIONS."

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 3---BISON (FRENCH) DESTROYER, 2,436 TONS, SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES IN NORTH SEA WHILE AIDING ALLIED TROOPS LEAVE NAMSOS, NORWAY, FRENCH SAID MOST OF CREW OF MORE THAN 200 WERE SAVED.

MAY 4---GROM (POLISH) DESTROYER, 2,144 TONS, SUNK BY NAZI PLANES WHILE AIDING ALLIED TROOPS EVACUATE NAMSOS, NORWAY, 66 MEN "MISSING AND PRESUMED LOST."

MAY 8 1940

MAY 6---AFRIDI (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,870 TONS, SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES WHILE PROTECTING ALLIED TROOPS LEAVING NAMSOS, NORWAY, CASUALTY LIST NOT GIVEN, CREW NORMALLY NUMBERS 219.

MAY 6---HERCULES II (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 165 GROSS TONS, LONG OVERDUE AND GIVEN UP FOR LOST WITH CREW OF 9.

MAY 6---LEONORA (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 217 GROSS TONS, LONG

OVERDUE AND GIVEN UP FOR LOST WITH CREW OF 9.

MAY 6---PENN (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 179 GROSS TONS, LONG OVERDUE AND GIVEN UP FOR LOST WITH CREW OF 9.

MAY 6---THORNHILL (BRITISH) CHANNEL STEAMER, 628 TONS, SUNK AFTER COLLISION WITH FRENCH SHIP, ONE KILLED.

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THE WAR TODAY

MAY 8 1940

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

IF I HAD A SEAT IN THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS, IN OPPOSITION TO THE GOVERNMENT, I THINK THAT IN TODAY'S CRITICAL DEBATE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE BATTLE OF NORWAY I SHOULD ASK PREMIER CHAMBERLAIN WHETHER HE AND HIS MINISTERS HAVE BEEN UNDERESTIMATING THE CAPABILITIES OF HERR HITLER.

PROBABLY AS A MEMBER OF THE MOTHER OF PARLIAMENTS I SHOULD ARGUE THAT THE LEADERS HAVE ALLOWED THEMSELVES TO BE OUTSMARTED CONSISTENTLY.

I SHOULD SHOCK THE AUGUST ASSEMBLAGE IN ITS OLD WORLD SETTING BY ASSERTING CRUDELY THAT ON MORE THAN ONE OCCASION THE NAZI CHIEFTAIN HAS SHOWN THE ALLIES THE PEA UNDER THE SHELL, AND THEN FOOLED THEM BY SHIFTING UNDER THEIR VERY EYES.

IT IS POSSIBLE THAT MY VIEW OF THE POSITION WOULD BE WRONG AND UNJUST. HOWEVER, MY IMPULSE TO INQUIRE ALONG THAT LINE WOULD BE DUE TO THE KNOWLEDGE THAT HITLER'S CALIBER HAS BEEN WIDELY MISJUDGED BOTH IN EUROPE AND AMERICA.

IF ENGLAND AND FRANCE HAD RECOGNIZED BACK IN 1933 THAT THEY WERE UP AGAINST AN UNUSUAL BRAIN THEY MIGHT HAVE FORESTALLED THE PRESENT CONFLICT.

WHETHER YOU LIKE HITLER OR WHETHER YOU DON'T, WHETHER YOU BELIEVE HIM TO BE A BENEFACTOR OR ONE OF THE MOST UNSCRUPULOUS SCOUNDRELS WHO EVER LIVED, THE FACT STILL REMAINS THAT HE HAS A MENTAL EQUIPMENT AND TALENT FOR LEADERSHIP WHICH PLACE HIM AMONG THE STRIKING PERSONALITIES OF HISTORY.

LORD BALDWIN, FORMER BRITISH PRIME MINISTER, WHEN IN NEW YORK NOT LONG AGO SUMMED UP HITLER AS HAVING A "BRILLIANT" BUT "ABNORMAL" MIND. THE TROUBLE WITH A LOT OF STATESMEN IS THAT THEY ACCEPT THE "ABNORMALITY" BUT REFUSE TO ADMIT THE BRILLIANCE, BECAUSE OF HATRED OF HITLER AND HIS DOCTRINES.

LONG BEFORE THIS WAR STARTED I MADE STATEMENTS SIMILAR TO THE ABOVE IN THE COURSE OF A TALK BEFORE AN AUDIENCE OF DISTINGUISHED MEN IN NEW YORK. I SAID ENGLAND AND FRANCE WERE RIDING FOR TROUBLE BY UNDERESTIMATING HITLER.

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WHEN I HAD FINISHED AND HAD THROWN THE MEETING OPEN FOR QUESTIONS, A WELL-KNOWN UNIVERSITY PROFESSOR GOT UP AND ASKED WITH CONSIDERABLE FIRE IN HIS EYE UPON WHAT BASIS I GAVE HITLER CREDIT FOR SUCH CAPABILITIES.

I DID SOME FAST THINKING, FOR A SPEAKER WHO ALLOWS HIMSELF TO GET INVOLVED IN AN ARGUMENT WITH ONE OF HIS AUDIENCE IS ASKING FOR TROUBLE. THEN I STARTED AND, WITHOUT ANY EXPRESSION OF PERSONAL OPINION, NAMED HITLER'S ACHIEVEMENTS.

I POINTED TO THE FACT THAT HE HAD PULLED HIMSELF UP BY HIS BOOTSTRAPS TO THE HIGHEST POSITION IN HIS GREAT COUNTRY. THEN FOLLOWED THE OUTSTANDING EVENTS INVOLVED IN HITLER'S TEARING UP OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES AND HIS INVASIONS, MANY OF WHICH SHOCKED THE ENTIRE WORLD. WHEN I HAD FINISHED I ASKED THE PROFESSOR IF THAT ANSWERED HIS QUESTION.

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"YES, IT DOES," HE REPLIED. "YOU ARE QUITE RIGHT. I NEVER HAD THOUGHT OF IT IN THOSE TERMS BEFORE."

I RAISE THIS SUBJECT NOW, NOT BECAUSE I HAVE ANY BRIEF FOR ADOLF HITLER BUT BECAUSE THE OUTCOME OF THE WAR MAY HINGE ON RECOGNITION OF HIS VAST CAPABILITIES BY HIS OPPONENTS. THE ARGUMENT THAT HE UTTERLY IGNORES ALL MORAL LAWS DOESN'T ALTER THE FACT OF HIS MENTAL ABILITY.

OF HITLER'S CAPABILITIES AS A LEADER I HAVE NO DOUBT, HAVING WORKED ABOUT HIM AND SEEN HIM IN ACTION. AS FOR HIS ABILITY TO SIZE UP SITUATIONS ACCURATELY, THAT IS SHOWN IN HIS ACCOMPLISHMENTS. HE COULDN'T WIN BY ACCIDENT OR SHEER LUCK ALL THE TIME.

HITLER IS REPORTED FROM BERLIN TO BE MAKING EVERY VITAL DECISION AND PLAN, HIMSELF, BOTH MILITARY AND POLITICAL. HIS ARMY CHIEFS ARE CARRYING OUT HIS ORDERS BLINDLY, SOMETIMES AGAINST THEIR OWN BETTER JUDGMENT, BECAUSE OF THEIR FAITH IN HIS FORESIGHT.

THE SOONER THE ALLIES RECOGNIZE THAT ADOLF HITLER IS THE BRAIN BEHIND THE GERMAN MILITARY AND POLITICAL STRATEGY, THE BETTER IT WILL BE FOR THEIR CAUSE. THEY MUST TAKE INTO ACCOUNT ALSO THE FACT THAT AS ABSOLUTE DICTATOR HE CAN STRIKE WITH EXCEEDING SPEED.

HITLER IS A DANGEROUS MAN TO UNDERESTIMATE. THE TIME HAS ARRIVED WHEN THE ALLIES WILL HAVE TO SELECT THEIR MOST TALENTED BRAINS AND USE THEIR UTMOST INITIATIVE TO MEET HIS CHALLENGE. THE INQUEST IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY IS AN EXCELLENT THING TO SPUR THE GOVERNMENT TO GREATER INITIATIVE.

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Chamberlain Escapes Defeat, 281 to 200, 132 Abstaining; May Offer to Quit Today; London Press Predicts Government's Fall

CHAMBERLAIN REGIME SAVED BY NARROW MARGIN, BUT FOES STILL DEMAND RESIGNATION

Outcry Against Prime Minister Continues After He Wins Test By Only 81 Votes, With 134 Members Abstaining—40 Followers Desert Him

Enemies Hail Result As Victory And Some Predict Premier May Quit Soon—National Government, Including Labor And Liberals, Also Suggested

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, May 9—The Daily Mail in a front-page editorial today declared the Government of 71-year-old Neville Chamberlain "must resign" and advocated the selection of 79-year-old David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, as his successor with Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in complete control of strategy.

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By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, May 8—Neville Chamberlain remained the master of Britain's war Government by the narrow margin of eighty-one votes tonight after beating off for the moment the thunder of criticism which in two days of historic House of Commons debate had threatened his Ministry for its surrender in central and southern Norway.

The Government carried a vote on a question of confidence at the conclusion of Winston Churchill's calm, firm, almost deprecatory speech, by 281 Tory votes to 200 for the combined opposition.

134 Are Absent Or Fail To Vote

The Conservatives' position was clouded, however, by the 134 absentees or abstentions, who, with those voting in opposition, make a majority of the 615 members. The British Press Association said 130 of these were absentees.

Moreover, an estimated forty members who normally are Government supporters voted with the opposition.

Some political observers speculated on whether the 71-year-old Prime Minister, chastened by the unexpectedly large opposition vote, might follow the example of the former Premier of France, Edouard Daladier, and resign. There was nothing, however, to confirm any such intention.

Opponents See Vote As Victory

Men who had hammered at the Government for two days took the vote as a victory rather than as a defeat. Jubilantly they sang "Rule Brittania," and shouted "Go! Resign!" as the gaunt Chamberlain left the House.

Should the man who led Britain to Munich and then to war to destroy Hitlerism actually go to the King to resign, ... he ...

his most likely successor would be Churchill or Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, possibly at the head of a government of all parties.

But the political situation was in a great state of uncertainty.

One possibility, however, was that Chamberlain would now attempt to form a national government of all parties, inviting Labor and Liberals to take portfolios in his Cabinet.

The Labor party convention Monday may decide to reverse its decision not to participate in the Government.

Reconstruction Expected

It was evident the opposition expects Chamberlain — a picture of weariness at the end of the seven-hour tumult—at least to reconstruct his Cabinet to satisfy their scornful condemnations of "muddling."

Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister; Oliver Stanley, Secretary for War, and Leslie Burgin, Supply Minister, were members mentioned as likely to go.

A day of drama and excitement such as ancient Westminister has not witnessed in years was capped when Churchill, a Tory rebel who fired many a barb at the Chamberlain escutcheon in the days of appeasement, rose to make the closing speech for the Government.

Accepts Responsibility

Accepting "full responsibility" for the Admiralty's decision not to attempt to force Trondheim fjord—a blow which admiral of the fleet, Sir Rogers Keyes, yesterday said would have left Adolf Hitler holding losing cards in Norway—Churchill said Britain had 12,000 troops facing 120,000 Germans and had the choice of getting them out or "leaving them to be destroyed."

His surprisingly mild statement turned into a sort of cat and dog fight when the First Lord, chin jutting out, angrily shouted at hecklers, "You dare not listen to argument," and added the most devastating rejoinder known to British politics:

"It's not British!"

The tone of his speech was of a man who has lost some of his old buoyant optimism.

Sudden Decision

Earlier the tense drama had seen the sudden decision of the Labor party to follow the debate with a motion amounting to a question of confidence which would force Chamberlain to resign if he lost.

Stung by the bitter words of Laborite Herbert Morrison, Chamberlain crumpled his notes in his pocket and sprang from his seat to cry, "I accept the challenge, I welcome it, indeed! At least we shall see who is with us and who is against us. I call on my friends to support us in the lobby tonight!"

After it was over the opposition M. P.'s said the flight of forty or more Government supporters to the other camp and the large number of absentees seriously weakened the Prime Minister's control of his own party.

The opposition was surprised by its own strength and said it portended the early fall of the Government.

The vote contrasted with the Government's 292-129 victory on the first of five wartime motions of censure. That was on the question of restricting the sale of Palestine land to Jews, however, and did not represent in any way the test of today's ballot.

"Always Worsted"

Earlier in the debate David Lloyd George, once more the Welsh lion of old, roared his demand for the overthrow of Chamberlain.

He brought his unequaled prestige in Parliament and nation to bear by declaring the greatest contribution Chamberlain could make to the war effort of Great Britain would be to "sacrifice his seals of office."

Warning that the nation stands in "greater jeopardy" than in the last war, the white-manned Premier to that other conflict cried:

"The Prime Minister (Chamberlain) has met this formidable foe—Hitler—in peace and in war. He has always been worsted!

"Everything that has been done has been half-hearted, ineffective, without drive and unintelligent."

Then, his voice quivering with anger at the thought that Britain had failed to help Norway with any result, the old Welshman declared:

"Britain's promissory notes are now rubbish in the market!"

"Shame, Shame"

Shocked Conservatives, packed in the steep Government benches behind the Cabinet, muttered, "Shame! shame!"

Churchill got up in an effort to stem the tide of Lloyd George's opposition but the old man shouted him down.

"I hope Mr. Churchill will not allow himself to be converted into an air-raid shelter to keep the splinters from hitting his colleagues!" he snapped.

Then, shaking his finger, he turned again on Chamberlain for his allusion to his "friends in the House."

"It is not a question," he said, "of who is the Prime Minister's friend. This is a far bigger issue."

Morrison, 52-year-old head of London's municipal government and the son of a London bobby, attacked the Government for hiding behind Churchill, "putting him in a shop window" whenever it was in trouble, letting him speak last tonight so there could be no counter-attack on it, "like a chief witness who refuses to go into the witness box."

Singling out Chamberlain, Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir John Simon for his especial attack, Morrison said that if this inner circle of Ministers stays in office "we run a grave risk of losing the war."

There were thunderous Opposition cheers.

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Yet Chamberlain, with his vigorous comeback, was cheered to the rafters.

"National Danger"

"This is a time of national danger," he shot back at Morrison. "We are facing a relentless enemy who must be fought by the united action of this country. . . .

"What Morrison has said . . . makes it graver still. . . .

"None of us desire to hold onto office for a moment longer than we retain the confidence of this House.

"I do not seek to evade criticism, but I say to my friends in the House—and I have friends in the House—no government can prosecute a war efficiently unless it has public and parliamentary support."

Shortly before the debate ended the opposition gained the open support of Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty, for some time a Conservative rebel. He said he would vote against the Government because this was no time for "any man to wash his hands, like Pontius Pilate, and take neither one side nor the other."

He made strange company for Lloyd George, who once called him "a petulant little pipsqueak."

Hoare Cites Losses

Sir Samuel Hoare, the Government's No. 2 speaker, today sought to find a bright lining in the Norwegian storm clouds, but there was no evidence that his array of figures salved the opposition.

He said that thirty German planes had been shot down by eighteen British Gladiator fighters and that the German losses in the last month of operations were "three times those of Britain."

He disclosed a British fighter base on a frozen Norse lake had been bombed without quarter with no protection from anti-aircraft guns, and in the House of Lords, Lord Hankey, Minister without portfolio, revealed that one of the greatest British losses in the campaign was the sinking, in convoy, of a ship loaded with anti-aircraft guns and other valuable stores—by a submarine.

Gave Nazis Mastery

This and the lack of British fighter bases gave the Germans their air mastery and contributed to the Allied withdrawal from central Norway.

The House took in stony silence Sir Samuel's declaration that Britain still does not have enough planes and that "we have to make every effort to give the air force many more machines than they have at present."

In the House of Lords debate Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax said that the "Allied action was not deserving of much of the hard judgment which has been extended to it."

No "Apologetic Gesture"

He said he was "in no way disposed to appear before you with what I may call the apologetic gesture of a defendant."

The Foreign Minister asserted that the failure to send any troops to Norway "would certainly, I think, have exposed us—not that I greatly care about it—to still stronger criticism."

Lord Halifax said "the war is going to be won by hard facts and not by prestige. The damage of our withdrawal has been very great—great in its effect on neutral judgment and thought in many parts of the world."

"We were invited to consider all the faults of the Government and a vote of censure is to be taken quite unexpectedly with only this little notice on the adjournment tonight.

Forecasts More Danger

"Our numerical deficiency in the air—despite our superiority in both men and materials—has condemned us and will condemn us for some time to come to a great deal of difficulty and suffering and danger which we must endure with firmness until more favorable conditions can be established—as assuredly they will be."

Churchill said the reason why a big ship was not sent to Narvik in the first attack by five destroyers was because the only ship available was a battle cruiser and "we thought it would be a great damage to the fleet if we lost a battle cruiser."

The Admiralty waited until it had the Warspite there, he said and "it looked much easier the day after than it did the day before.

"It was a great relief to find that no controlled mine fields were laid."

Method Too Costly

Replying to a question by A. V. Alexander concerning surface ships in the Skagerrak, Churchill said "the immense enemy air strength which can be brought to bear on our patrolling craft has made this method far too costly to be adopted."

"Losses which would be inflicted on a steady surface patrol from the air would undoubtedly very soon constitute a naval disaster," he continued.

"We therefore adopted the submarine blockade as the only method at our disposal," he said. "There is a great deal of difference about being responsible for an order which may lose several valuable ships and expressing an opinion without such responsibility."

A German submarine which followed the Warspite was sunk by aircraft of the Warspite herself, the First Lord said proudly.

Had the Warspite been sunk, he said, critics would have screamed, "Who was the madman who sent one of our most valuable ships into waters where it could so easily fall a prey to many dangers?"

"We are asked why we did not go into Trondheim, Bergen and other

Churchill's Speech

MAY 9

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 8—Winston Churchill, trump card defender of an imperiled Chamberlain Government in the closing hours of House of Commons debate on war policy, declared frankly tonight that "one of the causes of our difficulties (in Norway) was that we had failed to achieve air parity with Germany."

Air parity is considered vital to Britain's security, he said, intimating that this was one reason why Britain did not take the initiative.

"A new issue was sprung in the House at 5 o'clock," Churchill said.

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ports," he said. "My view has always been fixed on Narvik."

"When the German invasion occurred," Churchill continued, "we were bound to go to the aid of the Norwegians" and Trondheim was chosen for the attack.

12,000 Men There

Scornful of suggestions that the navy withdrew from its undertakings, Churchill said, "the reembarkation of our 12,000 men—for that is all there were—less than a division—was accomplished with very great skill and I may say with very good luck."

Churchill said there were 120,000 Germans in central and southern Norway, and it was necessary to withdraw the Allied forces "or leave them to be destroyed."

"The withdrawal saved us from a most disastrous entanglement," he said, adding, "I take the fullest responsibility myself, together with the Prime Minister and other Ministers concerned, for having accepted the advice of our experts."

Churchill said he thought the experts were right at the time and he saw no reason to alter his views "on what I have learned since."

The German advance was so rapid, he said, that the Norwegians were unable to destroy roads and railways.

Bombing Barred Landings

The bombing of Namsos and Andalsnes prevented the landing of large reinforcements and even of artillery for the forces already landed, Churchill said, and "by the twenty-fifth the possibility of the arrival south of Trondheim of large German forces thoroughly equipped had to be foreseen."

Churchill said it might have been possible to send naval forces into Trondheim—which Admiral Keyes begged to do—"but the cost would have been disproportionate to the particular advantage to be gained."

British ships had scored "a ghastly success," Churchill said, adding "7,000 or 8,000 Germans have been drowned."

Easier By Land

Churchill said the navy was "perfectly ready to carry troops" into Trondheim, but the plan was abandoned "because on the seventeenth the two diversionary landings (at Namsos and Andalsnes) had made good progress and it seemed easier to capture Trondheim by this method than to incur the heavy cost of a direct attack.

"The Admiralty never withdrew their offer or considered the operation impracticable in the naval aspect. Grave doubts were entertained by the military as to the possibility of making a landing in the face of the enemy air superiority."

Churchill said he was speaking "in this plain manner" because of "the cataract of unworthy suggestions and absolute falsehoods poured out on the public in the last few days."

Had To Conserve Planes

He said Britain had to conserve her air force to guard against "grave dangers which may come upon us at any time" and reiterated that abandonment of Trondheim attack "saved us from a most disastrous debacle."

Stories of clashes between "craven politicians" and the fighting service are false, Churchill declared.

Churchill disclosed the British had captured the airfield at Narvik.

When Alexander interrupted to ask if Britain is in possession of Narvik airdrome, Churchill said: "I suppose the enemy knows we are, so there is no harm in saying that we are."

Now Fighting For Narvik

"We now fight for Narvik," he said. "I will not attempt to predict how the struggle will go, but conditions in that area are much more equal so far as ability to reinforce it are concerned."

Churchill said nothing would have been more likely to have brought "other dangers" than a long struggle around Trondheim.

Hitler lost ten lives for every one Britain lost in Norway, Churchill said.

"There is no word of truth," Churchill said, in reports he had urged more violent action on Chamberlain or the War Cabinet which they had refused to take.

Replying to Admiral Keyes, Churchill said he sympathized with his desire to lead a valiant attack and to repeat in Scandinavian waters "the immortal story of the Zeebrugge mole."

Test Rests With Us

Churchill said that despite Hitler's overrunning of a vast region of Norway "the test rests substantially with us."

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Turning to impending vote, Churchill asserted that if Commons wished to dismiss the Government it should do it on a proper motion of censure and not on the adjournment.

"At no time in the last war were we in greater peril than we are now and I urge the House most strongly to deal with these matters not on a precipitate vote ill debated and on a wide and discursive field but in a grave manner and in due time."

Answering German claims that eleven battleships had been sunk, Britain's defense chief said actually two had been slightly damaged and neither was withdrawn for a day from service.

One Carrier Damaged

He cited a German claim that three aircraft carriers had been heavily damaged and said "the facts are that one was slightly damaged by a near miss and is still in service.

"They claim to have sunk or damaged cruisers. Only one anti-aircraft cruiser was slightly damaged. We have unhappily lost eleven trawlers."

Churchill took an unruly House to task for its heckling tactics.

"All day long we have had abuse and now you won't listen. You dare not listen to the argument. It is not fair. It is not British."

Amid a tumult of ministerial cheers, Churchill resumed the debate with the declaration that "no Minister would condescend to hold office unless he had the support of the House."

Lauds Keyes Speech

Churchill prefaced his remarks about Admiral Keyes with the statement that his speech yesterday was the best "I have ever heard him make."

He continued: "When Keyes came to me with his plans for forcing the entrance to Trondheim, I could only tell him that we had had a similar plan in some ways to be preferred to his but that we had abandoned it."

"Too late," a heckler shouted.

"We did not abandon it for that reason but for reasons which I have given," Churchill said.

Laborite Arthur Greenwood asked if the War Cabinet delayed making its decision about Trondheim.

"Not for a moment," said Churchill.

Keyes Would Have Led It

Then he said had an attack been delivered Admiral Keyes would have had the privilege of leading it.

"Exception has been taken because the Prime Minister said he appealed to his friends and he thought he had some friends. I hope he has some friends," Churchill said belligerently and the House cheered.

"He certainly had a good many when things were going well. It is most unworthy of the British character and of the Conservative party to turn in a moment of difficulty without all the processes of grave debate. I am not advocating a controversy and if I have broken out it is not that I meant to seek a quarrel with the honorable members."

In concluding, Churchill said:

"Let pre-war feuds die. Let personal quarrels be forgotten. Let party interests be ignored. Let all energies be harnessed. Let all the ability and force of the nation be hurled into the struggle. At no time in the last war were we in greater peril than we are now. I urge the House most strongly to deal with these matters not on a precipitate vote ill debated and on a wide and discursive field but in a grave manner and in due time."

Churchill Is Called Shield and Air Raid Shelter for Ministers.

DUFF COOPER BOLTING PARTY

Meanwhile Strabolgi in House of Lords Renews Attack on Navy Plans in Norway.

BULLETIN.

MAY 9

LONDON, May 8 (A.P.). —Winston Churchill, trump card defender of an imperiled Chamberlain government in closing hours of the House of Commons debate on war policy, declared frankly tonight that "one of the causes of our difficulties (in Norway) was that we had failed to achieve air parity with Germany."

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LONDON, May 8 (A. P.). —The Labor opposition, supported by David Lloyd George, demanded today that the House of Commons oust the Chamberlain government and the demand instantly was accepted by the Prime Minister as a challenge to a test of votes.

Mr. Lloyd George, who led Great Britain to victory in the world war vehemently denounced the Chamberlain administration for "unintelligent" and "half-hearted" leadership.

Alfred Duff Cooper, former First Lord of the Admiralty in the Chamberlain government and a Conservative member of the House, announced that he would bolt his party to vote against the Cabinet.

The issue "is too urgent in war," he said, for "any man to wash his hands like Pontius Pilate and take neither one side nor the other."

In one of the tensely dramatic moments of the debate on the British reversal in Norway, Mr. Lloyd George faced the present war leader across a table on the Commons floor.

Points Finger at Premier.

Pointing a finger directly at Mr. Chamberlain, he said that the Prime Minister had spoken of sacrifice, then added bitterly:

"There is nothing that would contribute more to the cause of victory in this war than that he sacrifice the seals of office."

He said that Mr. Chamberlain had been worsted by Adolf Hitler in every encounter—in war and peace—and warned:

"The greatest triumph of this extraordinary man, Hitler, is that he has succeeded in putting his country into a better strategical position than his predecessors and he has put us into greater jeopardy."

Mr. Lloyd George's heavy fire came after Herbert Morrison, vigorous Labor leader and virtual czar of London's municipal government, had announced a motion for a vote of non-confidence at the end of a bitter speech in which he declared that if Mr. Chamberlain and his principal advisers stayed in office "we run a grave risk of losing the war."

Churchill Enters the Fray.

Picking up where Mr. Chamberlain finished yesterday, the Prime Minister and his Air Minister, Sir Samuel Hoare, continued pleading the Government case, with the First Lord of the Admiralty, Winston Churchill, still waiting to be heard later tonight.

Rising quickly after Mr. Morrison's motion was introduced, the Prime Minister declared that he and his colleagues "will not be slow to accept their responsibility."

Mr. Churchill jumped into the debate at one point with a statement that he took full responsibility for everything done by the Admiralty.

Mr. Lloyd George snapped back: "I hope Mr. Churchill will not allow himself to be converted into an air raid shelter to keep the splinters from hitting his colleagues."

Personal Issues Raised.

Mr. Lloyd George charged that Great Britain's failure to give the Norwegians effective help had undermined other nations' reliance on Great Britain.

The world war leader said that the Government had to face its position "with the people and not as personal issues."

"The Prime Minister is not in a position to make his personality in his respect inseparable from the interests of the country," he said.

Mr. Chamberlain instantly broke in:

"What is the meaning of that observation? I have never represented . . ."

The rest of his sentence was drowned in shouting.

When the tumult subsided, Mr. Chamberlain said:

"I took pains to say that personality ought to have no place."

"British promissory notes are now rubbish on the market," he cried, his white mane shaking in rage.

The Conservative benches answered with shouts of "Shame! Shame!"

The vote will come at the end of debate tonight, probably about 11:30 P. M.

Mr. Morrison's parliamentary procedure was to ask for a division of the House on the motion for adjournment when the debate ends tonight; in effect, a vote of non-confidence.

The Government will seek to turn the vote into a motion of confidence.

"We shall see who is with us and who is against us," Mr. Chamberlain cried. "No Government can prosecute the war efficiently unless it has public and parliamentary support."

Mr. Morrison especially demanded the ouster of Mr. Chamberlain, Hoare and Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer. He charged, too, that the Prime Minister was putting Mr. Churchill "in a shop window" and using him for a "shield."

Mr. Chamberlain, also under attack today in the House of Lords for the naval strategy employed at Trondheim, shouted:

"This is a time of national danger. We are facing a relentless enemy who must be fought by united action of this country.

"Morrison began his speech by emphasizing the gravity of the situation. What Morrison has said—the challenge he has thrown out at the Government in general and the attack he has made upon them and upon me in particular—makes it graver still."

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Premier Calls for Support.

The situation, the Prime Minister went on, is "grave not because of any personal consideration," but because of the menace of Germany.

"None of us," he said, "desire to hold onto office for a moment longer than we retain the confidence of this House."

The Prime Minister's intervention was dramatic. He looked up sharply, crumbled some notes he had been scribbling, stuffed them in his pocket and, rising as if he had been propelled by a steel spring, accepted the Labor challenge in a few brusque sentences.

"It may well be that it is a duty to criticize the Government," he said of Mr. Morrison's declaration. "I do not seek to evade criticism, but I say to my friends in the House—and I have friends in the House—no Government can prosecute a war efficiently unless it has public and Parliamentary support.

"I accept the challenge. I welcome it, indeed. At least, we shall see who is with us and who is against us."

"I call on my friends to support us in the lobby tonight!"

Cheers rippled through the vault-like house as he took his seat.

Commons Debate Resumed.

There was a solemn interlude before the start of the second day's debate in Commons while Mr. Chamberlain, Major Clement R. Attlee, Labor opposition leader, an Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal o position leader, paid tribute to tw members who had died overnight- George Lansbury, 81 years old, vet eran Labor spokesman and peac crusader, and Sir Terence O'Connor, 49, Solicitor-General since 1936.

Mr. Morrison resumed the debate with the remark that "Chamberlain seems to be conscious of the shortcomings on the part of the Government."

Nor did War Secretary Oliver Stanley appear to be a "Minister confident about his business and his case," Mr. Morrison added, commenting on the Government's presentation of the situation yesterday.

He charged that Mr. Churchill was made the last Government speaker over Labor's protests and "when there can be no comment on his evidence." He compared Mr. Churchill to a chief witness who "refused to go into the witness box."

Criticizing both the British Intelligence Service and the Foreign Office, Mr. Morrison spoke of the pre-war "weakness" of British diplomacy and demanded that the House be told when the Government first was informed of the German invasion of Norway.

"I would sooner be able to boast about the success of landing operations than of the evacuation operations, brilliant though they may have been," said Mr. Morrison, with a barb at Mr. Chamberlain's praise for the orderliness of the withdrawals from central Norway.

Mr. Morrison said it appeared that Great Britain had not surveyed Norway for airdromes, gasoline dumps or means to check German sea communications.

Even now, if the Germans have an airdrome near Narvik which fighter planes can use, "why do we not capture it and use it?" he asked.

"Is the Government using Churchill as something of a shield?" Mr. Morrison demanded.

"When the Government is in trouble and open to criticism, they bring the First Lord into the shop window in the belief that that will satisfy public criticism.

Attacks Three Ministers.

He called it "unfair" to give Mr. Churchill responsibility for "a policy which he cannot possibly carry out."

Mr. Morrison referred to Mr. Churchill's appointment, announced yesterday by Mr. Chamberlain, to supervise from day to day the military operations of all the armed forces.

Saying that he referred particularly to Mr. Chamberlain, Simon and Hoare, he called "the whole spirit, temper and temperament of the ministers wrong, inadequate and unsuitable." These ministers, he said, lacked "courage, initiative, imagination, psychological understanding, liveliness and self-respect in the conduct of foreign policy."

House Defends Air Force.

Sir Samuel asserted that German air losses were "three times those of Britain" in the last month of the war in Scandinavia.

In fifteen hours thirty German planes were put out of operation, the Air Minister declared, by a British squadron of eighteen planes.

"Not one of the British machines was brought down in the air," he said, "but the greater part were afterward put out of action on the ground."

Describing the establishment of the first British fighter airdrome on a frozen Norwegian lake, Sir Samuel disclosed that eighty German bombers had attacked it "for fifteen hours."

The central question arising from the Norwegian operation, he said, was, "Did we underrate the power of the enemy?"

He disclosed that the damaged British planes were Gloster Gladiators, based on the ice of a lake a few miles behind Dombas, strategic railroad junction in central Norway, at one time held by the British.

"King George VI has conferred a number of decorations on this very gallant squadron," the Air Minister said.

Sir Samuel admitted that the British lacked anti-aircraft guns, because plans were upset by the sinking of a ship.

"As long as we had no air bases from which our fighters could operate," he declared, "there was nothing that we could have done that we did not attempt to do during the last four weeks."

He contended that investigation would show that there was no avoidable delay in British air operations in Norway and assured the House that where Great Britain had fighter planes available, "we have shown how well they can cope with German bombers."

Sir Samuel admitted that the quantity of British warplanes was not nearly sufficient, but declared that their quality was unsurpassed.

"We have to make every effort to give the Air Force many more machines than they have at present," he admitted.

He said that production, already considerable, was gathering momentum.

Mr. Lloyd George, the next speaker, shouted that "our prestige in the world" was made dependent on "this half-prepared, half-baked expeditionary force."

Great Britain, he cried, gambled on a chance of getting an air base when "we ought to have had combined action between the army and the navy, we ought to have sent the very best men available."

Amid a roar of cheers, he declared that there was no cause for panic, "but a grave cause for pulling ourselves together."

"What we want is real action," he declared, "not sham action."

He warned that the Empire would not be roused to its full strength "unless you tell the facts of the reality of the peril."

"Hitler," he declared scornfully, "does not answer to the whips of the party."

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Norway, he reminded Parliament, has become "one of the great strategic possibilities" of the war for Germany, because "we were too late in Norway, although we had the warning of ships in the Baltic."

Demanding to know whether any man in the House were satisfied with the speed and efficiency of British sea, air and land preparations, Lloyd George continued:

"For three or four years past everything done has been half-hearted, ineffective, without drive and unintelligent.

"We have to retsore our prestige in the world if ever we are to win this war."

Soon after Commons met today and R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, had declared that one Allied war aim was the restoration of the independence of German-occupied Denmark, Mr. Chamberlain rose to answer a question.

He declared that the Government was keeping "fully in mind" consideration that British forces at Narvik, Norway's northern iron are port, should not be exposed to risks without air supremacy.

He made no reply, however, to a question by Hugh Dalton, a Laborite: "Have we also in mind the posibility of Narvik being evacuated in the next week or two?"

Cries of "Shame! Shame!" were roused by Mr. Dalton's question.

Strabolgi Launches Attack.

Meanwhile, Lord Strabolgi, the Labor peer, told the House of Lords that he had informed Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax that the Labor party did not "intend to wash dirty linen in public unless there were bloodstains on it." But, he declared, the "mishandling" of the Norwegian campaign indicated that there were defects "both in personnel and the methods of the Government" in its conduct of the war.

Lord Strabolgi declared that if the Chamberlain government is not capable of drawing up plans and reversing this setback in Norway, "it is their duty to make way for others."

He asserted that here was no naval obstacle whatever to have prevented the British Navy from entering Trondheim fjord and that it was two days before the 1,500 Germans who took Oslo were reenforced from the sea.

"Our first lesson is the need for long distance fighters," he asserted.

He called for a "select committee of inquiry" to study the Norwegian campaign.

Served on War Staff.

Lord Strabolgi, who was Lieut.-Commander Joseph Montague Kenworthy before he was raised to the peerage, was on the Admiralty war staff in 1916 and commanded the warships Bullfinch and Commonwealth in the world war.

He asserted that Mr. Chamberlain's "complacency" was the "besetting sin of our nation."

The British Grand Fleet could have gone immediately to Oslo Fjord and driven off the lighter German warcraft in the two days between the capture of Oslo and the arrival of Nazi reinforcements, he declared.

At the same time the House of Lords heard a sharp counter-attack from the Government on yesterday's speech by Admiral Sir Roger Keyes, who charged that the Admiralty had refused to let him direct a frontal smash by sea on Trondheim.

Lord Hankey, Minister without Portfolio, said:

"Generally speaking, Governments must depend upon their responsible naval, military and air advisers, and not on irresponsible officers on the retired list, however distinguished their services may be."

Sir Roger, Lord Hankey said, "could not have had the same knowledge of all the circumstances involved as were in possession of the Admiralty."

Lord Salisbury suggested that Churchill be given jurisdiction over supplies, concerning which he said "the most sinister rumors have reached me," but that he should not remain as First Lord of the Admiralty because of his many duties.

Lord Birdwood—who was field marshal and commanded the Anzacs in the World War—cautioned that the great thing was to avoid saying anything that might let the Germans "think we are a divided people."

Lord Halifax, taking his turn in the debate, said that the "Allied action was not deserving of much of the hard judgment which has been extended to it." The Foreign Minister said he was "in no way disposed to appear before you with what I may call the apologetic gesture of a defendant," and asserted that the failure to send any troops to Norway "would certainly I think have exposed us—not that I greatly care about it—to still stronger criticism."

"The war is going to be won by hard facts and not by prestige," he said.

The last Opposition speaker, A. V. Alexander, forme. First Lord of the Admiralty, told the House that the objective of the debate was to "put things in order" so there could be "no shadow of doubt that the victory we desire shall be assured."

He followed a parade of backbenchers, one of whom, Commander Robert T. Bower, a government member, declared "the dead hand must go" in Britain's wartime government.

Mr. Alexander said the government was "taken completely by surprise" by the German invasion of Scandinavia and assailed Ministers for making people believe "everything is going pretty well."

Daily Mail' Picks Lloyd George to Take Helm, Others Prefer Halifax

Labor and Liberal Participation Seen

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PortfoliosExpected toGo to Sinclair, Morrison, Attlee, Maybe Others

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 9 (Thursday).—"The Daily Mail" in a front-page editorial today declared that the government of seventy-one-year-old Neville Chamberlain "must resign" and advocated the selection of seventy-seven-year-old David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, as his successor, with Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, in complete control of strategy.

The Laborite "Daily Herald" and the Liberal "News Chronicle" likewise demanded a new ministry.

"The Daily Express," however, felt that regaining air supremacy was the solution to Britain's dilemma. It said: "With airplanes we're safe — whether Chamberlain or Churchill are in or out of office—without planes we're sunk, no matter who sits in power at Downing Street and in Whitehall."

"The Times" of London commented: "After the disclosures of opinion in Parliament and the press during the present week, there can be no question of the strength of the demand for a ministry more broadly based and therefore differently constituted.

"The only question is how it can be achieved and how soon. If the Labor party fails to answer the clear public call it leaves the Prime Minister more free to choose his own means of showing the setback in southern Norway was not merely a failure successfully extenuated but a new starting point for British energy and valor."

Interpreting the debate as showing that the Chamberlain government no longer commanded the confidence of Parliament and country, "The News-Chronicle" said: "The need of the hour is that Mr. Chamberlain should bow to the will of the country and a new and strong government, representative of all parties, should be formed."

"The Daily Herald" said: "Parliament has dismissed the Premier. Morally and politically Mr. Chamberlain was defeated beyond hope of recovery in Commons. The nation's will is Chamberlain shall go."

Chamberlain's Other Tests

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London, May 8 (AP)—Today's vote in Commons was the fifth test vote for the Government since the war started. The others were:

October 29—283 to 115, Chamberlain's proposal to restrict introduction of bills to Government measures approved.

December 6—303 to 125, approval of the Government's conduct of the war voted, defeating a Labor motion of criticism of organization of the nation's manpower and resources for the conflict.

February 13—186 to 119, Labor motion recommending Government ownership and operation of the railroads defeated.

March 3—292 to 129, the first wartime censure motion against the Government's Palestine land policy rejected.

Chamberlain's Majority Theoretically 414 to 191

10 Independent Members Fill Out Roster of Commons

LONDON, May 8 (AP).—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's government normally relies on a possible 414 votes in the House of Commons against the opposition's 191. In addition, there are ten Independent members.

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This is the party lineup:

Pro - government: Conservative, 370; Liberal National, 30; National Labor, 7; National, 7.

Opposition: Labor, 167; Liberal, 16; Independent Liberal, 4; Independent Labor, 3; Communist, 1.

Chamberlain Depicted As Fighter for Job

LONDON, May 8 (A. P.).—The cartoonist, David Low, brought a grim smile to the face of the average Briton today with a picture of Prime Minister Chamberlain and his ministers digging in for a last stand behind the barricaded doors of the Cabinet room at 10 Downing street.

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The cartoon is captioned: "One position that isn't going to be evacuated." It shows a determined-looking Mr. Chamberlain brandishing an umbrella and Sir John Simon and Sir Samuel Hoare with ink pots for ammunition crouching at the end of the Cabinet table jammed against the door.

Scattered on the floor are papers marked "Eight Years of Dithering."

TRADE TALK IN LONDON

British and Soviet Officials Discuss Prograg.

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LONDON, May 8 (A. P.).—Ivan Maisky, Soviet Ambassador to Great Britain, discussed Russian-British trade prospects with Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax today at the Foreign Office.

It was understood Lord Halifax asked further information on some points in the latest Russian communication.

In the House of Commons, R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, declared that Great Britain was considering a Russian proposal for trade exchanges.

EDEN WARNS BRITAIN

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Says War Is Entering on Active Phase.

LONDON, May 8 (A. P.).—Anthony Eden, Dominions Secretary, told a luncheon gathering today that "the war is entering upon what all can recognize as an active phase and the peoples of the British Commonwealth are now braced and prepared for the stress of a harsh conflict, which may be long."

If victory is to be assured, he told the National Defense Public Interest Committee, "we must not underrate the enemy's strength."

"We have to marshal the whole of our resources and employ them, and we have to conduct the war with all the vision, courage and resolution at our command," he declared.

EDEN SAID THAT 70 FLYING TRAINING SCHOOLS WERE BEING SET UP IN CANADA AND WHEN PLANS WERE FULLY DEVELOPED THE ANNUAL OUTPUT OF PILOTS, OBSERVERS AND GUN CREWS WOULD BE NUMBERED IN THE TENS OF THOUSANDS.

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YUGOSLAVIAN ARMY GROUP TO GO TO MOSCOW

Military Talks With Russian Officials Are Expected Soon

War Alliance Between Five Countries Forecast As Result

30.24 2129

30-24-2129

[By the Associated Press]

New York, Thursday, May 9. The official German radio said in a broadcast intercepted by CBS early today that martial law had been declared in Turkey.

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[By the Associated Press]

Budapest, *Thursday*, May 9—It was learned authoritatively early today that a Yugoslav military mission headed by Gen. Vojin Maximovic, inspector of the national defense, will leave Belgrade shortly for Moscow to hold military talks with Soviet Russian officials.

Authoritative sources in Belgrade made this disclosure shortly after it had been reported in diplomatic quarters that Britain and France were offering Yugoslavs the assistance of troops, air forces and naval forces and a guarantee of Yugoslav independence and territorial integrity in an effort to seal a Balkan alliance against German or Italian aggression in southeastern Europe.

An offer of military aid reportedly has been made also to Hungary and Bulgaria by the Allies.

However, these two countries were said to be reluctant to accept promises which might compromise their neutrality in German or Italian eyes.

The belief was expressed in quarters close to the Yugoslav Government that a Yugoslav-Soviet military alliance might result from the military mission's journey to Moscow.

Turn To Political Issues

Only yesterday it was reported that economic negotiations between Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia in Moscow were turning to political questions.

A military alliance between these two countries would be a complete turnabout in the policy of Yugoslavia, who has followed a strongly anti-Communist policy since the Bolshevist revolution of 1917.

The two countries have not even maintained diplomatic relations.

But the Croat Vice-Premier Vladimir Macek, said two weeks ago that resumption of trade relations, the first such treaty since the World War between the two countries, probably would be followed by resumption of diplomatic relations.

Military Tie May Follow

It was believed here that the military link might follow conclusion of political talks.

Diplomatic quarters in the Balkans, noting the parallel between the Yugoslav-Russian talks and the Allied offer of aid to Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Hungary in an effort to form a Balkan defense alliance to stand together against the Rome-Berlin axis, said there was a distinct possibility of Allied-Russian cooperation in southeastern Europe.

The Allied offer to Hungary was reported to be contingent upon that country's resistance to passage of German troops for Balkan objectives.

The proffer was reported conveyed to Count Pal Teleky, Hungarian Premier, by the British Minister, Ower St. Clair O'Malley, when the envoy asked Count Teleky what he would do if Germany attempted to march through Hungary.

The diplomatic sources said Count Teleky refused a direct answer, saying the Government's attitude would depend on the circumstances when and if Germany got ready to move.

O'Malley's call on the Premier followed publication of reports that Germany has requested permission of Hungary to go through.

The reported offer of armed support by the British appeared in line with their overtures in Balkan capitals, especially at Sofia, Bulgaria, where the British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Hughe Knatchbull-Hugessen, has been holding extended conferences with King Boris and his Cabinet Ministers.

Sir Hughe was said to have made Bulgaria a high offer for her adherence to a defensive system in the Balkans but diplomats in Sofia understood the government was adamant against passage of any foreign troops through Bulgaria. It was said Bulgaria would oppose such a move with force.

British Seek Permission

Britain has been reported sounding out the possibility of moving Turkish and Allied forces through Bulgaria to the aid of Rumania or Yugoslavia in the case of a German or Italian attack.

Sir Hughe left Sofia today at the end of his talks.

Sir Hughe left Sofia today at the end of his talks.

In Belgrade it was reported Yugoslav leaders were pleased by news that Joseph Stalin had received a Yugoslav trade delegation in Moscow.

Belgrade is looking more and more toward Russia for support. The Ljubljana newspaper *Slovenski Dom* said Russia and Yugoslavia desired to resume relations existing prior to the World War, when Russia was considered protector of Serbia, nucleus of the present Yugoslav state.

300,000 Troops On Borders

Yugoslavia has been a hotbed of martial activity for several days and she is reported to have massed 300,000 troops on her German and Italian frontiers. An additional 300,000 soldiers have been called up, it was reported.

The reported concentration of Italian troops on the Yugoslav frontier was believed to have been the subject of a talk today between the Macek and the Italian Minister to Belgrade.

Macek later attended a meeting of the Cabinet Finance Council, which includes the Ministers of War, Finance and Justice. It was said they debated measures to provide additional revenue for the country's new military efforts.

Naval Chief Named

Vice-Admiral Armin Pavic, of the Yugoslav navy, was named naval commander for the port of Split and given special powers.

In Bucharest the Rumanian Cabinet Economic Council announced the Government would take over control of all stocks of wood, coal, petroleum products, cotton, fodder, grain and foodstuffs in the interest of national defense.

Rumanian officials said this was the first step toward economic mobilization. It means the Government will have the power to purchase the commodities at its own price and can ration any of these products and control their sale.

BUDAPEST, MAY 9-(THURS.)-(AP)-IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY REPORTED EARLY TODAY THAT A YUGOSLAV MILITARY MISSION WOULD LEAVE SOON FOR MOSCOW TO EXPLORE THE POSSIBILITY OF A MILITARY ALLIANCE. MAY 9 1940 BALKAN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS WERE QUICK TO DETECT IN THIS NEW DEVELOPMENT THE POSSIBILITY OF ALLIED-SOVIET RUSSIAN COOPERATION IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE WHERE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARE TRYING TO WELD A DEFENSIVE ALLIANCE AGAINST THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

IT WASX SAID RELIABLY THAT THE MISSION FROM BELGRADE, HEADED BY GENERAL VOJIN MAXIMOVIC, INSPECTOR OF THE YUGOSLAV NATIONAL DEFENSE, WOULD FOLLOW UP TRADE AND "POLITICAL" TALKS ALREADY IN PROGRESS BY DISCUSSING MILITARY MATTERS WITH RUSSIAN OFFICIALS. MAY 9 1940

British Said to Query Hungary.

BUDAPEST, May 8 (A. P.).—Great Britain was reported in diplomatic quarters tonight to have asked the Hungarian Government to state its attitude toward any German move to send troops through Hungary.

Following published reports that Germany had requested such permission, these sources said the British Minister, Owen St. Clair O'Malley, had asked the Hungarian Premier, Count Pal Teleky, to declare his country's stand. Count Teleky refused a definite answer, according to these informants, saying Hungary's attitude would depend on circumstances when and if Germany got ready to move.

Mr. O'Malley was reported to have offered support of the British Army and air force if Hungary chose to resist any German attempt to march through.

Request by Reich Rumored.

Reports of a request for a German right-of-way through Hungary and of a strong British drive to weld the Balkans into a "defensive alliance," gave new shape to the war fears of southeastern Europe.

The report of a German request on Hungary for free passage of her legions into the southeast—presumably an action to be taken when strategy dictates—was carried by the official Hungarian news agency with a note saying that thus far the report could not be verified.

It was circulated on the heels of word received in Balkan diplomatic circles of redoubled British efforts to line up Yugoslavia, Rumania, Bulgaria, Greece and Turkey for a united stand against any "aggression."

The method by which the report of the German request was given currency was roundabout. It was published first in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, in the newspaper Politika and credited to Politika's Budapest correspondent. The Hungarian news agency then reproduced the story.

Officials said that publication of the dispatch by the Hungarian agency was "a mistake," but the agency failed to issue an order eliminating the dispatch.

Several times in the past, inspired Hungarian newspapers, as well as the news agency, have taken such a devious course to tell Hungarians what was transpiring inside their own country.

Another straw in the wind of foreboding was the concurrent publication in Sofia, Bulgaria, in the newspaper Utro—so-called mouthpiece of Nazi Germany in Bulgaria—of a Berlin dispatch declaring that Germany and Italy were ready to send formidable forces into southeastern Europe at the first sign of Allied action in that quarter.

"In case the Allied troops violated any of the Balkan countries' frontiers, the Reich will send an ultimatum to that country demanding that it choice immediately one or the other belligerent camp," Utro said.

Peak Tension in Yugoslavia.

"In the event the country in question failed to answer with appropriate speed the Reich Government would be forced to undertake any measures it thought advisable.

"Any Allied attempt to extend the war into southeastern Europe might force Germany and Italy to put into action much greater forces for the immediate frustration of any such attempt."

The Balkan tension appeared at its peak in Yugoslavia. That nation, with, it is reported, 300,000 veteran troops already on her Italian and German frontiers, was calling 300,000 more men to the colors while improving fortifications and other defenses.

Look to Soviet for Aid.

While recruits swung along the Yugoslav roads to the wild tune of Slavic marching songs, peasants helped the army engineers to pour concrete for tank barricades and in the nation's Adriatic harbors, facing Italy, mine-layers loaded their explosive cargoes, ready to blockade the ports at a moment's notice.

The fever of precautions gripped other Balkan countries in varying degrees.

Authoritative spokesmen in Belgrade reported that the Russo-Yugoslav trade talks in Moscow had turned from commerce to "political subjects" as a result of Yugoslav fears of a possible Italo-German move.

Political spokesmen expressed the belief that Yugoslavia was seeking a quick re-establishment of full diplomatic relations with Soviet Russia. MAY 9 1940

Bulgaria the Keystones.

Bulgaria appeared to be the key to any British plan to unite the Balkans in a defensive way. Bulgaria, most of all, has balked at any such alliance. She was a German ally in the world war.

The British Ambassador to Turkey, Sir Highe Knachbull-Hugessen, was in Sofia and was said to have made a high offer for Bulgarian adherence to defensive system. Bulgarian participation, it was said, would permit the overland passage of Allied forces in the Near East to Rumania and Yugoslavia.

The Bulgarians were described as cool to the plan—even in the face of reported promises of a British loan, a corridor through Greece to the Aegean Sea, and possibly a return of southern Dobruja from Rumania after the war.

The Bulgarians were said to be inclined to look to Russia for any support. Germany was reported to have tried to throw a wrench in the British plan through her economic negotiator, Dr. Karl Clodius. However, Dr. Clodius left Sofia for Berlin by plane yesterday.

Yugoslavia?

Rakek, Yugoslavia (At the Italian Border), May 8 (AP)—Yugoslavia tightened her anti-espionage control and placed all railway stations under military command today following reports of the arrest and expulsion of three Italian army officers.

Government officials denied the report, but informed circles said the authorities at the important Dalmatian railroad center of Knin had seized three Italian officers in possession of new photographs of Yugoslav fortifications. MAY 9 1940

Catholics in Croatia and Slovenia anxiously awaited the outcome of talks at the Vatican by Bishop Luigi Stepinac, leading Yugoslav Catholic prelate, who had been called to Vatican City.

Informed Yugoslavs feared that Italy would use her base at Zara, on the Dalmatian coast, to thrust behind Yugoslavia's strongly fortified frontier with Germany and try to outflank Yugoslav forces east of Maribor, key point in the country's northern defenses.

Yugoslav Delegation In Moscow

Moscow, May 8 (AP)—Premier Molotoff tonight received a Yugoslavian economic delegation in a three-hour interview. MAY 9 1940

SEIZES POLISH GOLD

Rumania Takes Deposits to Cover Debts and Costs.

BUCHAREST, May 8 (A. P.).—The Rumanian Government today decreed the seizure of all Polish gold now deposited in the Rumanian National Bank.

Ministers explained that the gold would be applied to Polish debts to Rumania as well as to upkeep of Polish soldiers and civilians who fled here from the Russo-German invasion and partitionment of Poland. MAY 9 1940

Greece Is Reassured Concerning Neutrality

By the Associated Press.

ATHENS, May 8.—Official quarters asserted today that both Great Britain and Italy have given assurances indicating that neither country is desirous of infringing on Greece's neutrality.

The assurances were described as "sufficient to inspire confidence among the Greek people."

As a result, official quarters said Greeks have every reason to believe their country will not be involved in war at this time.

FOUR JAILED AS SPIES

Ex-Italian Officer and Three Bulgarians Held in Turkey.

SMYRNA, Turkey, May 8 (A. P.).—A former Italian Army officer and three Bulgarians, including the secretary of the Bulgarian consulate at Adrianople, were sentenced to long prison terms today for espionage. MAY 9 1940

They were accused of gathering information concerning Turkish defense works on the Bulgarian frontier.

A German was reported arrested on a charge of spying near the Smyrnas military zone.

SAY ALLIED ATTACK NEAR

New York, May 8 — (AP) —A German news broadcast intercepted today by the CBS listening station said that the German press "regards an Allied attack in southeastern Europe as imminent."

The broadcaster declared that British and French war councils would put final touches on the alleged plan of attack and then would issue final instructions to the Allied army of the Near East under French Gen. Maxime Weygand. MAY 9 1940

The broadcast, first of the day from German station DJW, said that the German press still was playing up yesterday's German account of a purported telephone conversation of April 30 between British Prime Minister Chamberlain and French Premier Reynaud in which "ordered action" was said to have been discussed.

(The story has been officially denied in London and Paris — called "fantastic" by the British and "lying allegations" by the French.)

The German broadcast concluded:

"The alarm clocks in the Mediterranean are shrieking louder and louder."

busy port the Allies battle fleet, mightiest ever assembled in the eastern Mediterranean, still lay at anchor, its guns gleaming under a scorching sun.

British and French quarters indicated belief that the issue of war or peace in the east would be decided within the next few days, and expressed confidence the Allies were more than ready to cope with an emergency.

Alexandria's great native population appeared unconcerned by the warlike preparations and the test blackout which darkened the city last night.

Rumania Mobilizes Supplies

MAY 9 1940

Government Taking Control of All Vital Products—Pope Fears War Is Spreading.

BUCHAREST, May 8 (A. P.).—The Cabinet economic council announced tonight that the Rumanian Government would take over control of all stocks of wood, coal, petroleum products, cotton, fodder, grain and foodstuffs in the interests of national defense.

Officials said this would be a first step toward economic mobilization. Decrees covering the action will be published tomorrow.

The Government will have power to purchase the commodities named at whatever prices it fixes, to ration them and control their sale both within the country and for export.

U.S. Consulate Prepares To Evacuate Alexandria

Alexandria, May 8 (AP)—Consular representatives of France, Britain, the United States and other foreign countries, contemplating the possibility of war in the Mediterranean, hastened precautions today to insure the safety of their nationals.

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Gas masks were issued to members of the foreign communities, and air raid shelters were stocked with food supplies and medical equipment.

Arrangements were made to take American citizens, of whom there are 200 in Alexandria and another 700 scattered throughout Egypt, to a refuge near the sea at the first hint of trouble. From there they would be rushed abroad the first available ships.

Sandbags have been stored in the American consulate in the heart of the city for use in fighting fires.

In the calm blue waters of this

Germans Deny Army Moving On Holland

BERLIN, May 8 (A. P.).—Official German sources today emphatically denied foreign reports that two Nazi columns were advancing toward the Netherlands frontier.

D.N.B., official German news agency, asserted today that the British information service was responsible for circulation of the reports.

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"The uncovering of British plans in southeastern Europe," DNB said, "has made such an impression on the affected nations that English war agitators are snatching at a distracting maneuver which is as stupid as it is clumsy."

The agency's comment on the "uncovering of British plans in southeastern Europe" apparently referred to a German announcement yesterday concerning the interception of an alleged telephone conversation between French Premier Paul Reynaud and British Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain. The conversation was said to have dealt with Allied plans for action in the Mediterranean on or before May 20.

DUTCH ACTIONS TERMED TEST OF DEFENSES

But Amsterdam Newspaper Says Sensation Was Not Justified

MAY 9 1940

All Outgoing Telephone Calls Again Suspended For Ten Hours

MAY HACKELSON

[By the Associated Press]

Amsterdam, May 8—Influential Netherlands commentators advanced the suggestion tonight that the elaborate precautionary steps taken by the army and navy within the last twenty-four hours were moves by the high command to test the nation's defenses.

These were coupled with the declaration of the widely read Amsterdam newspaper *De Telegraaf* that although the international situation was dangerous, the sensation caused by the Government's measures was "not justified."

Tests Held Logical

The Dutch army at present, the newspaper pointed out, is more fully mobilized than at any time in history and it is only logical that the authorities should make a test of their readiness.

"There is no reason for disquiet," *De Telegraaf* continued. "Foreign countries stop guessing against whom our measures are intended.

"We ourselves want the certainty that our military apparatus corresponds to the demand of the military authorities."

There were no further measures announced since last night, when a partial blackout of communications was enforced after all leaves had been canceled.

Only 4th Time During War

With the nation's armed forces swelled to 400,000 men, it was recalled that leaves were canceled approximately sixty times during the World War, whereas this is only the fourth time in eight months that such action has been taken in the present conflict.

Outgoing telephone calls were suspended again tonight as they were last night, from 10 P. M. to 8 A. M.

Other measures included an order barring ships from inland waterways and the posting of guards around all public buildings in Amsterdam and The Hague.

Foreign Planes Barred

Amsterdam's airport at Schiphol will be closed to foreign planes beginning Friday, it was announced tonight. German planes are the only foreign aircraft landing there.

Another airport will be made available for German commercial aircraft at Eelde, near Groningen in extreme northeastern Netherlands.

The Dutch line, KLM, will make the connections between there and Amsterdam. German planes thus will be permitted to fly only a few miles into Dutch territory.

DUTCH TROOPS AT THEIR POSTS TO BAR INVASION

Nazis Say Reich Is Ready to Strike Decisively on Any Front.

HULL HEARS TENSION IS WORSE

Germany Calls Large Numbers of Men to Colors; Says Allies Seek to Widen War.

AMSTERDAM, May 8 (A. P.).—Intense military preparations, accompanied during the night by a partial "blackout" of communications with the outside world, kept the Netherlands in a state of suspense today.

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The nationa geared its defenses to meet an international situation officially described as "increasingly uncertain."

[Reports that two German columns are converging on the Dutch frontier were said by a highly reliable source in New York last night to be responsible for the unusual precautions.

[At Washington this afternoon Secretary Hull said that offlical advices received by the State Department indicated that the tension in Holland had increased since yesterday.]

Outgoing telephone calls to all points abroad were cut off from 10 o'clock last night until 8 A. M. today, and a Government announcement said that the same restrictions would be in effect again tonight.

Incoming telephone calls from abroad were not affected by the "blackout" order, and telegraph service was only nominally disturbed.

Reserved for Government

An official explanation said that the action had been taken to reserve telephones for Government use during the hours specified.

[Radio announcements, picked up in New York, said that the customary Dutch weather broadcasts would be omitted for the present "due to conditions which are known to you." The broadcasting of weather reports has been discontinued in belligerent countries since the start of the war.]

Meanwhile civilian railway travel throughout the Netherlands was sharply curtailed to facilitate the movements of thousands of soldiers and sailors called back to the colors by a sweeping order canceling all leaves.

Orders were also issued barring ships from inland waterways and military guards were placed around all public buildings in Amsterdam and the Hague.

Affected by the recall were members of the defense forces released on furlongh several months ago, including the greater part of the army class of 1924, which is the oldest so far mobilized; the navy classes of 1927 and 1928, and the cavalry classes of 1924, 1925 and 1926.

Fishermen Called to Colors.

Also called back to the colors were reservists on leave to work in the fishing fleets, reservists on the merchant marine not working at present, and coal miners who had been released during the winter to increase fuel production.

Leaves have been canceled on several previous occasions since the start of the European war, but the present order is more sweeping than any of those which have gone before.

The Netherlands has about 400,000 men under arms, although roughly 40,000 of that number have been absent from their posts since April 27 under a rotating system of leaves.

Because of increased work, the Ministry of Economics was divided and a new member was added to the Netherlands Cabinet. Dr. A. A. van Rhyn, Secretary-General of the Economics Department, was given the status of Minister in Charge of Agriculture and Fisheries, while trade, navigation and industry remain under the present Economics Minister, Max P. L. Steenberghe.

Information from Belgium, the Netherlands' southern neighbor, indicated that no cancellation of army leaves was yet contemplated here for the present.

her neighbor, The Netherlands, but did not order additional military precautions for her own armed forces.

A defense ministry spokesman said that some local commanders had ordered their men to remain in barracks yesterday when it was learned The Netherlands had cancelled all army and navy leaves but that the defense department had not issued special orders.

The army's two-day leaves were not halted.

A government spokesman said the situation would be watched with "extreme vigilance."

Antwerp shippers expressed concern over a report that the British Steel & Iron Corp. had ordered delivered by way of Dunkerque, France, instead of Antwerp about 25,000 tons of steel products now being manufactured in Belgium.

Belgian Cabinet Studies Defense

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Brussels, May 8—(AP)—Belgium's cabinet today discussed at a two-hour special meeting the new defense measures taken by

NAZIS READY FOR ANY MOVE, OFFICIALS SAY

MAY 9 1940

Chamberlain's Mediterranean Hints Scouted. New Call To Colors

High Command Reports Troops And Ships Bombed In Narvik Area

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, May 8—Official German quarters, in the face of general European anxiety, tonight assured all inquirers that Germany is prepared to strike decisively wherever and whenever her enemies aim a blow.

"We reveal no secret," authorized sources said, "when we repeat that Germany is prepared on all fronts."

Asked whether this meant the Netherlands frontier also, they replied: "Obviously."

Answer To Chamberlain's Hints

"Chamberlain twice recently has intimated England is determined to widen the area of combat," these sources added. "But he has not said where except that he broadly hinted at the Mediterranean.

"That may be a blind, however, for operations elsewhere. Spain, Holland, Belgium, Switzerland—all have been

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mentioned by the world's press. We won't be caught unawares anywhere."

Hand in hand with these verbal assurances went wholesale summonses to the colors.

All ages seem involved. Cases of reservists over 50 years of age have been noticed in the last few days. All walks of life appear to be included so that there is a general lack of man power except in war industry, with its many ramifications.

Narvik And Western Front

In the actual fighting, the high command reported that German airmen had successfully raided marching columns of Allied troops near Narvik, far north Norwegian ore port, where the Allies are besieging a German force. One English pursuit plane was reported shot down.

The high command also said two cruisers were hit by bombs in another Nazi air attack on enemy naval vessels outside of Narvik.

On the Western front, the high command reported, an enemy attack south of Saarlautern had been repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

Nazi officials angrily rejected any suggestion that Germany might contemplate striking first in another direction.

The officially inspired commentary *Dienst Aus Deutschland* asserted the pressure on the British Cabinet by the opposition is such that it must do something spectacular and decisive.

"England and France have succeeded in bringing unrest not only in the southeastern European countries but within the entire neutral European zone from the Dardanelles to the English Channel," *Dienst Aus Deutschland* said.

That commentary, like all other German publicity organs, denied Germany harbors any plans against Holland and Belgium.

to have made "successful" raids on marching columns of Allied troops near Narvik, Norway, and to have scored new bomb hits on two British cruisers.

The reports were given out by the German High Command, whose daily communique follows in part:

"Another German air attack on enemy naval vessels outside Narvik was carried out. Two cruisers were hit.

"Enemy positions and marching columns were successfully bombarded. One English chaser (pursuit plane) was shot down in an air fight east of Narvik.

"The situation at Narvik is unchanged.

"Among large quantities of booty recently captured in the Andalsnes region were 460 English tank-guns with ammunition, forty-nine guns, among which were forty English anti-aircraft guns; sixty grenade throwers, 355 machine-guns, 5,300 rifles, 4,500,000 rounds of infantry ammunition, and a munitions train with 300 tons of ammunition."

The last vestiges of Norwegian resistance in South Central Norway have now vanished. Parts of a Norwegian infantry regiment surrendered at Vinje. A large amount of equipment, weapons and explosives was captured there.

On the West Front an attack south of Saarlautern by enemy shock troops was repulsed with heavy loss for the enemy.

GERMANS REPORT PLANES BOMBED ALLIES AT NARVIK

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Say Two More Cruisers Were Hit in Raids on Norwegian Port.

BERLIN, May 8 (A. P.).—German airmen were reported today

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APO MAY 8

BERLIN--THIRD ADD GERMAN X X X HEAVY LOSS FOR THE ENEMY."

DNB, THE OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, IN A SUPPLEMENTARY WAR REPORT TOLD OF HEAVY ARTILLERY EXCHANGES, A FRENCH INFANTRY THRUST AGAINST A GERMAN POSITION AND "OCCASIONAL FIGHTS" BETWEEN PATROL UNITS ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

THE AGENCY SAID A FRENCH COMPANY ATTACKED THE GERMAN HELD VILLAGE OF MERTEN YESTERDAY MORNING BUT WAS THROWN BACK AFTER LOSING BETWEEN 15 AND 20 MEN. ONE WOUNDED FRENCH CORPORAL WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER DIED LATER.

DNB SAID THAT IN THE MOUNTAINOUS WARNDT REGION THERE WAS MUCH RECONNOITERING ACTIVITY BY BOTH SIDES LEADING TO SEVERAL CLASHES.

SOUTH OF FORBACH, DNB REPORTED, A GERMAN PATROL WITHDREW FIGHTING AFTER BEING ATTACKED BY A SUPERIOR FRENCH FORCE OF 70 MEN. THE AGENCY SAID THE ENEMY LOST SEVERAL MEN IN THIS ACTION BUT THAT THERE WERE NO GERMAN LOSSES.

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DNB SAID HEAVY ARTILLERY ACTION DEVELOPED YESTERDAY BETWEEN THE MOSELLE RIVER AND THE PALATINATE FOREST WHEN ENEMY BATTERIES OPENED FIRE AND GERMAN GUNS REPLIED.

THE AGENCY ALSO ASSERTED THAT GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN AND REPORTED MISSING IN THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN DID NOT EXCEED 35, BUT THAT 79 ENEMY PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN. IT SAID ENEMY ASSERTIONS THAT THE NAZI AIR FORCE LOST 235 WAR PLANES IN ONE MONTH "OBVIOUSLY WAS INTENDED TO WEAKEN THE IMPRESSION OF GERMAN CONTROL OF THE AIR OVER NORWAY WHICH EVEN THE ENEMY NOW ADMITTED."

GERMANS LAUGH AT BRITISH TALKS

Chamberlain and Ironside Evoke Jeering Comment.

BERLIN, May 8 (AP.).—The House of Commons speech by Prime Minister Chamberlain yesterday and the address of Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, chief of the Imperial defense staff, to British troops returning to Britain from the Norwegian campaign evoked jeering comment today from German official quarters.

"If England suffered no losses then why did she find it necessary to withdraw?" authorized sources asked.

"If they managed to take all their material with them, how could Major-Gen. Carton De Wiart write the Norwegian Col. Getz that he was leaving plenty of ammunition for the Norwegians? And how was it we found vast stores after the Englishmen's hurried departure?"

These sources commented on what they called England's "new definition of heroism."

"Apparently a premium is put on the speed with which English troops can run away from the Germans," they commented. "Then on their arrival in their homeland they are told undying fame attaches to their achievement."

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Reynaud Calls 2 Cabinet Meetings For Tomorrow

Paris, May 8 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud tonight called two Cabinet meetings for tomorrow—one in his office and another with President Lebrun at the Elysee Palace—as the Government kept a careful watch on developments in Holland.

Although a War Ministry spokesman asserted that renewed rumors of a possible German invasion of Holland were only a Nazi propaganda move to keep neutral nations stirred up, other French sources expressed belief that something was afoot serious enough to cause the Netherlands to take unusual precautions.

More Notice Than London

The Netherlands tension received more consideration in Paris than the

debate in the House of Commons over the Chamberlain Government.

One report published here said a messenger from the German Foreign Ministry had left for The Hague but that it was still too early to determine whether he was carrying "an ultimatum or a more or less broad demand for supplies."

Official information in Paris was that the Germans had made no recent troop shifts along the Netherlands frontier, but the French high command has insisted that the Germans have enough men massed there to strike without warning.

Nazis Worrying Neutrals, Charge

Dutch Invasion Reports German Propaganda, Paris Says

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Paris, May 8—(AP)—A spokesman of the French war ministry today interpreted reports of an impending German invasion of The Netherlands as part of a Nazi propaganda campaign to worry neutral nations.

He observed that these reports were being circulated at the same time as rumors of impending action in Hungary and the Balkan countries.

As far as the Western front is concerned, he said, the number of German effective troops remains unchanged.

This spokesman added that the Allied front in Norway has been reinforced by the arrival of an undisclosed number of Polish troops. Operations in the Narvik area, however, were hindered by heavy snowfall.

Action on the Western Front was characterized by the customary activity of patrols and artillery duels.

The French reported German patrols were repulsed "without difficulty" in the region of the Nied river.

Artillery fire was reported at various points and was "particularly violent and sustained" in the Blies river sector.

The French High Command in its official communique, said only:

No. 295 (morning): Activity of the artillery of both sides continued during the night at various points of the front.

No. 296 (evening): In the region east of the Nied [River] the enemy attempted a raid that was repulsed by the fire of the outpost attacked, of the artillery and of a support party, which at once went into action.

Norwegians to Call on Reynaud

PARIS, May 8 (AP)—Norwegian Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht and a colonel of the Norwegian Army arrived from London by plane today to confer with Premier Paul Reynaud.

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Pope Expresses Fear Other Countries May Be Invaded

Tension Eases in Mediterranean as Italy Watches War Moves

BULLETIN.

ROME, May 8 (AP).—A Fascist Senate report describing Italy's attitude toward the war as one of "pre-belligerency" rather than "non-belligerency" gave fresh support today to the growing belief that this country is only waiting for an opportune moment to enter the war.

This new statement of Italian policy tended to reaffirm previous semi-official assertions that Italy could not remain permanently out of the fight.

The report, on the Ministry of the Interior budget, was prepared by Senator Maurizio Maraviglia, former members of the Fascist Grand Council and a leading agitator for Italian intervention on the side of the Allies in the world war, in which he fought as a volunteer.

By the Associated Press.

ROME, May 8.—Pope Pius XII made it known today he shared widespread fears that other countries were in danger of invasion.

Addressing an audience of 4,000 pilgrims, including 41 French children, at the Vatican, the Pope said "a world poisoned with lies and disloyalty has lost the spiritual health of peace."

"The earth should be a place of concord," the pontiff declared, "but instead the fire of war has broken out in various nations and is threatening to invade others."

Meanwhile, tension in the Mediterranean subsided somewhat as it became evident Italy still is watching the moves of other countries and particularly the fate of the Chemberlain government before taking any belligerent action.

Peace Declared Aim.

Virginio Gayda, frequently Premier Mussolini's mouthpiece, declared Italy "intends to remain in peace and friendly co-operation" with the Balkan countries.

His statement in the newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia was made in explaining that any British attempt to blockade Italy at Gibraltar would fail because essential supplies could be obtained from the Balkans.

Italians blamed the British for the apprehension and alarm in the Balkans and Near East which led to reported precautionary measures by Italy, the allied and other nations in this area.

One Rome newspaper, Il Messaggero, accused the allies of spreading false reports to provoke incidents and spread war.

Il Messaggero declared reports of strong Italian troop reinforcements on the Yugoslav frontier were false.

Diplomatic observers said their investigations also failed to disclose any unusual massing of Italian troops there.

(Reports from Jugoslavia said that nation had 300,000 veteran troops already on her Italian and German frontiers. Jugoslav military quarters have estimated Italy has 300,000 men on the Jugo-slav-Italian border north of Fiume.)

Not Abandoning Claim.

Gayda said Gibraltar could not change Italy's position and decision.

But, he added, this did not mean that Italy was abandoning her claim to freedom in the Mediterranean from British control.

It was widely believed in Rome that Italy would like to internationalize both Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, western and eastern entrances to the Mediterranean, in the next peace treaty.

"Gibraltar and Suez," Gayda said, "like other systems created by two imperial democracies (Britain and France) on the Mediterranean shores remain an ever obvious expression of an intolerable hegemony which, although it can be faced victoriously in case of war, means a regime which cannot justify itself in any way with the European order of justice and liberty for all nations."

Fascist newspapers published and thereby gave authority to a Moscow report that Italy would enter the war only if the allies violated Balkan neutrality.

Seen Awaiting Proper Time.

The article was reproduced from the Soviet trades union newspaper Trud and coincided with diplomatic opinion in Rome.

"Italy's prudent position of non-belligerency let it be supposed that Mussolini is awaiting the most opportune moment to set in motion his program and become the master of the Mediterranean," Trud said.

This moment, Trud continued, would be "when the belligerents exhausted their forces and the intervention of fresh Italian troops could assure the superiority of one camp over the other. It is difficult for any one in Italy to suppose such a moment has arrived."

Trud said Italy lacked raw materials for a long war and her intervention now would fail to end the war in a short time.

Therefore, it added, talk of Italy entering the war could be considered "only a threat, probably intended to prevent Anglo-French violation of Balkan neutrality, which would no doubt bring Italy's immediate intervention if it came about."

Expresses Italian Attitude

ROME, May 8 (AP)—An official Fascist report today described Italy's attitude toward the war as one of "pre-belligerency" rather than "non-belligerency."

The new statement of Italian policy was made in a report on the Interior Ministry's budget by Senator Maurizio Maraviglia, an outstanding pro-Ally influence in the last war.

He said the term non-belligerency adequately described Italy's legal status, but that the Italian state of mind might more appropriately be considered as a "position of pre-belligerency," in that Italy is "not disposed to buy the benefits of peace at the price of even the least sacrifice of its aspirations."

Publication of the Senate report coincided with the announcement that a Yugoslav delegation would come to Rome on June 4 to decide the volume of commerce between the two countries during the last half of the year.

These developments supported Rome diplomats' view that while a change in Italian policy is not necessarily imminent, it may be expected when Premier Mussolini considers the moment appropriate.

The Fascist press underlined this view by publishing the Moscow newspaper Trud's prediction that the moment will come when the warring nations have reached the exhaustion point and the "intervention of fresh Italian troops can assure the superiority of one side over the other."

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PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S MOUTHPIECE, VIRGINIO GAYDA, ARGUED IN IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA THAT ITALY CAN FIND SUBSTITUTE SOURCES FOR VITAL IMPORTS IN THE BALKANS AND OTHER ACCESSIBLE COUNTRIES IN THE EVENT WAR CLOSES GIBRALTAR TO ITALIAN SHIPPING.

GAYDA SAID THAT OF THE 12,296,000 TONS OF ITALIAN IMPORTS WHICH CAME THROUGH THE STRAITS OF GIBRALTAR IN 1939 60 PER CENT WAS COAL, WHICH ITALY NOW GETS OVERLAND FROM GERMANY.

THREE MORE SHIPS SUNK IN NORTH SEA

Norwegians, Germans and British Lose One Each.

LONDON, May 8 (A. P.).—Three ships were added today to the list of victims in the sea and air warfare in the North Sea.

The Norwegian High Command in a communique relayed here from "somewhere in Norway" by Reuters News Agency (British) said that six persons were killed, including the captain and two women, in the bombing and machine gunning of the 316-ton Norwegian passenger steamship Folden.

The Swedish steamship Monark, 1,786 tons, in charge of a German prize crew, was reported from Stockholm to have been torpedoed by a British submarine. Five members of the prize crew were taken aboard the submarine and two others were saved in lifeboats.

The Monark had been at Bergen, Norway, and was seized by the Germans at the start of the invasion. (Stockholm dispatches did not explain the presence of the German prize crew aboard the Monark.)

A dispatch from Dunquerque, France, said that the British collier Brighton, 5,359 tons, was sunk off that port by an explosion. All of her crew of thirty-four men were saved, though ten were injured in the blast.

LONDON, MAY 8—(AP)—THE ADMIRALTY TONIGHT ANNOUNCED THAT SIX BRITISH NAVAL TRAWLERS HAD BEEN LOST DURING THE ALLIED ARMIES' WITHDRAWAL FROM THE TRONDHEIM AREA IN NORWAY.

TWO OF THE TRAWLERS SANK AFTER AIR ATTACKS. THE OTHER FOUR WERE SO DAMAGED BY AIR RAIDERS THAT IT WAS THOUGHT NOT ADVISABLE FOR THEM TO ATTEMPT TO CROSS THE NORTH SEA AND THEY WERE SUNK BY THE BRITISH.

THE ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE FOLLOWS:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce the loss of the following naval trawlers during operations off the Norwegian coast in connection with the evacuation of the Trondheim area:

H. M. Trawler Warwickshire and H. M. Trawler Cape Chelyuskin were damaged by air attack and subsequently sank. H. M. Trawlers Jardine, St. Goran, Gaul and Astonvilla were damaged by air attack and it was not deemed advisable for them to attempt the crossing of the North Sea. They were accordingly sunk by our forces.

Casualties among the personnel were slight. The next of kin have been informed.

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Narvik Waters Mined

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 8.—Reuters, British news agency, today quoted reports from Stockholm saying that German planes had mined the waters off the Arctic Norwegian port of Narvik, where a Nazi garrison is besieged by allied forces by land and sea.

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King Haakon Speaks.

STOCKHOLM, May 8 (A. P.).—King Haakon VII of Norway, a fugitive from the German invaders of his country, has proclaimed his Government's determination "to hold out until our country is free again."

He hinted that important new help is expected.

A statement, dated "Somewhere in Norway" and released last night through the Norwegian News Bureau, said in part:

"In northern Norway we are still holding strong positions. With the help now planned, we will succeed in retaining other parts of the country.

"The superiority of the enemy in numbers and technically on land and in the air has forced our retreat.

"We have reason to believe that this will soon be changed. Our morale unbroken, I and my Government have decided to hold out until our country is free again."

The Norwegian Legation in Stockholm announced that the legation staff in German-occupied Denmark would leave Copenhagen tomorrow, presumably returning to Norway.

The Swedish Legation in Copenhagen will take charge of Norwegian interests.

Norwegian Prisoners Of War To Be Released

Officers, However, Will Not Be Freed In Ostfold Section, Nazi Commander Says

Fredikstad, Norway, May 8 (AP)—All Norwegian prisoners of war except officers, held in the Ostfold section, Norway's southeastern tip bordering on Sweden, will be released, the German commander said today. No date was announced.

It also was announced that Nazi SS men (Elite Guards) would relieve the German military guard in the Ostfold and that the German military would exchange salutes with Norwegian police.

Reaction in Oslo

OSLO, May 8 (AP).—Oslo newspapers, published under German supervision in this Nazi-held capital, ridiculed today the praise given by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain to the British troops in Norway, and said his account of their bravery conflicted with the reports of Norwegian officers.

Nazi Flyers Seized 24 Curtiss Planes, Norwegian Says

British Craft Driven Out In a Week, Asserts Air Lieutenant

By WES GALLAGHER
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent.

OSTERSUND, Sweden, May 8.—German flyers systematically "hunted Norwegian planes like rabbits" and captured 24 new undamaged United States-built Curtiss pursuit ships at one field during the conquest of Norway, a 23-year-old flying lieutenant asserted today.

"The Nazis drove British fighting planes out of Norway in a week," he said, "destroying 20 grounded planes in a single attack."

The young Norwegian gave a graphic picture of German superiority in the air.

"I was stationed at our military airfield just outside Oslo when the war started," he said. "We had just received 24 Curtiss Hawks and 75 pursuit planes from the United States, and eight of them were ready for flight, eight others were nearly ready and the remaining eight were partly assembled.

Avoided Hitting Planes.

"All the Curtiss planes were standing on the field when we received news of the German attack. Before one could be taken aloft, the German flyers appeared, bombing the field and factory, but carefully avoiding hitting the Curtiss ships until their ground forces managed to capture all the planes undamaged."

The young lieutenant said he escaped from the field and joined a small Norwegian fighting squadron of 18 planes in the mountains north of Oslo, operating from frozen lakes about 3,000 to 4,000 feet above sea level.

"But the Germans systematically combed the mountains for our hiding places, then brought bombers to attack," he related.

"During the day we took to the air in a hopeless fight and managed to shoot down some German planes. But the bad weather, crackups and the German air force took a heavy toll," he said.

British attempts to use Norwegian flying bases for their own fighting planes lasted only a week, he declared.

"The British landed 20 of their fighters on a frozen lake west of Dombas, in the mountains, but the Germans almost immediately found their hiding place, bombed it and destroyed the planes.

"The British then tried taking off directly from aircraft carriers anchored off the coast, but, although several German ships were shot down between Dombas and Lillehammer, it did not prove effective."

The Norwegian lieutenant said he was en route to Northern Norway to continue fighting.

Sabotage Ring Alleged

STOCKHOLM, May 8 (AP).—The arrest of a Briton who had cellar contained high explosives and who had a special interest in Swedish iron mines was said today to have uncovered a sabotage ring.

The Stockholm newspaper "Aftonbladet" reported the arrest of the man and said he had published a book in London last year dealing with Swedish iron ore. The paper said police were continuing the investigation of the alleged sabotage group.

Former American Hurt In British Air Service

Whitney Straight, Who Became Naturalized Briton In 1936, Is Squadron Leader

London, May 8 (AP)—Whitney Straight, socially prominent former New York flyer and automobile racer, is in a Royal Air Force hospital with a head wound received in active service.

"I'm recovering all right," the American-born flyer, now a squadron leader in the R. A. F., said in a telegram tonight to his titled wife, Lady Daphne Straight.

Straight, who became a naturalized Briton in 1936, is a grandson of the late William C. Whitney, one-time Secretary of the United States Navy, and a nephew of the late Harry Payne Whitney. His wife is the daughter of the Earl of Winchilsea and the Countess of Winchilsea. The Countess was Miss Margaretta Drexel, only daughter of the late Anthony J. Drexel, of Philadelphia.

Danish Trade Experts Off To Berlin Parley

To Resume Pact Negotiations As Forage Shortage Leads To Slaughter Of Dairy Cattle

Copenhagen, May 8 (AP)—A Danish Government committee left for Berlin today to resume negotiations for a trade agreement, especially concerning German exports to Denmark.

The negotiations were begun before the German invasion of Denmark.

Particularly pressing in Denmark is the lack of forage for cattle and the consequent decrease in butter production and increased slaughter of dairy animals.

Diary Lists 39 Nazi Bombings

J. Norman Lodge, veteran Associated Press newsman, reached England yesterday after seeing action on two fronts in Norway and experiencing German air attack to get a first-hand account of the war there. Early in the campaign he crossed the Swedish border and trekked through deep snow to get the first eye-witness account of the British action around Narvik. Later, he reached the Namsos front at the height of the fighting there—German planes machine-gunned his auto—and when the Allies withdrew he accepted an invitation to go along.

By J. Norman Lodge
Associated Press Foreign Correspondent

London, May 8—The censor has my diary for the time being, but I won't need it to remember the events of the past two weeks.

I landed at a northern British port yesterday with an Allied expeditionary force from Namsos, Norway, which reached home intact despite an attack by thirty-nine German planes which sank three Allied destroyers—the British Afridi, the French Bison and the Polish Grom.

A "good deed" got me into my first trouble.

On my way to Namsos from Formofoss, near the Swedish frontier, I stopped an American ambulance hospital unit at Grong to get a story of the day's bombing.

Asked To Take Letters

When I was asked to take some letters to Colonel "B," a British medical officer, I agreed readily, thinking they might be an open sesame for sleeping quarters. They were—under British "protective arrest" in Spillum.

I had gone to Namsos on a reliable tip that an Allied offensive was about to begin north of Trondheim.

The next day French troops streamed back from the front and embarked, as I later learned, the same night. The British, however, assured me that they had no intention of leaving. They told me to get some sleep. But before I could close an eye, I was ordered to pack my kit and be ready. We were set to sail May 3.

Entered During Bombing

Streaming up the road from the Steinkjer front about fifty miles south of Namsos, we entered the port as a terrific bombing was taking place.

Incendiary bombs set fire to the whole waterfront, with pursuit planes intermittently swooping down to strafe the roads.

Immediately after the French had withdrawn, the British received orders to proceed to the docks. Leaving behind equipment, personal belongings and other material, the troops began embarking.

Flopped Where They Could

Various regiments which had abandoned the Steinkjer front under forced march through knee-deep snow covered fifty-two kilometers (about thirty-two miles) in less than fourteen hours.

Dog-tired, they boarded the transports in the eerie light of burning supplies and flopped where they could.

Our heavily laden ship was improperly trimmed and we had an anxious moment when we found her nose was stuck in the mud. Hastily herding the troops aft and ordering full speed astern, the British pulled the ship out of the mud and she joined the homeward-bound convoy.

It still was light when we left. No German planes were in sight.

But peace was not for us.

Planes Start Bombing

Just after a breakfastless early morning departure, the first Heinkels appeared and the cannonading began. Bombs dropped all around the convoy ships, especially ours, which was the flagship.

One bomb, apparently a 500-pounder, fell less than fifty yards astern—so close its splash fell on the afterdeck.

Not content with that miss, three more Heinkels dropped a series of chaplet bombs—small incendiary missiles—which formed a perfect spray framing the ship.

Cameramen On Deck

I and two American cameramen—Bonny Powell and Arthur Menken—remained as much under cover as we could, but still on deck, they grinding out a pictorial history while I made notes—of which I was relieved promptly by the Admiralty when I arrived in Britain.

The bombings continued. We were paid thirty-nine visits in all with from fifteen to twenty bombs on each visit.

Our ship alone fired more than 100 three-inch shells and several thousand rounds of machine-gun bullets.

A dive bomber laid a perfect shot on the Bison. British cruisers and destroyers removed the survivors and wounded.

Afridi Singled Out

German Junkers and Heinkels finally singled out the Afridi. Disabled and lagging, she sank, too.

As night fell, the attacks ceased.

During the first day's fighting one Heinkel was struck behind the cockpit dived into the ocean, and disappeared.

The French crew, which had been away from its home port for three months, carried on almost without sleep for the entire trip of five days. They were uncomplaining fellows but the most souvenir-hunting sailors afloat. Everything mysteriously disappeared, my pukka from Finland—a hunting knife.

Isolated For 24 Hours

Nearing a secret northern military zone, a French naval officer herded us together and explained we were entering a secret area and must go below.

We did—into a small detention room, where we were kept without food or water for twenty-four hours.

Finally, Captain "K," who had been our custodian, learned of our fate and personally brought us hardtack and red wine. He tried to get us turned back to the British but without success.

However, the troops transferred to a British ship and when we sailed from the prohibited area—of which maps are readily obtainable in Fleet street—we were taken to the wardroom mess, wined, dined with provisions brought aboard that night, apologized to at every turn and treated like ranking diplomats.

Dead Buried at Sea.

While we were hove to in the "prohibited area" last Monday, services for the dead of the Bison and Afridi were held aboard the flagship.

As a slight breeze flickered the candles on the altar, Abbe Parquin, spiritual adviser of the French sailors, chanted a requiem mass and sprinkled water on the sea for those whose last resting place was beneath the waves.

Earlier, Protestant services were held aboard the British cruiser York.

The sound of the low chant of the service could be heard in our detention room, and, through a minute crack in our battened porthole we could see the flickering candles.

For the next 36 hours we had the run of the ship, hammocks for sleeping and plenty of food.

Arriving at a northern British port, however, trouble appeared again in the form ofentry officers. Landing permission readily was given. But how do you do it?

Promised a Dinner.

The French, who had refused to turn us over to the British, insisted now that the British should send a gig for us. The British insisted the French were our custodians. We fumed and waited.

Finally, after waiting offshore in sight of the first gree grass we had beheld in many months, we were taken ashore, turned loose and promised a dinner in London by the headquarters major who originally had prevented our return to Formofoss.

Throughout the entire shot-ridden trip, both in the Namsos area and at sea, the troops and officers conducted themselves according to the truest traditions of their countries.

The French first offcer who convoyed the expedition from Namsos evidently was contrite over our treatment and told the whole story of the allies' entry and withdrawal without skis or ability to run on them and their opposition by skiing Germans from the Alps who were perfectly at home on runners.

The British, sinking knee-deep in melting snow, were fortunate that their casualties during their short stay on the Steinkjer front were kept so small, he said.

Hull Reports Tension Worse.

WASHINGTON, May 8 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull said today that official dispatches to the State Department since yesterday indicated some increase of the tension in the Netherlands over fear of a German invasion. He added that the department was still able to maintain communication with the American Minister at The Hague, George A. Gordon.

Noting that Americans in Holland have had long-standing advice to leave because of the threat

of war, Mr. Hull told reporters that now nobody could have any excuse for being caught there by any outbreak of hostilities.

In response to other questions Mr. Hull said that Alexander C. Kirk, the American charge d'affaires at Berlin, was coming home on leave but that there was nothing unusual about it. Mr. Kirk, he said, has been doing strenuous work for some time and consequently is taking a needed rest.

ENVOY IS PAYMASTER

Dr. Loudon to Handle Cash if Holland Is Invaded.

WASHINGTON, May 8 (A. P.).—The Netherlands legation here understood the gravity of the war situation in Europe today by disclosing that Dr. Alexander Loudon, Minister to the United States, had been appointed to act as general paymaster for all Dutch officials in foreign countries "in case of emergency."

"This means we will fight if we are invaded," an authorized spokesman said at the legation.

Americans living in Holland already have received three warnings from the American Minister, George A. Gordon, to leave. Each suggestion was made during a period when an invasion seemed imminent—the first on the outbreak of the European war in September the second toward the end of the year and the third in February.

DUTCH MONEY PILES UP IN U. S. STRONGBOX

Netherlands' Wealth In This Country Estimated At $200,000,000

Minister To Washington Is Foreign Services "Emergency" Paymaster

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 8—The United States role as the world's safety deposit box was emphasized anew today when it was estimated that the Netherlands have at least $200,000,000 of wealth in this country—and perhaps a much larger sum.

All told, foreign governments and citizens have stored more than $11,000,000,000 in the United States for protection from war and other dangers abroad.

The Dutch Government recognized the American role of strongbox keeper by appointing its Minister to Washington, Dr. A. Loudon, paymaster for all the far-flung foreign services of the Netherlands Government "in case of emergency."

Cash In Case Of Invasion

Holland feels assured that if Germany invades her, Dr. Loudon will be aided by the United States in using Dutch money on deposit here as the Dutch Government would want it used and not as a conquering army might dictate.

If an invasion occurs and President Roosevelt follows his action in the cases of Denmark and Norway, he will issue an executive order prohibiting the withdrawal of Dutch money from the United States or shipment of wealth to Holland except upon Treasury license.

Dollars Hoarded Abroad

Besides sending wealth here, many foreigners have been secretly hoarding American currency in their native lands. The amount of American paper money filling foreign socks and flower pots is not known, but is estimated by officials in the hundreds of millions of dollars.

American officials, who boast that the dollar is the "soundest currency in the world," have welcomed openly the safety-deposit-box idea. When Denmark and Norway were invaded, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, explained that the President's order "freezing" Danish and Norwegian funds was "necessary to protect the integrity of the United States as a depository for international funds."

Would Keep It From Nazis

Privately, aides explained that he meant that the United States would resist Nazi conquerors who might try to force Danes or Norwegians to bring their money home so the Germans could confiscate it.

Germany, which has less gold and international investments than any other major power, was pictured as hungry for any international assets she could obtain to buy war supplies. Few countries will accept German money at its face value.

British Luxury Liners Reported In Australia

Queen Mary, Mauretania Two Of Six There April 26, Travelers Reaching Honolulu Say

Honolulu, May 8 (AP)—Passengers on the steamship Mariposa reported today that the British steamships Mauretania, Queen Mary, Aquitania, Empress of Canada, Empress of Britain and Empress of Asia were in the harbor at Sydney, Australia, when the Mariposa sailed April 26.

The Mauretania and Queen Mary left New York late in March. It was reported they would go to Australia for transport service.

Chamberlain Thumb Is Now Off Churchill

Energetic Head of Fighting Services May Show Results

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

I have compiled a little biographical sketch which may (or may not) shed light on the English failure in the battle of Norway, but in any event helps explain the onslaught which is being made on the government in the House of Commons.

My story is in six chapters, and I call it "The Prime Minister's Thumb".

Not to be mysterious, it has to do with British Premier Chamberlain's thumb, which would seem to have left its imprint (but maybe didn't) on the pages of 36 days of burning history. Future finger-print experts will have to settle that point.

The biography really is comprised of extracts from my diary, and it unfolds as follows:

Chapter I.

London, April 3—Britain's aging but agile prime minister, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, today bowed to public insistence on more initiative in the conduct of the war and made shifts in his cabinet calculated to appease the uneasiness.

Actually the changes managed by the adroit premier are rather superficial—with one notable exception. The people have been clamoring for greater use of the genius of the great Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, and Mr. Chamberlain has granted them this boon.

Now the prime minister is the big boss of his cabinet and is mighty difficult to move once his mind is made up to a program. However, he lifted his stubborn thumb from the control of affairs and announced in Commons that Mr. Churchill was to have wider activities.

England understands the first lord is being made director of the war and there is great rejoicing which has run around the world among friends of the Allied cause. The press of many countries are hailing Churchill as man of the hour.

Chapter II.

London, April 9—This has been a day of tragedy, for in the dark hours before the dawn the Germans invaded unsuspecting Norway.

Premier Chamberlain appeared before a tense House of Commons to inform the members that "His Majesty's government have decided forthwith to extend their full aid to Norway and have intimated that they will fight the war in full association with them."

A great crisis is at hand, but everywhere the people are saying that the new British director of war operations, Winston Churchill, will see them through and free the Norwegians.

Chapter III.

London, April 11—There's something peculiar about that purported appointment of Churchill to the post of war director.

Mr. Chamberlain made it clear in the House of Commons today that he himself remains the supreme director of Britain's war effort. It looks as though the prime minister has put his thumb down again.

Chapter IV.

London, April 16—Premier Chamberlain, speaking before the nation free church council, let it be known that he wants to stick to his job until the war is finished. Said he:

"The press continually reminds you and me that I have passed three score years and 10 (he's 71). Nevertheless my eye is undimmed and my natural forces unabated. I feel encouraged to carry on the tack in which I am engaged until our purpose is achieved."

Well, I knew he didn't intend to quit unless he had to, but I wonder just why he should make this unusual announcement. It almost looks as though he feels that an effort is being made to shelve him. Churchill would be his successor, I suppose.

London, May 2—The crash has come. Premier Chamberlain disclosed to a shocked and tight-lipped Commons that British troops have been withdrawn from the Andalsnes area and that the attempt to take Germanheld Trondheim from the south has been abandoned.

There's been something very wrong somewhere. The drive and genius of Churchill haven't been in evidence at all. I can't believe that he has been directing the Norwegian show. Some more cautious individual has had the thing in hand.

Chapter VI.

London, May 7—What a day of accounting! Few prime ministers have weathered such a storm of anger as has been heaped upon the grey head of Mr. Chamberlain because of the Norwegian debacle.

The premier is a fighter and stood his ground, but he has raised his thumb again and announced that hereafter Churchill will supervise military operations from day to day. That presumably means an extension of the first lord's previous powers. He now will work directly with the chiefs of staffs for the army, the navy and the air-force.

Maybe I'm wrong but I believe if they would give Churchill leeway he would get results. They still need the sober judgment of Chamberlain as a balance wheel, but it's going to take vision and action to win this war.

This may mean a fresh start for the Allies.

Deny Sabotage Part.

HELSINKI, May 8 (A. P.).—The official Finnish press bureau today denied a Moscow assertion that intdustrial porperty in territory ceded to Soviet Russia had been sabotaged in violation of the peace treaty with Finland.

The Russian accusation, printed yesterday in the Communist organ Pravda, brought immediate speculation as to its possible significance.

Finns said that relations with Russia had been returning steadily to normal and they were at a loss to explain the Pravda article, which held Finnish military authorities responsible.

THE OFFICIAL DENIAL ISSUED HERE ASSERTED THAT AFTER THE PEACE TREATY TOOK EFFECT IN MARCH "NO MACHINERY OR EFFECTS WERE REMOVED AND NONE OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS AS A WHOLE WERE DAMAGED OR DESTROYED IN THE CEDED AREAS.

THE STATEMENT POINTED OUT THAT DURING THE WAR IT NATURALLY WAS NECESSARY TO MOVE SOME MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS AND PORTABLE MACHINERY

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AS FAR FROM THE FIRING LINE AS POSSIBLE. EMERGENCY MEASURES ALSO OBLIGED THE FINNS TO CRIPPLE INDUSTRIAL PLANTS IN THE WAR ZONE WHILE THE CONFLICT WAS IN PROGRESS, IT WAS POINTED OUT.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 8-(AP)-THE SWEDISH GOVERNMENT TODAY ANNOUNCED A NEW SERIES OF MINES HAVE BEEN LAID IN TERRITORIAL WATERS OF THE ARCHIPELAGO OFF STOCKHOLM FROM A POINT APPROXIMATELY 50 MILES NORTH TO 50 MILES SOUTH OF THE CAPITAL TO FACILITATE ITS NEUTRALITY GUARD. THE MINES WILL NOT AFFECT THE USE OF THE STOCKHOLM HARBOR.

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SRC PETERSONS -EDB-856P

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-HIGHLIGHTS OF TODAY'S PARLIAMENTARY DEBATE ON PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S CONDUCT OF THE WAR:

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, WORLD WAR PREMIER: "WHAT WE NEED IS REAL ACTION--NOT SHAM ACTION! BRITISH PROMISSORY NOTES ARE NOW RUBBISH ON THE MARKET."

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CHAMBERLAIN: "THIS IS A TIME OF NATIONAL DANGER.....NO GOVERNMENT CAN PROSECUTE THE WAR EFFICIENTLY UNLESS IT HAS PUBLIC AND PARLIAMENTARY SUPPORT."

30.24

HERBERT MORRISON, LABOR PARTY LEADER: "IF THESE MEN (CHAMBERLAIN AND HIS CLOSE ADVISERS) REMAIN IN OFFICE, WE RUN A GRAVE RISK OF LOSING THE WAR.....IS THE GOVERNMENT USING CHURCH (WINSTON CHURCHILL, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY) AS A SHIELD? WHEN THE GOVERNMENT IS IN TROUBLE, THEY BRING THE FIRST LORD INTO THE SHOP WINDOW IN THE BELIEF THAT WILL SATISFY PUBLIC CRITICISM."

CHURCHILL: "I ASSUME FULL RESPONSIBILITY FOR EVERYTHING DONE BY THE ADMIRALTY."

LLOYD GEORGE: "I HOPE MR.CHURCHILL WILL NOT ALLOW HIMSELF TO BE CONVERTED INTO AN AIR RAID SHELTER TO KEEP THE SPLINTERS FROM HITTING HIS COLLEAGUES.....WE ARE IN THE WORST STRATEGIC POSITION THIS COUNTRY HAS EVER BEEN PLACED IN."

ALFRED DUFF COOPER, FORMER FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY (AFTER ANNOUNCING HE WOULD BOLT HIS PARTY TO VOTE AGAINST THE CHAMBERLAIN CABINET): "THE ISSUE IS TOO URGENT FOR ANY MAN TO WASH HIS HANDS LIKE PONTIUS PILATE AND TAKE NEITHER ONE SIDE NOR THE OTHER."

LORD SNELL, LABOR LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS: "WE HAVE SUFFERED A MAJOR DEFEAT IN NORWAY.....AMERICA HAS BEEN STUNNED AND WE OURSELVES ARE PROPERLY HUMILIATED."

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, LABORITE: "I MET NO ONE IN THE UNITED STATES WHO HAD A GOOD WORD TO SAY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT."

MJ338PED

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-SOME OF THE HIGH POINTS IN THE ADDRESS BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY IN WHICH FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WINSTON CHURCHILL DEFENDED THE CHAMBERLAIN GOVERNMENT'S CONDUCT OF THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN:

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OUR NUMERICAL DEFICIENCY IN THE AIR--DESPITE OUR SUPERIORITY IN BOTH MEN AND MATERIALS--HAS CONDEMNED US AND WILL CONDEMN US FOR SOME TIME TO COME TO A GREAT DEAL OF DIFFICULTY AND SUFFERING AND

DANGER WHICH WE MUST ENDURE WITH FIRMNESS UNTIL MORE FAVORABLE CONDITIONS CAN BE ESTABLISHED--AS THEY ASSUREDLY WILL BE.

THE IMMENSE ENEMY AIR STRENGTH WHICH CAN BE BROUGHT TO BEAR ON OUR PATROLLING CRAFT MADE THIS METHOD (PATROL BY SURFACE VESSELS IN THE SKAGERRAK TO CUT GERMANY'S COMMUNICATIONS WITH NORWAY) FAR TOO COSTLY TO BE ADOPTED.

LOSSES WHICH WOULD BE INFLICTED ON A STEADY SURFACE PATROL (IN THE SKAGGERAK) FROM THE AIR WOULD UNDOUBTEDLY VERY SOON CONSTITUTE A NAVAL DISASTER.

WE ARE ASKED WHY WE DID NOT GO INTO TRONDHEIM, BERGEN AND OTHER PORTS. MY VIEW HAS ALWAYS BEEN FIXED ON NARVIK.

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THE REEMBARKATION OF OUR 12,000 MEN--FOR THAT IS ALL THERE WERE (NORTH AND SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM)--LESS THAN A DIVISION--WAS ACCOMPLISHED WITH VERY GREAT SKILL AND I MAY SAY WITH VERY GOOD LUCK. (HE SAID THERE WERE 120,000 GERMANS.)

ABANDONMENT OF THE TRONDHEIM ATTACK SAVED US FROM A MOST DISASTROUS DEBACLE.

AT NO TIME IN THE LAST WAR WERE WE IN GREATER PERIL THAN WE ARE NOW X X X

I SUPPOSE THE ENEMY KNOWS WE ARE SO THERE IS NO HARM IN SAYING THAT WE ARE (IN POSSESSION OF NARVIK AIRPORT).

WE NOW FIGHT FOR NARVIK.

WE751PED

LONDON, MAY 8-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION SAID TONIGHT IT WAS TOLD ON INQUIRY AT THE ADMIRALTY THAT FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WINSTON CHURCHILL'S STATEMENT IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT "WE ONLY HAVE TWO BATTLE CRUISERS" REFERRED TO VESSELS OF THAT CLASS AVAILABLE FOR NORWEGIAN OPERATIONS.

"THERE ARE THREE BATTLE CRUISERS, THE HOOD, THE REPULSE AND THE RENOWN," THE NEWS AGENCY ADDED.

WE957PED MAY 9 1940

LONDON, MAY 8 -- (AP) -- LORD SNELL, LABOR LEADER IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS, TOLD THE PEERS TODAY THAT "AMERICA HAS BEEN STUNNED" BY BRITAIN'S REVERSES IN NORWAY.

IN DEBATE ON THE SCANDINAVIAN SITUATION, HE DECLARED:

"THE SITUATION IN OUR COUNTRY IS AS SERIOUS AS IT EVER HAS BEEN."

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"WE HAVE SUFFERED A MAJOR DEFEAT IN NORWAY . . . AMERICA HAS BEEN STUNNED AND WE OURSELVES ARE PROPERLY HUMILIATED. THE GOVERNMENT IS WEAKER TODAY THAN YESTERDAY. ITS

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ENEMIES DISLIKE IT AND NONE OF ITS FRIENDS TRUST IT."

BB230P

SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, LABOR MEMBER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, TOLD AT HE HAD MET NO ONE ON HIS RECENT TRIP TO THE UNITED STATES WHO HAD "A GOOD WORD TO SAY OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT."

AMERICANS, HE DECLARED, WERE "SCATHING" IN THEIR CRITICISMS OF PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND SIR JOHN SIMON, CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER.

MAY 9 1940

BB234P

MOSCOW, MAY 8-(AP)-DIRECT TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION BETWEEN MOSCOW AND HELSINKI, OPPOSING CAPITALS IN THE RUSSIAN-FINNISH WAR WHICH ENDED IN MARCH, HAS BEEN RESTORED, TASS, OFFICIAL SOVIET NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY.

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WD101PED

MOSCOW, MAY 8-(AP)-THE MOSCOW NEWSPAPER TRUD, TRADE UNIONS ORGAN, SAID TODAY FRANCE AND BRITAIN ARE PLANNING RADICAL CHANGES IN GERMANY'S PRESENT BORDERS AND HER FOREIGN POLITICAL COURSE BUT THAT "REALIZATION OF THESE PROBLEMS IS IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT A TRULY GREAT WAR" INVOLVING MILLIONS OF MEN.

TRUD AND THE SOVIET RUSSIAN PRESS DEVOTED MUCH SPACE TO DISCUSSIONS OF THE ALLIED REVERSE IN NORWAY AND THE POSSIBILITY OF THE WAR SPREADING TO OTHER COUNTRIES.

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"THE BRITISH-FRENCH FORCES CONCENTRATED IN THE NEAR EAST ARE PREDESTINED NOT SO MUCH FOR A DIRECT BLOW ON GERMANY AS FOR PRESSURE ON THE BALKAN AND NEAR EAST COUNTRIES FOR THE PURPOSE OF INVOLVING THEM INTO THE CONFLICT WITH GERMANY," TRUD SAID.

SW1235PED

PARIS, MAY 8,(AP)-- CHARACTERIZING BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S EXPLANATION OF THE WITHDRAWAL OF ALLIED TROOPS FROM CENTRAL NORWAY AS "NOT VERY CONVINCING", THE NEWSPAPER L'ORDRE EXPRESSED HOPE TODAY THAT FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WINSTON CHURCHILL WOULD BE ABLE TO OFFER "BETER ARGUMENTS."

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L'ORDRE, MOUTHPIECE OF THE RIGHTIST CENTER, AND L'OEUVRE, LEFTIST ORGAN, WERE THE MOST OUTSPOKEN CRITICS OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT'S RESUME OF THE NORTHERN WAR.

MOST OF THE PARIS JOURNALS CONFINED THEMSELVES TO DRAWING A LESSON IN PREPAREDNESS FROM THE SITUATION, OR WITHHELD COMMENT ALTOGETHER.

PERTINAX, L'ORDRE COMMENTATOR, PRESSED PARTICULARLY FOR AN ANSWER TO THE QUESTION OF WHY ALLIED TROOPS DISEMBARKED SOUTH OF TRONDHEIM--WHICH HE CALLED THE "STRATEGIC KEY" TO SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL NORWAY --THREE DAYS AFTER THEY HAD LANDED TO THE NORTH.

THE WRITER DEPLORED IN GENERAL THE SLOWNESS OF BRITISH ACTION AND SAID THE ALTMARK INCIDENT HAD GIVEN BRITAIN OCCASION TO MINE NORWEGIAN WATERS IMMEDIATELY.

(THE GERMAN SHIP ALTMARK, RETURNING HOME WITH 300 BRITISH SAILORS AS PRISONERS, WAS BOARDED BY BRITISH DESTROYERS IN A NORWEGIAN FJORD FEB. 16. THE MINING OF NORWEGIAN WATERS WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE BRITISH APRIL 8.)

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PW HUMPHREYS 1089D THRU SECOND --JA--455A

LONDON, MAY 9-(AP)--SPEARHEAD OF A FIERY ATTACK IN COMMONS ON THE CHAMBERLAIN CABINET, WHICH HE CHARGED WITH "TIMIDITY", ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET SIR ROGER JOHN BROWNLOW KEYES IS AN OLD BRITISH SEADOG WHO WON THE ACCLAIM OF HIS PEOPLE ON 1918 BY HIS DARING "BOTTLING-UP" OF GERMAN SUBMARINES SNUGLY LURKING IN THE BELGIAN ZEEBRUGGE CANAL.

THE 68-YEAR-OLD SON OF A BRITISH GENERAL, SIR ROGER BUT NORMALLY A SHY MAN, FACED ONE OF THE DIFFICULT TASKS OF HIS LIFE TODAY---FOR THE ATTACK HE UNLEASHED YESTERDAY WAS AGAINST AN OLD FRIEND, WINSTON CHURCHILL. HE AND CHURCHILL HAVE BEEN CLOSE SINCE THE DAYS OF THE FATEFUL GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN IN THE MEDITERRANEAN OF WORLD WAR.

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GENERAL SIR IAN HAMILTON, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF LAND FORCES IN THAT CAMPAIGN, ONCE DESCRIBED AS THE "VERY SPIT AND SPROT OF NELSON."

EARLY IN 1918, THE BRITISH ADMIRALTY DECIDED TO TAKE DRASTIC STEPS TO HALT THE HARRYING MENACE OF GERMAN UNDERSEA CRAFT WHICH CREPT FROM THE CAPTURED BASE OF ZEEBRUGGE.

THE DANGEROUS PLAN WAS THIS: THREE OLD CRUISERS WOULD RACE UNDER COVER OF SMOKE SCREENS INTO THE CANAL ENTRANCE AND THERE THE CREWS WOULD SCUTTLE THEM, BLOCKING THE SUBMARINES FROM THE SEA.

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IN GENERAL COMMAND OF THE OPERATIONS, THE LEADERS PLACED SIR ROGER, A SAILOR SINCE HE WAS A BOY OF 13, WHO EARLIER IN THE WAR HAD BEEN CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON.

ON THE NIGHT OF APRIL 22 AND EARLY MORNING OF APRIL 23--ST. GEORGE'S DAY--THE ATTACKING GROUP ADVANCED UNDER HEAVY FIRE, COVER OF

AT THE HEIGHT OF THE ENGAGEMENT, SIR ROGER HOISTED THE SIGNAL WHICH BECAME FAMOUS:"ST. GEORGE FOR ENGLAND!" ONE OF THE BLOCKING SHIPS RAN ASHORE, BUT THE REMAINDER REACHED THEIR POSTS, THEIR BOTTOMS WERE BLOWN OUT AND THE CANAL WAS BLOCKED.

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SIR ROGER, A COMPARATIVE NEWCOMER TO THE PARLIAMENT FOR WHICH HE WAS CHOSEN IN 1934, RETIRED FROM ACTIVE NAVAL SERVICE IN 1935, BUT LAST MARCH 3, HE WAS RECALLED TO ACTIVE SERVICE AND GIVEN THE RANK OF ADMIRAL OF THE FLEET FOR LIFE.

SIR ROGER'S DECLARATION TO THE HOUSE YESTERDAY THAT HIS BOLD PLAN TO FORCE TRONDHEIM FJORD HAD BEEN TURNED DOWN WAS THE SECOND TIME IN HIS CAREER THAT A SEA MANEUVER HE PROPOSED MET REBUFF BY A BRITISH CABINET.

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DURING THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN WHEN HE WAS CHIEF OF STAFF OF THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN SQUADRON HE FORMED A DARING PLAN TO RUSH THE DARDANELLES. HE WAS GRANTED SPECIAL LEAVE TO RETURN TO ENGLAND AND PLACE IT BEFORE THE CABINET BUT THE SCHEME WAS TURNED DOWN.

AEW-110A

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-F.J.HORNING, ECONOMIST FOR THE BANK OF CANADA, TOLD THE SECURITIES COMMISSION TODAY THAT THE END OF THE PRESENT WAR WOULD FIND CANADA "ECONOMICALLY STRONGER THAN EVER IN HER HISTORY."

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HORNING SAID THAT THE DOMINION'S ROLE IN THIS WAR WOULD BE CHIEFLY THAT OF A "SUPPLIER OF MUNITIONS, FOODS AND OTHER NECESSARY MATERIALS." HE TESTIFIED AT A HEARING ON A PROPOSED REORGANIZATION OF INTERNATIONAL UTILITIES CORPORATION.

HORNING DECLARED THAT AT PRESENT CANADA DID NOT CONTEMPLATE EXTENSIVE MILITARY PARTICIPATION COMPARABLE TO THAT OF THE LAST WAR BECAUSE "AT THE MOMENT IS IS NOT DEEMED NECESSARY." ITS CONTRIBUTION, HE ADDED, IN ADDITION TO THAT AS A SUPPLIER, WILL INCLUDE THE EMPIRE AIR TRAINING PLAN AND "RELATIVELY SMALL CONTINGENTS OVERSEAS." CANADA ENLISTED 600,000 MEN IN THE LAST WAR, OF WHOM ABOUT 450,000 SERVED ABROAD.

HORNING SAID THAT FINANCIAL REGULATIONS HAD BEEN IMPOSED WHICH

WOULD "HAVE THE BROAD EFFECT OF BUILDING A WALL AROUND CANADA ECONOMICALLY AND BRINGING ALL EXTERNAL BUSINESS UNDER OFFICIAL PURVIEW." HE SAID THIS WAS DONE WITH A VIEW TO PRESERVING THE NATION'S "NATIONAL CREDIT UMIMPAIRED."

NOTING THAT IN THE LAST WAR THE CANADIAN FEDERAL PUBLIC DEBT HAD INCREASED SEVEN FOLD, THE ECONOMIST SAID THAT THE CANADIANS HAD "BORNE THIS HUGE BURDEN WITH EQUANIMITY" AND THAT THE EXPERIENCE SINCE THEN HAD SHOWN THE COUNTRY'S ECONOMY "SUFFICIENTLY STRONG AND WELL CONCEIVED TO WITHSTAND THIS HEAVY STRAIN, EVEN DURING THE YEARS OF SEVERE RECESSION IN BUSINESS AS IN THE 1930'S."

HE ADDED THAT CANADA WAS "IN A MUCH MORE FAVORABLE POSITION TODAY TO ABSORB WAR LOANS THAN SHE WAS IN 1914." HE SAID THAT IT WAS CLEAR THAT THE COST OF THE WAR COULD NOT BE COVERED ENTIRELY BY HIGHER TAXES BUT THAT THE PRESENT INTENTION OF THE GOVERNMENT APPARENTLY WAS TO AVOID "RECOURSE TO THE HIGH INTEREST COUPON AND TAX-FREE SECURITIES WHICH CHARACTERIZED WARTIME FINANCING IN 1914-18."

MAY 9 1940

HE SAID THAT THE PRESENT COST OF THE WAR WAS AROUND $1,000,000 A DAY AND THAT LATER COMMITTMENTS MIGHT REACH $500,000,000 A YEAR. THIS COMPARED, HE SAID, WITH A PEAK EXPENDITURE DURING THE WORLD WAR OF $446,500,000 IN 1918-19.

AJ909PES

BY EDWARD E. BOMAR

WASHINGTON, MAY 7-(AP)-MILITARY AUTHORITIES EXPRESSED THE CONVICTION TONIGHT THAT SECRET BOMB SIGHTS USED BY UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY PLANES WERE STILL THE WORLD'S BEST IN THE FACE OF BERLIN REPORTS THAT NAZI FLIERS HAD USED IN NORWAY A NEW DEVICE OF COMPARABLE ACCURACY.

MAY 9 1940

THE GERMAN BOMB SIGHT WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE BASICALLY THE SAME AS JAPANESE FLIERS HAVE USED IN CHINA WITH RESULTS THAT HAVE FAILED TO IMPRESS AMERICAN MILITARY AIRMEN.

THE AMERICAN ARMED FORCES, BY AUTHORITATIVE INDICATIONS, HAVE TWO BOMB SIGHTS RATHER THAN THE SINGLE DEVICE ABOUT WHICH MUCH SECRECY HAS BEEN THROWN FOR YEARS, ONE A NAVAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE OTHER PERFECTED BY A MANUFACTURER OF PRECISION INSTRUMENTS.

BOTH ARE LIKELY TO REMAIN AS SECRET AS THEY CAN BE KEPT. THE DEVELOPMENT OF RIVAL DEVICES ABROAD WAS SAID AUTHORITATIVELY NOT TO HAVE ALTERED THE DECISION ANNOUNCED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT RECENTLY THAT DEVICES RATED SECRET BY THE ARMY AND NAVY WOULD NOT BE RELEASED FOR SALE.

THE BOMB SIGHTS, COMPLEX MECHANISMS WHICH AUTOMATICALLY COMPUTE DISTANCE, WIND RESISTANCE AND OTHER FACTORS, HAVE ENABLED ARMY FLIERS TO SET IMPRESSIVE RECORDS FOR ACCURACY IN PRACTICE NEAR LANGLEY FIELD, VIRGINIA, AND ELSEWHERE. HIGH SCORES HAVE BEEN SET REPEATEDLY IN DROPPING ACTUAL EXPLOSIVES UPON AREAS NO LARGER THAN A BATTLESHIP AT ALTITUDES OF 18,000 FEET AND EVEN HIGHER.

THE AIMING MECHANISMS ARE PORTABLE AND CAN BE READILY REMOVED FROM PLANES TO GUARDED STORAGE PLACES WHEN NOT IN USE.

AJ720PESNM ASKED

MAY 9 1940

WASHINGTON, MAY 8-(AP)-SENATOR LEE (D-OKLA) SAID IN THE SENATE TODAY THAT HE BELIEVED THE UNITED STATES "SHOULD CONCERN ITSELF WITH INTERNAL ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO OR ANY OTHER LATIN AMERICAN COUNTRY" TO PREVENT SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES BY COMMUNIST AND NAZI AGENTS.

30.24-2141

REFERRING TO GERMANY'S CONQUEST IN AUSTRIA AND ELSEWHERE, THE OKLAHOMAN ASKED: "WHO CAN SAY TODAY IT WILL NOT HAPPEN IN MEXICO?"

HE ADDED THAT "OUR MOST VULNERABLE POSITION IS ON THE SOUTH--PARTICULARLY MEXICO."

MEXICO, HE TOLD THE SENATE, IS "OVERRUN WITH NAZI AGENTS." A FRIEND WHO RECENTLY RETURNED FROM THAT COUNTRY, HE CONTINUED, REPORTED SEEING "GERMAN OFFICERS IN COMMAND OF MEXICAN TROOPS."

"I DON'T BELIEVE IT'S AN ACCIDENT THAT LEON TROTSKY IS IN MEXICO," LEE SAID. "IT DOESN'T MAKE SENSE. STALIN DOESN'T EXILE HIS POLITICAL ENEMIES. HE LIQUIDATES THEM."

MJ526PED

PITTSBURGH, MAY 8-(AP)-THE PENNSYLVANIA WORLD'S FAIR COMMISSION, WHICH OFFERED CHANCELLOR HITLER $3,000 IF HE WOULD RETURN A REPLICA OF THE LIBERTY BELL TO THIS COUNTRY, MAY HAVE ADDRESSED THE WRONG PARTY, IT APPEARED TODAY.

AMERICANS GAVE THE REPLICA TO CZECHO-SLOVAKIA WHEN THE FORMER REPUBLIC WAS FORMED. IN THE BELIEF THE BELL WAS NOW IN GERMAN HANDS, THE COMMISSION ASKED HITLER TO RETURN IT, PLANNING TO EXHIBIT THE SYMBOL OF LIBERTY AT THE NEW YORK WORLD'S FAIR.

BUT GREGORY ZATKOVICH OF PITTSBURGH, HEAD OF THE SELF-GOVERNING STATE OF CARPATHO-RUSSIA 20 YEARS AGO, SAID TODAY THE BELL HAD BEEN HUNG AT UNGVAR, NOW UNDER HUNGARIAN DOMINATION. HE SAID HUNGARY TOOK UNGVAR WHEN REMNANTS OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA WERE DIVIDED UP AFTER THE GERMAN NVASION LAST YEAR.

RC1133AED NM

RICHMOND,VA.,MAY 8-(AP)-THE GERMAN INVASION OF SCANDINAVIA CLOSED THE SOURCE OF 70 PER CENT OF THE MEDICINALLY VALUABLE COD LIVER OIL VITAMIN SUPPLY TO THE UNITED STATES THE AMERICAN PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION WAS TOLD TODAY.

MANAGING EDITOR ROBERT WILLIAM RODMAN OF DRUGGISTS' CIRCULAR, PHARMACY TRADE JOURNAL, SAID MOREOVER THAT HOSTILITIES STARTED AT A PARTICULARLY BAD TIME FROM THE DRUGGISTS' STANDPOINT BECAUSE THE FISH OIL STOCKS IN THIS COUNTRY WERE AT THEIR LOW POINT OF THE YEAR AFTER HEAVY WINTER SALES WHEN VITAMIN PRODUCTS WERE MUCH IN DEMAND. SPRING IS THE BIG COD FISHING SEASON OFF NORWAY.

"NORWAY'S CHIEF FISHING GROUND FOR COD IS AROUND THE LOFOTEN ISLANDS NEAR NARVIK, WHICH HAS BORNE THE BRUNT OF INTENSIVE AIR, SEA AND LAND FIGHTING," HE SAID, "AND THE TWO PRINCIPAL REFINING CENTERS ARE BERGEN AND AALESUND AND HAVE BEEN TARGETS FOR AERIAL WARFARE.

RODMAN POINTED OUT THAT THE UNITED STATES WOULD HAVE TO DEPEND UPON ICELAND AND JAPAN AS THE REMAINING SOURCES OF SUPPLY BECAUSE CANADA AND FRANCE HAD PLACED THEIR EXPORTS OF COD LIVER OIL UNDER LICENSE.

ICELAND AND JAPAN NORMALLY FURNISH 30 PER CENT OF THE U.S. SUPPLY, HE SAID.

THE SMALL FINANCIAL RETURN TO THE AMERICAN FISHERMAN FROM THE PRODUCTION OF COD LIVER OIL, HE ADDED, IS SO SMALL DURING NORMAL TIMES THAT THE INDUSTRY IN THIS COUNTRY AMOUNTS TO VERY LITTLE.

HE PREDICTED THAT THE EXPECTED SHORTAGE WOULD RESULT IN A SPEED-UP OF SYNTHETIC PRODUCTION OF VITAMINS A AND D JUST AS THE CHINESE-JAPANESE WAR RESULTED IN THE PROMPT PRODUCTION OF A SYNTHETIC EPHEDRINE.

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BY GEORGE W.TURNER
ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER

ITALY'S ATTITUDE TODAY IN THE EUROPEAN WAR IS AS MUCH AN ENIGMA AS IT WAS 25 YEARS AGO IN THE FIRST MONTHS OF THE WORLD WAR.

WHILE CONDITIONS ARE NOT PARALLEL, THE SITUATION IS SOMEWHAT ANALOGOUS, ESPECIALLY AS TO THE UNCERTAINTY OF HER MILITARY COURSE.

BOUND TO ADOLF HITLER BY THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS, PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAS HELD ALOOF FROM THE CONFLICT MUCH AS ITALY MAINTAINED HER NEUTRALITY IN THE WORLD WAR BEFORE RENOUNCING THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE WITH GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND THROWING HER FORTUNES WITH THE ALLIES IN MAY, 1915.

THE NEXT FEW WEEKS OR PERHAPS DAYS MAY DECIDE WHETHER ITALY THIS TIME WILL FIGHT AGAINST, INSTEAD OF WITH, HER ALLIES OF WORLD WAR DAYS.

BEHIND ITALY'S PRESENT ATTITUDE TOWARD ENGLAND AND FRANCE IS A LONG SERIES OF EVENTS, GROWING OUT OF DISSATISFACTION WITH THE TERRITORIAL PROVISIONS OF THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES; OF OTHER EXPANSION ASPIRATIONS NOTABLY AGAINST FRANCE, UNSATISFIED; OF SMOULDERING IRRITATION AGAINST ENGLAND FOR HER STAND BEFORE AND DURING THE CONQUEST OF ETHIOPIA.

BUT, REGARDLESS OF MUSSOLINI'S DECISION ON ENTERING THE WAR OR REMAINING NEUTRAL A NON-BELLIGERENT PARTNER OF ADOLF HITLER, THE MONTH OF MAY A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO WAS A FATEFUL ONE IN ITALIAN HISTORY.

IT WAS ON MAY 3, 1915, THAT ITALY STARTLED THE WORLD BY DENOUNCING THE OLD TRIPLE ALLIANCE, OF WHICH SHE HAD BEEN A MEMBER FOR MORE THAN THIRTY YEARS. AN EQUALLY STARTLING DISCLOSURE WAS MADE LATER THAT SHE HAD SIGNED A SECRET PACT IN LONDON ON APRIL 26, 1915.

ON MAY 23, ITALY FORMALLY DECLARED WAR ON AUSTRIA, BUT THE DECLARATION AGAINST GERMANY DID NOT COME UNTIL AUG.28, 1916.

OUT OF 42 MONTHS OF FIGHTING, ITALY EMERGED WITH A CASUALTY LIST HIGHER, PROPORTIONATELY, THAN THE LOSSES OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE; A STAGGERING WAR DEBT OF $16,000,000,000, SEVERE PRIVATION AMONG HER PEOPLE THAT LED TO INTERNAL DISORDERS, INTENSE DISAPPOINTMENT OVER HER SHARE OF "PROMISED" TERRITORY BY THE TERMS OF THE VERSAILLES TREATY, A SUCCESSION OF GOVERNMENTAL CRISES AND, FINALLY, THE MARCH ON ROME BY THE BLACKSHIRTS AND THE ASCENDANCY OF BENITO MUSSOLINI.

ITALY MOBILIZED 5,615,000 MEN. MORE THAN 650,000 WERE KILLED OR DIED FROM WOUNDS AND DISEASE; 947,000 WERE WOUNDED, OF WHOM 220,000 WERE PERMANENTLY DISABLED; 600,000 WERE TAKEN PRISONER OR REPORTED MISSING.

AT THE START OF HOSTILITIES SHE HAD 23 BATTLESHIPS, NINE LIGHT CRUISERS AND SCOUTS, 93 TORPEDO BOATS AND 21 SUBMARINES. SHE LOST FIVE BATTLESHIPS, ONE SCOUT, EIGHT DESTROYERS, SIX TORPEDO BOATS, EIGHT SUBMARINES AND AUXILIARY VESSELS. HER FLEET DESTROYED THREE AUSTRIAN BATTLESHIPS, TWO DESTROYERS, TWO TORPEDO BOATS AND EIGHT SUBMARINES.

THE ARMY WAS NOT SO WELL PREPARED THEN AS NOW. EARLY IN THE WAR THE ITALIANS SCORED INITIAL, BUT NOT DECISIVE, SUCCESSES AGAINST THE AUSTRIANS IN SPECTACULAR FIGHTING AMONG THE HIGH MOUNTAIN PASSES AND GLACIERS. WHEN THE GERMANS CAME TO THE AID OF THE AUSTRIANS, AFTER THE COLLAPSE OF RUSSIA, THE CENTER OF THE ITALIAN ARMY WAS BROKEN IN A SURPRISE ATTACK, PRECEDED BY FOUR HOURS OF GAS SHELLING, AND THE DISASTROUS ROUT OF CAPORETTO RESULTED.

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BUT THE ITALIANS MADE A REMARKABLE RALLY ON THE PIAVE RIVER AND STEMMED THE TIDE OF DEFEAT, TO BE FOLLOWED, IN THE CLOSING DAYS OF THE WAR BY THE DECISIVE VICTORY AT VITTORIO VENETO, WHEN THE AUSTRIAN ARMY WAS ANNIHILATED.

WHEN THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCE LANDED IN FRANCE, ITALY REQUESTED AMERICAN TROOPS. SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D.BAKER VISITED ITALY TO SURVEY THE SITUATION. GENERAL PERSHING SENT THE 332ND REGIMENT OF THE 83RD DIVISION IN JULY, 1918, HEADED BY COL.WILLIAM WALLACE. BEFORE THAT AMERICANS OF ITALIAN EXTRACTION HAD FLOCKED TO THE ITALIAN COLORS. FIORELLO H.LA GUARDIA, NOW MAYOR OF NEW YORK, SERVED AS AN AVIATOR.

AFTER THE NAPOLEONIC WARS, AND GARIBALDI'S SUCCESSES IN THE FIELD, ITALY HAD ATTAINED HER NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND WAS, BY COURTESY, ADMITTED TO THE COMITY OF THE GREAT POWERS. BUT SHE WAS IN NO POSITION TO ASSERT HER RIGHTS, FROM A MILITARY STANDPOINT.

SHE JOINED THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE AS A MEASURE OF PEACE AND DEFENSE. WHILE SHE WAS FRIENDLY WITH GERMANY, AUSTRIA WAS THE HEREDITARY ENEMY AND THE ALLIANCE NEVER WAS REALLY POPULAR WITH THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

NEVERTHELESS, IN 1912, THE ALLIANCE WAS RENEWED TO LAST UNTIL 1920. IN THE YEARS IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING THE WORLD WAR AUSTRIA WAS OPENLY HOSTILE TO ITALY AND ITALIAN LEADERS GRADUALLY DEVELOPED MORE AND MORE DISTRUST OF THE ALLIANCE.

WHEN THE WORLD WAR BROKE OUT, ITALY OPENLY COOPERATED WITH GREAT BRITAIN IN TRYING TO AVERT IT. SHE WAS INCENSED BECAUSE SHE WAS NOT CONSULTED BY GERMANY AND AUSTRIA-HUNGARY ON THE SERBIAN ULTIMATUM. SO SHE DECLARED HER NEUTRALITY.

ALSO, THE KINGDOM OF ITALY WAS NOT COMPLETE AS AUSTRIA-HUNGARY STILL CONTROLLED MANY THOUSANDS OF ITALIANS IN THE TRENTINO AND TRIESTE --"UNREDEEMED ITALY." THE ITALIAN GOVERNMENT HAD ATTEMPTED TO ACQUIRE THIS TERRITORY BY NEGOTIATION. UNDER PRESSURE FROM GERMANY, AUSTRIA-HUNGARY FINALLY CONSENTED TO SURRENDER MOST OF IT.

BUT, MEANWHILE, NEGOTIATIONS HAD BEEN GOING FORWARD SECRETLY WITH ENGLAND AND FRANCE, WHO OFFERED MORE GENEROUS TERMS, INCLUDING TERRITORY IN AFRICA AND ALONG THE EASTERN SHORES OF THE ADRIATIC. SO THE TREATY OF LONDON WAS SIGNED. OPPONENTS OF INTERVENTION BROUGHT ABOUT A GOVERNMENT CRISIS, BUT PREMIER SALANDRA WEATHERED THE STORM AND ITALY JOINED THE WAR.

AS A RESULT OF THE WAR ITALY "REDEEMED" ITALIAN TERRITORY BY ADDING A REGION INHABITED BY ITALIAN-SPEAKING PEOPLE AND PUSHED THE POLITICAL BOUNDARIES TO THE MAIN DIVIDE OF THE ALPS. FIUME WAS DENIED HER BY THE VERSAILLES TREATY BUT THE POET-SOLDIER GABRIELE D'ANNUNZIO SEIZED IT IN 1919 AND IT WAS ANNEXED TO ITALY IN 1924.

UNDER MUSSOLINI'S GUIDANCE, ITALY HAS ADOPTED A POLICY OF IMPERIALISTIC EXPANSION AND ABSORBED ETHIOPIA AND ALBANIA. SHE STILL HAS HER EYES ON TUNISIA, OVER WHICH FRANCE ESTABLISHED A PROTECTORATE IN 1881. TUNISIA, THE SITE OF AN ANCIENT ROMAN PROVINCE, HAS A CONSIDERABLE ITALIAN POPULATION.

OTHER UNOFFICIAL ASPIRATIONS INCLUDE CORSICA, THE BIRTHPLACE OF NAPOLEON BONAPARTE, SAVOY AND NICE. ALL HAVE BEEN UNDER FRENCH GOVERNMENT FOR MANY YEARS.

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MAY 9 1940

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

APRIL 9--RIVERTON (BRITISH) FREIGHTER, 5,378 GROSS TONS, SUNK DURING GERMAN CAPTURE OF NARVIK, NORWAY, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES BUT SOME CREWMEN REACHED JORN, SWEDEN.

APRIL 9--ROMANBY (BRITISH) FREIGHTER, 4,887 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY GERMANS DURING CAPTURE OF NARVIK, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

APRIL 9--BLYTHMOOR (BRITISH) FREIGHTER, 6,582 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY GERMANS DURING CAPTURE OF NARVIK, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

APRIL 9--MERSINGTON COURT (BRITISH) FREIGHTER, 5,141 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY GERMANS DURING CAPTURE OF NARVIK, NO CASUALTY REPORT.

APRIL 9--NORTH CORNWALL (BRITISH) FREIGHTER, 4,304 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY GERMANS DURING CAPTURE OF NARVIK, 57 SEAMEN MISSING ACCORDING TO SURVIVORS OF OTHER BRITISH SHIPS WHO REACHED SWEDEN.

MAY 8--ASTON VILLA (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 546 GROSS TONS, DAMAGED BY NAZI PLANES AND SUNK BY BRITISH DURING ALLIED EVACUATION OF TRONDHEIM, NORWAY, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

MAY 8--CAPE CHELYUSKIN (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 494 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY NAZI PLANES DURING ALLIED EVACUATION OF TRONDHEIM, NORWAY, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

MAY 8--GAUL (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 531 GROSS TONS, DAMAGED BY NAZI PLANES AND SUNK BY BRITISH DURING ALLIED EVACUATION OF TRONDHEIM, NORWAY, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES,

MAY 8--JARDINE (BRITISH)UNAVAL TRAWLER, 452 GROSS TONS, DAMAGED BY NAZI PLANES AND SUNK BY BRITISH DURING ALLIED EVACUATION OF TRONDHEIM, NORWAY, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

MAY 8--SAINT GORAN (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 565 GROSS TONS, DAMAGED BY NAZI PLANES AND SUNK BY BRITISH DURING ALLIED EVACUATION OF TRONDHEIM, NORWAY, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

MAY 8--WARWICKSHIRE (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 466 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY NAZI PLANES DURING ALLIED EVACUATION OF TRONDHEIM, NORWAY, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

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ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 7--MONARK (SWEDISH) FREIGHTER, 1,786 GROSS TONS, TORPEDOED BY BRITISH SUBMARINE WHILE BEING OPERATED BY GERMAN PRIZE CREW ALONG NORWEGIAN COAST, NO CASUALTIES.

MAY 7--BRIGHTON (BRITISH) COLLIER, 3,359 GROSS TONS, SANK NEAR DUNQUERQUE, FRANCE, AFTER AN EXPLOSION, 10 OF CREW OF 34 INJURED BUT ALL SAVED.

MAY 8--FOLDEN (NORWEGIAN) PASSENGER STEAMER, 316 GROSS TONS, BOMBED, MACHINE-GUNNED AND WRECKED BY GERMAN PLANES, 6 KILLED, INCLUDING CAPTAIN AND TWO WOMEN.

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Chamberlain Edges Closer To Resignation As Attempt To Form New Cabinet Fails

Labor And Liberal Leaders Refuse To Join Rebuilt Government Unless Prime Minister Quits---Lord Halifax, Churchill And Lloyd George May Take Post If Chamberlain Withdraws

BY DREW MIDDLETON

London, May 9—(AP)—Prime Minister Chamberlain was reported tonight to have failed in his first attempt to form a reconstructed cabinet under his standard to mollify a nation aroused and angry at "bungling" in Norway.

Labor leaders refused to come into such a government, and thereby Chamberlain edged nearer to resignation.

Even as the prime minister held conferences at No. 10 Downing street to find a political solution to his troubles, the admiralty announced hard blows in vigorous new British submarine attacks on three German convoys and other ships at an unannounced location.

Twelve torpedo hits were reported by the admiralty, with one German ship sunk and another driven ashore and destroyed by shellfire and torpedo. One convoy attacked consisted of ten ships, and six torpedoes "found their mark," the communique said.

The air ministry, a short time later, announced two German planes were shot down over the Scottish coast today.

Sources reporting the Labor refusal, given at a 45-minute conference with the prime minister tonight, said Chamberlain indicated his willingness to resign if he thought that would lead to formation of a new national government representative of all political factions.

Clement R. Attlee, Labor party leader, and Arthur Greenwood, deputy party leader, were at the conference.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, is understood to have adopted the same attitude.

Future Course Uncertain

Whether Chamberlain will make a new attempt to bring the conflicting groups together under his leadership, or whether he will make way for a new prime minister, is a question which cannot be answered tonight.

Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and First Lord of the Admiralty Winston Churchill were also present at the conference. It is likely that if a new prime minister emerges from the political crisis it will be one of these two.

In any event it appears likely that the shaggy-haired Welshman, David Lloyd George, will not return to the office he held in the decisive years of the World war. He is reported to have declined to be considered for leadership in a second war, after 50 years of active politics.

Another thing seemed even more certain—a quickening of the war effort and greater initiative to salve Britons disturbed by the failure in Norway.

Sees Resignation Certain

The lobby correspondent of Reuters, British news agency, said in a midnight review of the government crisis that Chamberlain's departure "is almost certain."

He named Lord Halifax, Churchill and Lloyd George as the three most likely names from which a new prime minister would be chosen, and added the belief that Churchill would be the most likely selection.

This commentator said it was believed that Labor would serve under Churchill.

Before parliament recessed today until May 21 for the Whitsuntide holiday, a proclamation in the name of King George VI made an additional 2,500,000 men liable for armed service when summoned.

The proclamation gave Britain a potential fighting manhood of 4,500,000 between the ages of 19 and 37.

Death For Spies

The government also prepared to burst any "Trojan horse" within Britain. It presented a bill demanding the death penalty for grave cases of espionage and announced regulations to control aliens and propaganda.

Sir John Anderson, home secretary, told the house of commons the measures were framed carefully to halt "mischievous activities" without penalizing mere expressions of opinion.

The day's events confirmed belief that 71-year-old Chamberlain means to try one more fall with destiny and Adolf Hitler. He promised the house another debate on conduct of the war two weeks hence "if events should make it desirable."

For the moment, however, he left unanswered whether he intends to continue with the present ministers or bow to Labor's demands and discard Sir John Simon, chancellor of the exchequer; Sir Samuel Hoare, air minister, and, possibly, War Secretary Oliver Stanley and Supply Minister Leslie Burgin.

Veteran observers, nevertheless, decided almost unanimously tonight that Chamberlain would drop them and begin reconstruction.

He could do that smoothly by resigning himself when he sees King George and then form a new government at the king's request, leaving them out.

This course was believed to have been urged on him by Conservative back-benchers with whom he conferred today just before a meeting of the war cabinet.

Filling their places would be a harder job.

The Labor party has declared it will not allow its members to serve in a government over which Chamberlain holds the whip hand.

Two Solutions

According to veteran political observers, there are two ways out of that dilemma.

First Attlee, Greenwood and Morrison might bolt their party for the new cabinet by pleading that "England needs us" and "this is no time for partisan grudges."

There was a possibility that such a change of sides might influence Lloyd George and Liberal Opposition Leader Sir Archibald Sinclair to follow the Laborites' lead.

Secondly, the labor conference may draw up terms under which it would agree to participate in the Chamberlain government.

With the conference in mind, the Labor opposition docilely accepted the 12-day parliamentary adjournment for Whitsuntide, Britain's biggest spring "bank" holiday.

An independent, Clement Davies, amended the motion for adjournment to set May 14, next Tuesday, for reassembling but withdrew his proposal on assurances that the house would be recalled early in case of an emergency. The house of lords already had adjourned to May 21.

The impression in the house this morning was that its attitude had been modified from antagonism to helpfulness for the prime minister.

Opposition to his leadership undoubtedly has been solidified and strengthened by the debate, however. The furious exchanges welded his opponents into a bloc of Laborites, Liberals and rebel Tories and supplied it with a new leader—Lloyd George.

Less cautious than either Attlee or Sir Archibald, better able to speak for England than such a conservative critic as Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, for instance, the 77-year-old Welsh lion has come storming back into the limelight.

His name was mentioned as a cabinet possibility along with those of the Labor and Liberal leaders after reports circulated that all had conferred with the ministers at the suddenly called war cabinet meeting.

Just 25 years ago, Lloyd George, then a Liberal chancellor of the exchequer, was facing with the rest of Herbert Asquith's government the first political crisis of the World war.

Out of it came a coalition government with Lloyd George as minister of munitions. Later he became war secretary, first lord of the treasury and, from December, 1916, to October, 1922, prime minister.

Today he was urged by Beverly Baxter, journalist, author and right-wing M. P., to "reform so that his genius and indomitable spirit may be used in the future conduct of the war."

Many observers considered it likely Lloyd George might accept a post as adviser on general policy in a small war cabinet.

Others were sure he never would fight under Chamberlain's banner, but speculated that he might enter a cabinet formed either by Lord Halifax, foreign secretary, or Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, if Chamberlain resigned.

Although he defended himself against Baxter's charge he had "encouraged Hitler" by his censure, Lloyd George received showers of applause today for his part in the war debate.

Some of the tumult for change came from Conservatives. About 30 government supports who voted against Chamberlain Thursday decided unanimously to demand that the "next government must be a real national (coalition) government."

Conservative Richard K. Law, son of Bonar Law, demanded on the commons floor, "new leadership—not a reshuffle."

Some parliamentary observers offered the analysis that Chamberlain's ability was not in question so much as his stubborn loyalty to old colleagues such as Sir John and Sir Samuel and that "it seems clear he will have to part with them—or go with them."

London Thinks He May Give Way to Halifax---Expected to Drop Simon, Hoare, Stanley.

LONDON, May 9 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Chamberlain was reported reliably tonight to have been rebuffed by the Labor Opposition in an attempt to draw it into a reconstructed cabinet under his leadership.

The Labor decision was said to have been conveyed to Mr. Chamberlain at a conference at 10 Downing Street tonight attended by the Prime Minister, Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax and Labor leaders Clement R. Attlee and Arthur Greenwood.

Reliable reports said the Labor leaders declared it was impossible for them to serve under Mr. Chamberlain.

The form in which the Prime Minister put the question was understood to have indicated that he was willing to resign if the resignation would lead to the formation of a new national government satisfactory to all parties.

Mr. Chamberlain, clinging to the remnants of his power, was facing the task of rebuilding his Government to suit an aroused and angry nation.

Britain already has felt the first quickening of the war effort which has promised. Before Parliament recessed today until May 21 for the Whitsuntide holiday, a proclamation in the name of King George VI made an additional 2,500,000 men liable for armed service when summoned. The proclamation gave Britain a potential fighting manhood of 4,500,000 between the ages of 19 and 37. Nineteen-year-olds and men between 27 and 37 are covered by the new order, men between 20 and 27 having been summoned earlier.

Appears to Woo Lloyd George.

The Prime Minister appeared today to be wooing David Lloyd George, who emerged from the heated parliamentary debate on Britain's reverses in southern and central Norway as the most potent spokesman of the opposition. Mr. Chamberlain apparently wanted the world war Prime Minister to accept a post in the Cabinet or at least give it his blessing.

The day's events gave some impetus to the belief that 71-year-old Chamberlain means to try one more fall with destiny and Adolf Hitler. He promised the House another debate on conduct of the war two weeks hence "if events should make it desirable."

For the moment, however, he left unanswered whether he intends to continue with the present ministers or bow to Labor's demands and discard Sir John Simon, Chancellor of the Exchequer; Sir Samuel Hoare, Air Minister, and, possibly, War Secretary Oliver Stanley and Supply Minister Leslie Burgin.

Veteran observers, nevertheless, decided almost unanimously tonight that Mr. Chamberlain would drop them and begin reconstruction.

Could Resign and Start Anew.

He could do that smoothly by resigning himself when he sees King George and then form a new Government at the King's request, leaving them out. This course was believed to have been urged on him by Conservative back-benchers with whom he conferred today just before a meeting of the war cabinet.

The conferences developed suddenly today.

After a whispered consultation among Government leaders on the front bench in the House of Commons, the badgered Chamberlain left with the seven men who form his War Cabinet.

Only a short time later they were followed out of the chamber by the leader and deputy leader of the official Opposition, Laborites Attlee and Greenwood; the leader of the Opposition Liberals, Sir Archibald Sinclair, and Mr. Lloyd George.

Geoffrey Mander, a Left Winger, said that the time were to decide whether "by getting rid of the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary for Air, the Prime Minister might be allowed to carry on with partially fresh colleagues."

Mander told the House that this, in his opinion, would be "perfectly useless."

Sir John Simon, chancellor of the exchequer, and Sir Samuel Hoare, air minister, have been under attack from the opposition, along with Chamberlain.

Beverly Baxter, a Conservative M. P., journalist and author, was the man who assailed Lloyd George for "helping" Hitler. Baxter urged

2 OPPOSITION CHIEFS REFUSE TO JOIN CABINET

Attlee and Greenwood Said to Have Stated Stand at Downing St. Tonight.

PREMIER'S FALL SEEN NEAR

him to "reform so that his genius and indominable spirit may be used in the future conduct of the war."

Lloyd George replied that Britain was to blame for Hitler's rise to power and that since 1922 he (Lloyd George) had been urging the World war victors to exert their authority and carry out the pledges they made in the treaty of Versailles.

"They had the opportunity," he said. "Germany was prostrate and the creation of this terrible power in Germany and the spirit behind it which makes it so formidable is due to the fact that we did not carry out our promises."

Plea for New Leadership

Richard K. Law, son of Bonar Law, put in another plea for new leadership before the recess.

He said Chamberlain was like H. H. Asquith, part-time World War premier: Able and loyal, but not the man for war.

The new registration notice, affecting 19 year-olds and men between the ages of 27 and 36, will increase number of men liable for service or already under arms to 4,500,000.

The government also prepared to deal sternly with spying, sabotage and "fifth column" activities.

King George VI signed a proclamation at a brief session of the privy council in Buckingham Palace which made ten new age groups liable to military service.

The death penalty for grave cases of espionage and sabotage was included in a bill prepared by the government for presentation to parliament.

Home Secretary Sir John Anderson announced the government was increasing its powers to deal with "fifth column" activities—activities on the home front designed to hinder the war effort—or "any possible attempt by the enemy to undermine resistance to attack upon this country."

A new regulation will empower the government to intern non-enemy aliens who cannot be deported because of the war.

Another provides that if any person or organization is concerned in the systematic publication of matter calculated to foment opposition to the prosecution of the war and ignores warnings, the penalty may be seven years' imprisonment or fine of £500 (about $1,750) or both.

Measures Drawn Carefully

Other regulations will make it an offense to incite men of military age to evade their duties, prohibit further use of printing presses found to be used for illegal propaganda and will provide for possible detention of persons repatriated from enemy territory who, though technically British subjects, are not associated closely with British interests.

Sir John said the measures were drawn carefully to avoid penalizing a mere expression of opinion while at the same time giving full power to deal with "mischievous" activities.

Chamberlain indicated he does not intend to resign, at least immediately, when he announced he would be willing to arrange a House of Commons debate on conduct of the war two weeks hence "if events should make it desirable."

Commons is to reassemble May 21, after the Whitsuntide recess, and the prime minister, under heavy fire for the failure of Britain's military campaign in Norway, made his promise of a debate on the war then.

The statement was made to Attlee.

Replying to critics of a parliamentary holiday at this critical time, Chamberlain said the power already had been given the speaker of the House to summon parliament before May 21 if, on the advice of the government, he felt it necessary.

Speculation on what Chamberlain would do was conflicting.

Some informed politicians expected Chamberlain to tender his resignation to King George VI, who then would ask him to form a new government. This would dissolve the cabinet and enable the prime minister to start afresh, avoiding the task of personally dismissing ministers.

Needs Full Cooperation

Some saw indications that Chamberlain again would invite the Labor opposition to join a coalition government.

A broad national government, representing all major parties, would be impossible without Labor and Liberal cooperation and the opposition parties were understood to be unwilling to accept office under Chamberlain.

It was said that Conservatives like Alfred Duff Cooper, former first lord of the admiralty, and Leopold Amery, first lord of the admiralty in 1922-24, also would be unlikely to be willing to enter the cabinet under Chamberlain.

Lord Halifax, foreign secretary, called at No. 10 Downing Street shortly after 10 a. m. (4 a. m. EST) to see the prime minister, who omitted his usual morning walk in St. James's Park.

In this connection, one political source observed that in the event Lord Halifax accepted an invitation to head a new government, the constitutional problem of permitting a peer to sit in both the House of Lords and Commons likely would be overcome by an emergency resolution of both Houses.

Commenting on the governmental situation, the political correspondent of the well-informed Star said it was "generally expected" that Chamberlain would see King George VI, tell him he was unable to reconstitute his ministry and to advise the king to ask Lord Halifax or Winston Churchill to form a new government.

The Star said it was "possible" that Chamberlain would suggest that Clement R. Attlee, as head of the next largest party (Labor), might be asked to form a cabinet but added that it was "doubtful" that Attlee could succeed in the present state of the parties.

Cheered By Sympathizers

About 100 of Chamberlain's sympathizers were gathered in Downing Street this morning when he left No. 10 for Commons. They cheered the prime minister and he smiled and raised his hat in reply.

Tory backers of Chamberlain, shaken by the swing of public opinion against his war leadership and the narrowness of last night's vote of confidence, entreated him today to rebuild his cabinet quickly lest he be compelled to resign.

The vote in the House of Commons, after two days of clamorous debate, was 281 for the government against 200 for the combined opposition, a result which cut Chamberlain's normal majority of 210 to only 81.

Actually, the vota was on a motion for adjournment. Commons is scheduled to adjourn today until May 21. A group of Conservative critics of the government moved, however, to advance the date for reconvening to May 14. Chamberlain made the question one of confidence when Laborites demanded a division.

Pugnacious Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, who gave a pledge of loyalty when he entered the cabinet last fall, was credited with saving the Chamberlain Government from a worse showing by accepting "full responsibility" for the decision against attempting to force Trondheim fjord with British warships during the ill-starred allied campaign in central Norway.

Members of parliament, whipped to fever pitch by the biting attack of World War Premier David Lloyd George, who demanded that Chamberlain quit, cooled slightly when Churchill told them solemnly that Germany's numerical superiority in airplanes caused the Allied setback in Norway.

Failed to Quell Storm

Churchill's oratory failed, however, to quell a storm of boos and shouts of "resign" which came from opposition stands when the 71-year-old Chamberlain, tired and pale, stalked from Commons.

Churchill himself drew the wrath of Labor members during an angry exchange in which he called a heckler a "skulker."

The explanation made by Churchill of the decision against a frontal naval move on Trondheim, failed to satisfy Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, who charged on the first day of the debate that the government, showing "shocking ineptitude" in the war failed to make proper use of warships in the Norwegian campaign.

Sir Roger voted with 43 other Conservative members of Parliament against the government.

Churchill told the House that if the Trondheim naval attack had been made Sir Roger would have been chosen to lead it.

Sir Roger, who had put on his admiral's uniform and pinned all his World war medals on his chest at his wife's suggestion so he could catch the speaker's eye to make a speech Tuesday night, explained to newspapermen that he was not "nimble" enough to tackle Churchill in the final debate.

Warning From Churchill.

The two-day debate, which brought drama and excitement such as Westminster had not seen in years, was climaxed last night by Churchill's defense of the government.

His speech had a solemn tone unexpected from the ordinarily buoyant first lord. He warned ominously that at no time in the last war was Britain in such peril as today, but he declared that the British now have the Narvik airport and "we now fight for Narvik."

Making no attempt to minimize the British defeat in Norway, his mildness and frankness disarmed the opposition.

He said Britain had 12,000 troops against Germany's 120,000 in Norway and had the choice of getting them out or "leaving them to be destroyed."

Churchill declared that Britain's numerical inferiority in warplanes "will condemn us for some time to come to a great deal of difficulty and suffering which we must endure with firmness until more favorable conditions can be established—as they assuredly will be."

British press reaction to the Government situation was varied.

The conservative Daily Mail, which joined the laborite Daily Herald and the liberal News Chronicle in a demand that Mr. Chamberlain resign, advocated calling back Mr. Lloyd George to be Prime Minister and making Mr. Churchill a Vice-Prime Minister in charge of strategy.

The Conservative Times foresaw changes in the Government. Its leading editorial said, "after the disclosures of opinion in Parliament and the press during the present week there can be no question of the strength of the demand for a ministry more broadly based and therefore differently constituted."

The Express, however, refused to join the popular cry for Mr. Chamberlain's resignation.

Afternoon Press Comment.

Among afternoon newspapers in London, the Star said:

"It is inconceivable that the present Government should continue in office unchanged."

It added that "it remains to be seen" whether Mr. Chamberlain "will cling tenaciously" to office or "with higher patriotism make way for a man who is fitted to win the war, not muddle it."

Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard cautioned:

"We must not jump to the conclusion that the Labor party has assumed powers to dictate the removal of Mr. Chamberlain."

The Evening News said the Government's "credit is shattered."

Questioning the Labor party's wisdom in forcing last night's vote, this morning's Manchester Guardian said the Government deserved reprobation but the Opposition party "would have done much better to have held its hand."

The inclusion of dominion ministers in the British War Cabinet was urged today by the influential "Sydney Sun," of Sydney, Australia.

"Perhaps from Chamberlain's difficulties will come a better recognition of the strength of the empire's democracies," the paper said.

The "Sidney "Bulletin" urged that the dominions be given two votes in the war cabinet.

In Calcutta, the powerful "Star of India" said: "Chamberlain is no match for Hitler. He is not conscious that he is living in a ruthless age. . . . It is no use applying New Testament precepts to a megalomaniac. The empire would feel happier if a more national government emerges as a result of the debate of the last two days."

King's Order Brings Britain's Potential Army to 4,500,000

Men Aged 27 to 36 Made Liable to Service By Proclamation

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 9.—King George today signed a proclamation making men from 27 to 36 years old liable to military service and bringing Britain's total of those subject to call to an estimated 2,500,000.

With the 2,000,000 soon to be under arms, the proclamation brings Britain's potential war strength of 4,500,000 men.

The last proclamation, issued January 1, had rendered men from 20 to 27 subject to service.

The 27-year age group is scheduled to register May 25 making the total already called to the colors approximately 2,000,000.

The King's new order affects men born between May 10, 1903, and May 9, 1921, inclusive.

The proclamation also enabled the government to call up 19-year-olds, though they will not be required to register unless they reach 20 in the next few months.

It was expected that one age group, on an ascending scale, would be called each month unless circumstances require registration of more than that number a month.

Exemptions for men in vital industries and for conscientious objectors undoubtedly will cut the total number of those actually available for service.

The number of men available decreases in the higher age groups because from the age of 30 upwards the schedule of reserved occupations, such as in textiles and construction, take an increasing toll.

The number of deliberate evasions of military service in previous call-ups was reported "comparatively small," and the ratio of conscientious objectors has fallen.

5 NAZI PLANES ARE REPORTED OVER THAMES

Anti-Aircraft Batteries Go Into Action As Bombers Are Sighted

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Friday*, May 10—British anti-aircraft batteries went into action early today at several points on the Thames estuary when five planes, believed to be Heinkel bombers, were seen flying in an easterly direction.

Flashes of bursting shells were plainly visible to thousands of persons in townships near the river who were awakened at 4.40 A. M. by sounds of the guns. The planes were flying at an altitude of about 10,000 feet.

British Raid German Convoy

Report Submarines Sank 1 Ship, Destroyed Another and Hit Several.

LONDON, May 9 (A. P.).—The sinking by British submarines of one German ship, the destruction of another and hits on a number of others in convoy were announced by the Admiralty tonight.

In an attack on one convoy of ten enemy ships, six torpedoes found their marks, the Admiralty said.

Three hits were made on another convoy and two on a third.

"One ship sailing independently was torpedoed and sunk, another driven ashore and destroyed by gunfire and torpedo," the communique added.

Von Ribbentrop to Make Important Announcement

Berlin, May 10.—(Friday)—(AP.)—The foreign office summoned newspapermen for a special press conference at 6:15 a. m. (12:15 a. m., EST) today when Foreign Minister Joachim Von Ribbentrop was scheduled to make an "important announcement."

30.24-2147

30.24-2147

NAZI SHOT DOWN OFF BRITISH COAST

R. A. F. Fighter Battles Foe Over Scotland.

LONDON, May 9 (A. P.).—An enemy aircraft was shot down off the northeast coast of Scotland by Royal Air Force fighters, the Air Ministry announced today.

British tabulations listed it as the sixty-ninth German plane destroyed over or near Britain's coast since the war began a little over eight months ago.

A machine-gun battle between a British and a German plane over a north of Scotland port was witnessed by hundreds in the streets. Whether this was the German plane reported shot down was not known, however.

A prediction that Germany would bomb Britain "and probably soon" was published by the magazine Aeroplane, which urged a campaign of "swift methodical attacks by the Royal Air Force on Germany's communications, munitions, aircraft works and flying fields.

"We must not be forestalled again. We must carry the war to Germany," the magazine article declared. "We must use our air force to hit the enemy hard and often in his tenderest spots."

French Cabinet May Be Revised

Reynaud's Early Fall Is Forecast

PARIS, May 9 (AP)—Reconstruction of Premier Paul Reynaud's cabinet is under study in Paris following the Allied failure in central Norway, it was reported tonight, while the fate of Prime Minister Chamberlain's ministry is being settled in London.

Reports in political circles were that Reynaud might revise his government before the chamber of deputies reassembles next Thursday after a two-week spring vacation.

Les Journal Des Debats, which is campaigning for a small war cabinet, said the Reynaud ministry, formed last March 21, "cannot last very long."

"That," it added, "was eviden from the first day."

FRENCH CABINET FACING SHAKE-UP

Important Shifts Expected as Sequel to Norway.

PARIS, May 9 (A. P.).—Important changes in the French as well as the British Cabinet were reported under consideration tonight as a result of the failure of the Allied campaign in central Norway.

Reports in political circles said Premier Paul Reynaud might change his ministry even before the Chamber of Deputies re-assembles next Thursday after a two-week spring vacation.

Le Journal des Debats said the Reynaud Cabinet as constituted now "cannot last very long."

The Cabinet met for three hours today to discuss the situation in Norway following the Allied withdrawal.

It was announced that the Cabinet would "continue its deliberations" on May [illegible] two days before Parliament resumes its labors after a two-week vacation over Whitsuntide.

A ministerial meeting scheduled for this afternoon with President Lebrun to hear a detailed statement from Premier Reynaud was canceled.

No reason was given for the cancellation, but observers said that M. Reynaud might have felt that the situation would be "riper" for further discussion after several days delay. The extra time, it was pointed out, would allow for developments in the British political situation and also for possible new events in the military field.

German Army Rules Railroads During Holiday

Whitsuntide Travel Curbed in Reich; Hitler to Free Norse War Prisoners

BERLIN, May 9 (AP).—All German railways were reported in reliable quarters tonight to have been placed under the command of the army for the approaching Whitsuntide holidays, with special passes required on a score of heavily traveled routes.

Civilian traffic will be controlled rigorously under the direction of Lieut. Col. Bork, transport chief of the German general staff.

The Whitsuntide (Pentecost) holidays, beginning this week end, are observed over Europe for a week or ten days, and are a favorite time for spring travel. Officially, the German holiday is Sunday and Monday, but schools are closed for a week and heavy civilian rail traffic as a rule sets in several days ahead.

For days German newspapers have been urging civilians to stay off the railroads over the holidays. Placards in stations warn travelers that regular train schedules cannot be guaranteed.

Troops On the Move

Troops are constantly on the move in Germany, shifting from one front to another, even though the fronts may be inactive. Thus a strategic balance is preserved, morale is kept high and the men receive a varied experience with terrain and fortifications. While no official reason was offered for the Whitsuntide army rail control, it is logical to suppose that it may have been decided on to prevent heavy civilian holiday travel interfering with even normal troop movements.

The special passes now required in addition to tickets do not assure civilians a place on a train or even that the train will run. The routes which may thus be traveled over Whitsuntide change daily. Two of them, however (Berlin - Vienna - Pressburg and Berlin - Hanover - Muenster), so far have been blocked at all times.

Berlin is an important troop transport junction. Trains usually pass through in the night, without stopping if that is possible. Even when soldiers change trains, they are not allowed to communicate with families or friends.

Woos Norwegians

He bid for Norwegian, and, possibly international sympathy by offering to relase Norwegian soldiers captured by the German army. This liberty is unconditional for drafted soldiers, but conditional for officers and regular members of the standing army.

He tried to place the responsibility for the bloodshed in Norway on King Haakon and his Cabinet of Johan Nygaarsvold, which he stigmatized as "the former Norwegian Government." The King and Nygaarsvold, presumably, still are in a secret place in Norway.

"Contrary to the will of the German people and its Government," said Hitler in an order to his military commander in Norway, Gen. Nicolaus von Falkenhorst, "King Haakon and his Cabinet urged war against Germany."

Demands End To War

He further tried to put Haakon and his Cabinet on the spot by naming as one condition for according freedom to Norwegian professional soldiers that the "former Norwegian Government withdraw its appeal to fight against Germany."

His alternative condition for liberty for these soldiers was that they disregard their Government's appeal and "individually obligate themselves by solemn word of honor under no circumstances to participate in further combative action against Germany."

There was no indication as to how many captives might be involved.

He based his offer on the premise that they disdained "all cowardly, unfair methods" in fighting the German invaders and that both soldiers and civilians "always looked after our wounded."

Hatred Of Poland

His old hatred of Poland burst through when he asserted that German soldiers in the Polish campaign last September were "maltreated the cruelest manner and massacred by the Poles."

In the Norwegian drive, he added, "not a single case was manifested of such shameful perversion in the conduct of the war."

Hitler's order came on a day when the high command's communique was one of the briefest in recent weeks. No major action was recorded, and even the daily elucidation by DNB said the "military position in Norway underwent no essential change."

Authorized sources evinced such derision for yesterday's performance of the British Parliament that correspondents asked whether the excitement in the German press over the Mediterranean might be considered abated.

"No," said the sources, emphatically.

HITLER FREEING NORSE SOLDIERS

To Let Prisoners of War Return to Homes.

CALLS NORWEGIANS HUMANE

Asserts They Did Not Maltreat Captured Nazis as Poles Did.

BERLIN, May 9 (A. P.).—Reichsfuehrer Adolf Hitler issued an order today declaring: "I have decided to permit Norwegian soldiers who were taken prisoner to return home."

Hitler's order was issued to Gen. Nicolaus von Falkenhorst as commander of the German expeditionary force in Norway. The text follows:

"Contrary to the will of the German people and its Government, King Haakon of Norway and his Cabinet urged war against Germany.

"In this struggle, the following facts could be determined:

"During the war in the east, German soldiers who had the misfortune to fall into Polish hands wounded or unwounded were maltreated in the cruelest manner by the Poles and were massacred to death.

"In contradistinction, it must be stated concerning the Norwegian army that there was not a single case manifested of such shameful perversion in the conduct of war.

"The Norwegian soldier despised all cowardly and unfair methods such as were the order of the day with the Poles. He fought openly and honestly, and treated, respected and cared for our wounded and prisoners in the best manner possible to him.

"I have therefore decided to permit Norwegian soldiers who were taken prisoner to return home.

"Professional (Norwegian) soldiers alone must be kept under arrest until the former Norwegian Government has withdrawn its appeal to fight against Germany or until officers and soldiers individually obligate themselves by solemn word of honor under no circumstances to participate in further combative action against Germany."

Meanwhile Belgians Move to Stiffen Their Defenses at Antwerp.

BERLIN, May 9 (A. P.).—The German Army has taken command of the country's railroads over the Whitsunday, the holiday period this week end, exerting rigorous control over all civilian traffic, it was reported reliably tonight.

Lieut.-Col. Bork, transport chief of the German General Staff, is in charge of the railways during the period.

For days the press has been urging Germans not to travel over the holiday. Now, placards in stations notify travelers that regular train schedules cannot be guaranteed.

Special Passes Required.

A special type of pass, in addition to the ordinary ticket, is being given out on about twenty much-traveled routes.

But even these passes do not constitute assurance that the traveler will obtain a place on the train or even that the train will run at all.

Routes over which persons may ride with the special pass are changed daily. Two of these, however, Berlin-Vienna-Pressburg and Berlin - Hannover - Munster, have been constantly blocked so far.

Berlin is a key junction for troop transport trains. In most cases, they traverse the city at nights, and, if possible, without stopping. In cases where trains must be changed, soldiers are not permitted to communicate in any way with families, relatives or friends.

erday's scenes in the British Parliament may be summed up in the words of one authorized source: "May God give long life to Neville Chamberlain as Britain's Prime Minister!"

So long as Chamberlain is at the helm of the British government, this source added, Germany has nothing to fear.

One source said David Lloyd George's criticism of the British government read as if German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels had written it. Newspapers were admonished to print large sections of yesterday's proceedings verbatim, with a glossary.

DUCE CAUTIOUS DESPITE CRIES FOR 'DECISION'

Keeps Europe Guessing as He Tells Throng in Speech Only Facts Will Break His Silence

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

ROME, May [illegible] (AP)—Premier Mussolini kept an anxious Europe guessing tonight as to Italy's intentions in the war, telling a cheering throng that "only facts" could break his silence.

By "facts," Il Duce undoubtedly meant developments—perhaps in the Balkans, perhaps elsewhere—which might force Italy off the fence of non-belligerency and bring from him a call to arm.

Three times, the crowd massed under his Palazzo Venezia balcony in celebration of Army and Empire Day tried to draw a rallying cry from Mussolini, shouting:

"Malta!"

"Tunisia!"

"The Mediterranean for us!"

(Malta is Britain's naval base off

Army Takes Over Germany's Railways; Strict Curb Is Placed on Civilian Travel

Special Pass to Be Needed for Trips Over Coming Holiday Week End.

NO GUARANTY OF SERVICE

Nazis' Prayer: Long Live Chamberlain as Premier

See Nothing for Reich to Fear, With Him at British Helm

BERLIN, May 9 (AP).—The reaction in official German quarters to yes-

Sicily in the Mediterranean. Tunis is the capital of France's north African possession, Tunisia.)

REFLECTS CAUTION

But the throng's frenzied insistence brought only words that reflected caution when Il Duce made his fourth appearance on the balcony, similingly shook his head and placed a finger on his lips.

"After my speeches, you must become accustomed also to my silence," he said. "Only facts will break it."

He had previously lauded the triumphal date of May 9, 1936, marking the declaration of the Italian empire, as "a great day in the history of our country."

While Mussolini clearly indicated Italy's attitude remains unchanged for the present, Swiss report that Great Britain and France had offered protection to Yugoslavia brought a warning in one Fascist newspaper that such a guarantee might mean war.

The Bologna newspaper Resto Del Carlino said Italy and Germany would never accept a "violation" of Yugoslavia's neutrality which would be considered treason toward the Rome-Berlin axis.

SPEED NAVAL PLANS

Genoa shipbuilders reported Italy was rushing its naval preparations, with the "super battleship" Roma ready for launching after being built in a year and a half.

Thus Italy's first-line fleet of four new 35,000-ton battleships and four old 23,500-ton dreadnaughts which have been modernized was near completion.

The air ministry advertised for 3,110 mechanics and other specialists for the army air force.

Pope Pius XII, according to Vatican circles, discussed the Yugoslav situation with Archbishop Louis Stepinac of Zagreb in a private audience. The Pontiff had called the Archbishop specially to the Vatican.

His Secret Speech Circulated

Although Mussolini was non-committal today, wide attention was given privately to circulars purporting to report his secret speech to Fascist aides April 21. He is quoted as exhorting them to prepare to face "events at which we cannot always remain only as spectators."

"We are truly prisoners between Gibraltar and Suez," il Duce is represented as saying in reference to the "caprices" of the Allied blockade.

Regarding Germany, Mussolini is supposed to have said: "We know Fascist Italy keeps its word and further our ally has never asked anything of us. . . . Others would have asked the Italians to fight for them."

The speech concluded with the reported authorization for il Duce's hearers to spread it by word of mouth; that it would be "historic because it will be repeated by me in other circumstances which may even be soon."

Il Duce Refuses to State Aims

Italy Still on Fence as Mussolini Says Only Facts Will Break His Silence.

ROME, May 9 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini told his Fascist followers celebrating Army and Empire day today that "only facts" would break his self-imposed silence on the European war.

Il Duce thus indicated clearly to his hearers, massed under his balcony at the Palazzo Venezia, that Italy's non-belligerency remained without change unless and until some new development in the European conflict plunged this country into war.

During Mussolini's very brief speech, sections of the crowd interrupted his words with shouts of "Tunis!" and "Malta!" Tunis is the capital of France's North African possession, Tunisia. Malta is Great Britain's naval base off Sicily in the Mediterranean.

The address was drawn from Il Duce by the crowd under his balcony, which kept calling, "The Mediterranean for us," and asking for a speech. Mussolini appeared three times on the balcony, smilingly shook his head and placed a finger on his lips which formed the word "

It was only at his fourth appearance that he spoke.

Mussolini referred to the declaration of the Italian empire four years ago.

"A great day in the history of our country was that of May 9, 1936," he said. "It was a day of sunny victory.

"After my speeches you must become accustomed also to my silence. Only facts will break it."

Italy celebrated meanwhile her fourth Empire Day and her second Army Day with a military review here and the opening in Naples of a vast overseas exposition.

Five thousand troops passed in review before Premier Mussolini here and the throng had expected a brief but important speech from their leader at the critical moment when the world's statesmen were watching anxiously for the slightest indication of any change in Italy's status. Interest in what he might have had to say was sharpened by yesterday's official Fascist report which described Italy's stand as "pre-belligerent" rather than non-belligerent.

While Mussolini was addressing his followers, Fascist authorities indicated that Italy is still on the fence awaiting the right moment to jump in and get what she wants in the way of prestige and more living space.

Associates of Premier Mussolini emphasized that Italian preparedness for war did not necessarily mean that Italy was entering the conflict soon.

"Our army is under arms, but nobody can or must draw arbitrary or dangerous deductions from this attitude," said the newspaper Il Messaggero. "Our arms are always ready to be shouldered at any moment interests of the country require."

Eyes on British Cabinet.

Il Popolo di Roma indicated that Italian interests would eventually require it, saying: "The idea of being able to preserve one's own peace with the most clever and Pilate-like conduct can be for the present non-belligerents a dangerous delusion."

None should delude themselves that any country which stays out of the war will be able to make its voice heard afterward as the Italians intend to do, the paper added.

With Italy's course dependent chiefly on relations with Great Britain, Italians watched the fate of Prime Minister Chamberlain's Government and expressed the belief that it was beaten in Parliament despite the fact that it won by a narrow majority.

Mr. Chamberlain, "engaged in impossible defense, thought himself justified in involving other persons and bodies, thus aggravating the general uneasiness," said Il Popolo di Roma. "Churchill (Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty) also acted similarly to save himself when he ended up by uncovering the Admiralty."

Warning for Yugoslavia.

An indication of what new developments could change Italy's attitude appeared in a warning to Yugoslavia against accepting Anglo-French guaranties of protection, which was sounded in the Bologna newspaper Resto del Carlino. This paper said that Yugoslavia was in no danger from Italy and Germany now, but that it would be impossible for Belgrade to "betray" them by taking a "new political line."

Warning that "storms in the Mediterranean are short and violent," it told Yugoslavia that her future "and perhaps very existence" would be in danger if she "tried to delay by a few weeks the inevitable defeat" of the Allies.

Meanwhile today the hotels in Naples were filled with thousands of persons who came from Italy and abroad to hear King Victor Emanuel open the exposition emphasizing Italy's aspirations to colonial power, while at Genoa the shipbuilders announced that Italy's fourth new 35,000-ton battleship, the Roma, described as the world's finest super-battleship, was ready for launching. Two old battleships, the Andrea Doria and the Duilio, which have been modernized, are also ready to resume active service, along with the previously modernized battleships, the Guilio Cesare and the Cavour.

The Roma was described as "a most perfect and powerful war machine, unequaled in any other navy," all the latest naval inventions and designs having been employed in her construction.

All Italy Flag-draped.

Two sister ships, the Littorio and the Vittorio Veneto, are already in service, while a third, the Impero, is under construction.

Four years ago this morning, Mussolini stood on the balcony of the Palazzo Venezia to proclaim the foundation of an Italian empire a few days after Marshal Pietro Badoglio, now Chief of the General Staff for All Armed Forces, had entered Addis Abeba, the capital of Ethiopia.

All Italian cities were draped with flags for today's double observance. The huge bell on Rome's Capitoline Hill tolled for half an hour this morning to announce the start of the celebrations.

The Governor of Rome headed a ceremony honoring the memory of Air Force Lieut. Alfredo De Luca, who fell in the African campaign, as the symbolic hero of the occasion. Bands played in many public squares. Free movies, games and gift packages were provided for the troops participating in the Rome review.

Fears Of War Increase Among Italians In Egypt

Alexandria, May 9 (AP)—Italy's 70,000 subjects in Egypt manifested growing fears today that their nation might be plunged into war against the Allies. Tensely they scanned dispatches from Rome for some indication of Premier Mussolini's attitude.

Italians here are worried over possible internment, as well as the danger to properties and heavy business investments running into millions of dollars.

Egyptian authorities made a thorough checkup on all Italian citizens and were prepared for a quick round-up to prevent any "fifth column" activities in Alexandria, Cairo and other cities if war should be declared.

Newspapers cited the presence of the Allied fleet off Alexandria as the nation's guarantee of security. At the same time they sought to make the natives accustomed to the air-raid tests which began this week.

As Allied planes circled the city in a "mock" raid, steel-helmeted police drove the crowds to air-raid shelters.

Sees Peril for Italy.

MOSCOW, May 9 (A. P.).—Izvestia, the Government newspaper, today emphasized the danger of the war's spreading to the Mediterranean, the Near East and the Balkans.

Its leading editorial said that if Britain and France should go to war with Italy the flames would not be restricted to those three nations.

"Turkey is tied up to Britain and France by formal agreement in case of complications in the Mediterranean," it said. "Greece, through her British guaranty and also alliance with Turkey, will not avoid being dragged into war. This would mean the penetration of England into the Balkans."

The article concluded with the warning that it would be dangerous at this stage for Britain to make a Mediterranean move and also that there might be fatal consequences for Italy which would cut her off from Ethiopia.

Tells of Preparedness.

It declared that the possibility should not be excluded that the arrival of an Allied fleet at Alexandria might be connected with the Near Eastern forces commanded by Gen. Maxime Weygand as well as with Italy. Gen. Weygand is Commander-in-Chief of the French forces in the Eastern Mediterranean.

Pravda, the Communist party or-

gan, said that the recent change of titles of Soviet generals and admirals had improved Russia's defensive strength.

"Finding itself in capitalistic encirclement," it said, "the Soviet country indefatigably cares for the strengthening of the Red Army and Navy with the purpose of not allowing any plots of exterior enemies of our Fatherland to catch us unprepared."

Balkans See New Soviet Role

Russian Co-operation With Allies Hinted—Moscow Notes Peril to Italy in War.

BELGRADE, May 9 (A. P.).—Parallel reports of steps toward both Soviet and Allied protection of Yugoslavia were viewed in Balkan diplomatic quarters today as evidence of possible Russian-British-French co-operation against the Rome-Berlin axis in this corner of Europe.

There is this important distinction in the two reported moves affecting Yugoslavia: The Yugoslavs appear to be turning toward Russia for support while the British and French seek Yugoslavia's acceptance of their proffered guaranty of her independence and territorial integrity.

Whether Yugoslavia is looking for help from Russia as well as from the western Powers was not clear. It is possible that her greater inclination is toward the east.

At any rate, the possibility of Russia's entrance into the Balkan picture with a military link to Yugoslavia, at a time when the Allies and the axis Powers are accusing each other of preparing to invade little countries, may have the effect of staving off war in the Balkans.

But for how long, or with what other long-range results, no one could calculate.

Pan-Slav Days Recalled.

It was learned authoritatively in Belgrade that a Yugoslav military mission headed by Gen. Vojin Maximovic, Inspector of National Defense would leave shortly for Moscow and military consultations with the Russian leaders.

The belief was expressed in quarters close to the Government that a Russo-Yugoslav military alliance may result from the visit.

The prospective mission was linked with a desire expressed here and in Bulgaria that the Bulgars and Yugoslavs join with Russia—"Mother of the Slavs"—for defense of the south Slavic peoples of the Balkan peninsula, a reminder of the Pan-Slavic movement of the pre-world war days.

The disclosure of the forthcoming military talks in Moscow came while a Yukoslav trade delegation was renewing commercial relations with Russia. The Yukoslavs had a three hours' interview with the Russian Premier-Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov, there last night.

Only two days ago the Moscow economic talks were reported to be turning from commerce to "political" questions. Vice-Premier Vladimir Macek said on April 24 that the resumption of trade relations probably would be followed by diplomatic relations. Now it appears that diplomatic relations will be followed by military talks and possibly an alliance.

Allies Assure Yugoslavs.

All this—the commercial, diplomatic and military phases—would represent a reversal of Yugoslavia's anti-communist policy to which she has adhered since since the Bolshevist revolution of 1917.

News of the military mission to Moscow has been kept a close secret in Yugoslavia, while the nation rushed troops and guns to her Italian and German frontiers. Allied envoys [illegible] reported to have assured the Yugoslavia leaders that British and French troops, planes and naval forces would be sent to their country's help in case Yugoslavia found it necessary to resist an Axis attack.

[Italy has disavowed any such intention and Germany's position has been described as merely one of readiness to counter any Allied stroke in any quarter.]

Britain Queries Hungary.

Similar Allied offers to Bulgaria and Hungary already had been reported, with their success in doubt.

Bulgaria was said to have insisted that she would preserve complete neutrality while Hungary is understood to have told the British Envoy that any decision would have to be arrived at when the necessity for a decision arises. Great Britain

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was said to have asked Hungary what her reaction would be to passage through her territory of Nazi troops.

A roundabout press report that Germany had requested the Hungarian right-of-way on a "when and if" basis was carried yesterday by the official Hungarian news agency.

Other countries reported involved in the Allied attempt to build a southeastern European defensive alliance based on commitments of Allied aid are Greece, Turkey and Rumania.

Reports from Athens said that the Greek Premier, Gen. John Metaxas, showed coolness to an Allied proposal that British and French forces occupy Greek Islands in the Ægean Sea to put them in position for effective aid.

Slavs, Soviet Plan Political, Military Ties

Russia Warns Powers To Refrain from Balkan Adventures

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 9 (AP)—Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia have agreed to work at top speed on plans for far-reaching political and military co-operation, it was reported authoritatively today.

The Yugoslav military mission headed by Gen. Vojin Maximovic, inspector of national defense, is expected to leave for Moscow at the end of next week.

Concrete Soviet proposals meanwhile will be brought here for Cabinet discussion by the Yugoslav trade delegation which is in the Soviet capital. This delegation is expected to leave Moscow next Monday and arrive here three days later.

"HANDS OFF BALKANS"

Simultaneously it was reported in Sofia that Russian diplomats had conveyed to Britain, France, Germany and Italy the desire of the USRR to see no Balkan adventure by any of them.

Such a "fatal collision," it was stated, would hurt Russian interests. The action, of which both Yugoslavia and Bulgaria were informed because they might become military partners with Russia, was taken after the arrival of an allied battle fleet at Alexandria and concentrations of both Italian and German troops near Yugoslav frontiers.

Officials and civilians alike in Belgrade expressed the hope that Russia's protection would quickly become a fact. They shared the opinion that Yugoslav-Russian military ties would shield this country from any trouble with Germany or Italy.

POSSIBLE GUARANTEE

In other southeastern European capitals the active entry of Russia into the Balkan picture was seen as a possible guarantee of peace, at least for the time being.

Officials in Ankara declared Turkey—ally of Britain and France—would consider favorably military and political agreements between Yugoslavia and the Soviet.

Yugoslavia, however, continued her military preparations along the Italian and German borders.

Troop reinforcements pitched temporary camps along the Adriatic coast, facing the Italian mainland and bounded on the one side by Italian-occupied Albania and on the other by Italian Fiume.

Forty thousand soldiers were reported to have taken up positions near the vital harbor town of Split, which is under special naval command.

The Yugoslav Sokol Union, patriotic organization of the nation's youth, proclaimed May 12 as the day for a test mobilization of its membership of nearly half a million.

SOVIET AGAINST ANY ADVENTURE IN THE BALKANS

Russia Sends Word to Both Belligerent Camps and to the Italians.

FEARS NEARBY TROUBLE

This Action Taken as Hitler and Mussolini Mass Troops on Yugoslavian Border.

SOFIA, Bulgaria, May 9 (A. P.).—Soviet diplomatic quarters said tonight that Russia has told both belligerent camps and Italy that she does not desire to see any Balkan adventure by any of them.

Soviet diplomats were reported to have conveyed the statement of Soviet position to Britain, France, Germany and Italy, while Bulgaria and Yugoslavia, possible partners in a military alliance with Russia, were informed of the step.

The action is understood to have been taken after German and Italian troops were concentrated near Yugoslavian frontiers and after the arrival of an Allied battle fleet at Alexandria.

It was described as designed to prevent a "fatal collision" in the Balkans between Axis and Allied Powers which would be a detriment to Soviet interests.

Furthermore, it was reported in reliable quarters here that in addition to a Yugoslav military mission which is preparing to go to Moscow, a Soviet mission already is en route to Belgrade.

Nazi Statement Spiked.

ANKARA, May 9 (A. P.).—The Turkish authorities denied today a German radio report last night that Turkey had proclaimed martial law.

MOSCOW DENIES ADOPTING POLICY OF PAN-SLAVISM

But Yugoslavia and Bulgaria Lean Toward Russia, as Old-Time "Protector"

MOSCOW, May 10 (Friday) (AP)—Foreign reports that Soviet Russia has adopted a policy of pan-Slavism and proceeding from this was encouraging Rumania to help Yugoslavia if the latter is attacked by Italy, were declared "ridiculous" in a statement today by Tass, Soviet official news agency.

Calls It Reactionary.

"In the opinion of responsible Soviet quarters pan-Slavism in general, and in the sphere of foreign policy in particular, is a thoroughly reactionary trend incompatible with the policy of the Soviet state," Tass said.

(The Tass statement was issued less than 24 hours after authoritative quarters in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, had let it be known that a Yugoslav military mission will leave shortly for Moscow, and had expressed the opinion that a Soviet-Yugoslav military alliance may result.

(This development was construed in diplomatic quarters in the Balkans as a trend not only by Yugoslavia but also by Bulgaria, two Slavic nations, toward old pre-World War dependence upon the big Slav nation, Russia, for protection. Yugoslavia has been making intense military preparations in recent days in apparent fear of a German or Italian thrust.)

The Tass statement also denied foreign reports that "Sweden is taking part in secret talks with Moscow which may remove the Swedish fear of German invasion," and that Sweden and Finland were negotiating mutual assistance pacts with Russia similar to those concluded by Russia last fall with the three Baltic states, Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania.

This, said Tass, is "a fabrication from beginning to end."

Last Saturday the Soviet news agency issued a statement to the effect that Germany and Russia had consulted each other regarding Sweden's neutrality and had found it to their mutual advantage that it be maintained.

(While the Tass statement denied that czarist Russia's pan-Slav policy had been revived, it did not deny that Russia is interesting herself in the neutrality of Southeastern Europe for other reasons.

(Soviet Russian diplomatic sources in Sofia, Bulgaria, today said the Soviet had conveyed a warning to the two rival European camps, Britain and France and Italy and Germany, that she did not desire to see either of them embark on any militaristic adventures in the Balkans which would be detrimental to Russian interests.)

Protests to Rumania.

BUCHAREST, May 9 (A. P.).—Dr. Wilhelm Fabricius, German Minister to Bucharest, called on the Rumanian Minister of the Interior today to protest formally recent measures against foreigners taken by the Rumanian Government.

Dr. Fabricius complained that these measures, such as expulsion, police surveys and tax restrictions, were enforced particularly against German nationals in Rumania.

He also protested because the Rumanian authorities would not permit a German shipping company to display propaganda posters in its Bucharest show windows without first submitting them to the Rumanian censors.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Friday, May 10.—Adolf Hitler today telegraphed congratulations to King Carol of Rumania on the occasion of the Rumanian national holiday celebrating the proclamation of her independence May 10, 1881.

Reich Still Gets Bauxite

DRAGUSA (DUBROVNIK), Yugoslavia, May 9 (AP)—Germany continues to obtain bauxite ore from Yugoslavia by way of the Adriatic today, despite the tension in Southeastern Europe.

THE GERMAN FREIGHTER INGO ARRIVED HERE AND BEGAN LOADING WHILE THE GERMAN FREIGHTER MARITZA WAS UNLOADING AT SEBENIK. BOTH ARE SCHEDULED TO TAKE CARGOES TO TRIESTE, ITALY, FOR TRANS-SHIPMENT, HUGGING YUGOSLAV TERRITORIAL WATERS.

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RUSS DOUBT BRITISH WANT TRADE PACT

London's Attitude Declared Unsatisfactory—"Delaying Tactics" Cited

Details Of Soviet Commerce With Germany Held None Of England's Business

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 9—An authoritative source said today the Soviet Union regarded the British attitude toward trade negotiations between Britain and Russia as "unsatisfactory."

The British, in the latest exchange of views over the possibility of entering a commercial pact with Russia, were reported to have asked for exact details of Soviet trade with Germany, including what and how much war materials were being sold to her.

The British also were said to have asked whether Russia would be prepared to supply Great Britain the same amount of war materials as to Germany.

Held None Of Britain's Business

Russia holds trade with Germany as a two-party matter not for discussion with a third party any more than trade between Russia and the United States or any other country should be subjected to British "supervision."

A Russian source suggested that the Soviet Union was considering possible extension of trade with Germany if the British negotiations fell through.

He said the Russians doubted that the British Government really wanted a trade agreement with Russia in view of what he called "delaying tactics."

Further Information Asked

These, he asserted, consisted of lengthy note writing over points which could be settled more readily by practical discussion.

The Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, conferred with the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, yesterday and R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, announced today that Britain had asked Russia to furnish "certain further information in order that his Majesty's Government be in a position to judge if obligations undertaken by the Soviet Government" render it impossible for the Russians to conclude a trade agreement with Britain.

British and Russian negotiations before the war looking toward a trade agreement were ended last August when Russia and Germany reached a non-aggression pact and an agreement to cultivate their trade.

TELL OF STEALING SHIP FROM NAZIS

Seven British Soldiers Get Home From Norway.

A NORTH SEA BRITISH PORT, May 9 (A. P.).—Seven British soldiers and two Norwegian seamen told today how they became separated from their buddies in Norway, trudged 200 miles to the coast, sometimes through waist-deep snow, took a Norwegian boat away from the Germans and sailed home.

They said about 100 British troops were fighting twice that many Germans in a battle between mountains in Norway when their band of fifteen became stranded. Guided by the stars and an occasional native, they struck out for the coast, leaving the wounded behind in a Norwegian hospital.

Reaching the sea after seven days, they said, they found a Norwegian boat in German hands.

In the laconic words of one of the men, "the nine of us decided to board the ship and, aided by some Norwegians, we took command."

LIST MISSING MEN

British Say 94 Were on Two Overdue Submarines.

LONDON, May 9 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that six officers and thirty-five seamen are "missing" from the submarine Sterlet and five officers and forty-eight men from the submarine Tarpon; a total of eleven officers and eighty-three men.

Both were reported on April 30 to be overdue and were then presumed to be lost.

Swedes Fire On German Plane

London, May 9 (AP)—A Reuters dispatch from Stockholm said Swedish anti-aircraft guns tonight opened fire on a German plane which flew over Goteborg, on the west coast.

U. S.-British Decision Soon

LONDON, May 9 (AP).—Sir John Reith, Minister of Information, announced today he hoped to be able to say within five weeks whether telephone communications between the United States and authorized individuals and firms in Britain could be resumed.

British Supply Minister Calls for More Workers

CARDIFF, Wales, May 9 (A. P.).—The Minister of Supplies Edward Leslie Burgin said today that much of the success of Britain's effort depended on the rapid expansion of the machine tool industry.

He appealed in an address for more night shifts and more skilled workers.

"Absorption of labor is not yet fast enough," Mr. Burgin said, and suggested as a facory motto: "Let no machine idle."

GERMANS HOLD NARVIK AS FOES DRAW CLOSER

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Nazi Planes Bomb And Strafe Enemy Patrols And Gun Positions

Experts Believe Invaders' Chances Of Holding On Are Diminishing

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, May 9—A small, grim force of Germans, with airplanes as its only means of supply, was reported in dispatches from the northern Swedish border tonight to be hanging to its positions about Narvik while British, French and Norwegians drew their encircling lines tighter.

German warplanes patrol the rugged mountainsides all but a few hours of the day bombing and strafing Allied patrols and gun positions and attacking Allied ships.

The planes have succeeded in alighting on one glacier-like mountain top near Narvik, according to one report, and in landing parachute troop reinforcements northeast of the port for an attack on the Allies' rear.

Norse And French Active

The Allied attack is now being furthered by the increasing effectiveness of two groups.

French Alpine chasseurs, working against terrific handicaps, are worming their way into advantageous positions up steep mountainsides, hauling their guns after them and trying to take cover when the German planes come over. Their job is to gain points from which they can shell out the German machine-gun nests.

Norwegian mountain volunteers, all expert on skiis, move in the manner of Finnish ski units to break up German patrols and harry their outposts.

Nazis Chances Diminishing

In this Arctic war scene, amidst recurring snow storms, the Germans' chances of holding on are diminishing, experienced observers say.

To the north of the snow-covered mountain, penetrated by tunnels through which Swedish ore trains once rolled down hill to Narvik port, the Germans are said to be well encircled.

South of the railway the Alpinists and Norwegians are still endeavoring to link up gaps in their lines.

Patrols, usually small, engage in frequently savage encounters.

Disperse Dynamiters

One Norwegian ski unit is reported to have dispersed a German patrol yesterday which was trying to plant explosives at the entrance to the railway tunnel at Bjornfell, a small station not far from the Swedish frontier.

But in general, the Germans control the railway and are expected to destroy it when and if they are forced to capitulate.

Meanwhile, the attempt of the Germans to reinforce their Narvik garrison of 3,000 to 4,000 men by a tremendously difficult march overland across mountains and around rocky fjords from Trondheim, 400 miles south, was reported stalled after moving 150 miles.

Norwegians are holding a strong line on the Nord Trondelag province border, prepared to make a desperate fight at Fellingfors, twenty-eight miles further north, where the only road crosses the Vefsna river.

GERMANS FLY TROOPS NORTH TO AID NARVIK

Parachute Units Landing for Attack on Rear of Allied Siege Forces.

DRIVE OVERLAND IS CHECKED

Meanwhile Nazis Claim to Have Sunk Troop Ship and Submarine Off Norway.

STOCKHOLM, May 9 (A. P.).—The German Air Force was reported today to have dropped parachute troops just northeast of Narvik for a rear attack on the Allied forces besieging the German garrison at that Norwegian ore port, far above the arctic circle.

These were said to have been reenforcements for other parachute troops dropped behind the Allied siege ring, but there was no indication whether large enough numbers had been dropped to threaten the offensive on Narvik.

The situation was reported at least temporarily stalemated by heavy snowstorms, with the Germans still clinging to their intrenched positions on a mountain which slopes steeply down to Narvik from a peak near the Swedish border.

Alpinists in Action.

The Allies apparently are now using skilled French Alpinists and specially trained Polish units in an effort to gain positions from which they can shell the Germans out of their machine-gun emplacements.

But the Allies are still unable to neutralize the advantage the Germans have through their air attacks. Constant patrol skirmishes have failed to produce any decisive result.

Meanwhile today the German attempt to advance northward from central Norway was reported checked at Majavatn, on the North Trondelag border, 150 miles northeast of Trondheim. The Norwegians were said to be holding strong positions in that region.

A future focal point of action, it was said, may be Fellingfors, twenty-eight miles north of Majavatn, where the only road crosses the River Vefsna.

Nazis Claim Two Sinkings.

BERLIN, May 9 (A. P.).—The sinking of a 7,000-ton Allied troop transport in the Narvik region of northern Norway and the destruction of an Allied submarine in the Skagerrak, were reported by the German High Command today as new victories for its air force.

The Nazi air force also participated in fights in the Norvik region where the Allies are besieging a force of between 3,000 and 4,000 Germans landed when the German invasion began on April 9, it was added.

The communique said in part:

"German fighting planes attacked an enemy naval force at Narvik. In the course of the attack one 7,000-ton transport was sunk by a medium caliber bomb.

"Air force fighting units repeatedly participated in the ground fighting. They bombed marching columns and enemy artillery positions.

"The air force destroyed one enemy submarine by bomb hits in the Skagerrak."

Koht Says Norway Lost Four of Six Divisions

One Still Intact at Narvik; Part of Other Fights Way North

PARIS, May 9 (AP).—More than four Norwegian divisions were put out of action in the campaign against Germany, Foreign Minister Halvdan Koht of Norway told newspaper men today. Dr. Koht said Norway had six divisions at the beginning of hostilities. (The strength of the Norwegian Army at the time of the German invasion April 9 was put at 75,000 men.)

He said the sixth division, intact, still was fighting around the Arctic ore port of Narvik, while what was left of the fifth division was fighting its way north from German-occupied central Norway. "The others," he said, "have been killed, wounded, taken prisoner or interned in Sweden."

The Foreign Minister said the French and British governments had expressed "the wish" of renewed help to Norway by "reinforcing the maximum to Allied troops in Scandinavia.

Dr. Koht told newspaper men that he had received such expressions during political and military conferences in both Paris and London.

"There is no reason to hide the sadness in Norwegian circles caused by the re-embarkation order which took Allied troops out of the Trondheim area," he commented, and said that his Government was determined to continue the fight against the German aggressors. He added that Norway "could not hope that Sweden would abandon her present neutrality policy."

Says King Fled in Warship

Stockholm Newspaper Credits British With Saving Haakon

STOCKHOLM, May 9 (AP).—A British warship helped King Haakon VII of Norway and his government to escape German capture, the newspaper "Nya Dagligt Allehanda" said today in a dispatch from Oslo.

Norwegian troops fired all their ammunition to protect the Norwegian monarch fleeing from Gudbransdalen, the newspaper said, and he boarded a British warship and subsequently landed at another point in Norway.

Denies Haakon Fled To British Warship

Norwegian Legation Contradicts Reports Monarch Was In Danger Of Capture

Stockholm, May 9 (AP)—The Norwegian legation in a statement tonight denied Swedish press reports that King Haakon was in danger of capture or had been saved by boarding a British warship.

The newspaper *Dya Daglight Allehanda* reported today that Norwegian troops in the Gudbrands Valley exhausted their ammunition defending the monarch, who then escaped to a British warship which took him to northern Norway.

Swedish Trade Mission Going to Moscow

STOCKHOLM, May 9 (A. P.).—The newspaper Social Demokraten announced today that a Swedish trade delegation was preparing to go to Moscow to negotiate large scale exchanges of raw materials and manufactured goods with Soviet Russia.

Swedish-German commercial negotiations are already in progress in Berlin.

Norse Legation Quits Denmark.

COPENHAGEN, May 9 (A. P.).—The Norwegian Legation left Copenhagen today, leaving the Swedish Legation to take care of Norwegian interests.

Nazis to Pay Bond Interest

OSLO, May 9 (AP).—The administration council recognized by the German army of occupation decided today to resume payment of interest on Norwegian government loans to bondholders in German-occupied Norwegian territory.

Swedish Freighter Hits Mine, Sinks; Four Killed

Dutch Trawler Lost, Two Ships Abandon Trips at Manila

STOCKHOLM, May 9 (AP).—The 1,296-ton Swedish freighter Haga was reported sunk by a mine today with four of her crew killed and the remainder picked up by a submarine.

Dutch Trawler Lost With 7

AMSTERDAM, May 9 (AP).—The 152-ton Dutch trawler Gloria and her crew of seven were given up for lost today. The vessel left Ijmuiden April 24 and has not been reported since.

BELGIANS IN MOVE TO GUARD ANTWERP

Emergency Precautions Are Taken at Seaport.

BRUSSELS, May 9 (A. P.).—Emergency precautions were taken today to patrol the port of Antwerp.

Guards were posted at communications centers, strolled the streets near barracks and kept watch over gasoline storage tanks. Sentries were doubled on all bridges over the Albert Canal.

Similar measures were enforced at Ostend yesterday.

In Brussels public buildings and communication centers have been patrolled by military guards since Germany's invasion of Norway and Denmark a month ago.

NAZIS ATTACK ON WIDE FRONT

French report advance repulsed at Maginot Line

Paris, May 9 (AP) — Concerted German attacks along a broad area on the extreme northern flank of the Western Front have been "everywhere repulsed," the French high command reported tonight.

The fighting went on throughout last night between opposing infantry. The high command's night communique indicated it took place in the fifteen-mile area separating the Moselle and Nied River valleys.

In addition to the infantry fighting, the artillery of both sides spurted into action to the west of the Vosges Mountains and in the region of Wissembourg, along the Southern half of the front.

The attacks on the Northern flank, first referred to in the morning communiques as those of "several infantry patrols," were described in the night communique as "infantry actions on a large front."

GERMANS ATTACK ON A WIDE FRONT

French Report Repulsing Foe in Moselle Area.

PARIS, May 9 (A. P.).—The French High Command reported tonight that German attacks on a large front in the Moselle sector, on the extreme northern flank of the western front, had been repulsed. The attacks, first reported in this morning's communique as those of "several enemy patrols," occurred last night.

Tonight's communique referred to them as "infantry actions" on "a large front" and asserted that they were "everywhere repulsed."

BERLIN, May 9 (A. P.).—In its regular communique today the German High Command said in part: "The day passed quietly on the western front."

NAZI FLYERS DOWN

Four Captured by Farmers in Central France.

PARIS, May 9 (A. P.).—A German plane made a forced landing near a village in central France today and its crew of four men was captured by farmers working near by.

The prisoners were turned over to the French military authorities.

Polish And Czech Units Receive Battle Flags

Services In France Commemorate Anniversary Of Engagement At Arras In World War

Arras, France, May 9 (AP)—The first infantry regiments of Polish and Czech armies to be formed in France received their battle flags today at a ceremony commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the World War battl eof Arras at which Czech and Polish legions fought alongside the French.

Gen. S. Ingr, Czech commander-in-chief, decorated the Polish flags and Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Polish Premier-War Minister, decorated the Czech banners.

Missing Canadian Fyers Are Reported Prisoners

2 Officers, Feared Dead, Are in Germany, Families Hear

LETHBRIDGE, Alta., May 9 (AP).—After being reported "missing and believed dead' by the British Air Ministry, Flying Officer Wilson Donaldson, Lethbridge member of the Royal Air Force, was said today to be a prisoner of war in Germany.

A cable from the Air Ministry said: "Your son, Flying Officer Wilson Donaldson, is a prisoner of war in Germany. A letter will be following."

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Donaldson, his parents, are visiting a daughter, Mrs. Kathleen Reycroft, in Cleveland.

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Reports Brother Alive

BRANDON, Man., May 9 (CP).—Pilot Officer F. D. Middleton, officially reported missing and presumed killed, is alive but a prisoner of war in Germany. His brother Bruce, also in the Royal Air Force, cabled his family here from Bristol, England, that he had had word to this effect.

Canadian Cruiser Aids In Capture of Nazi Ship

By the Associated Press.

OTTAWA, May 9.—The new Canadian flotilla leader, the destroyer Assiniboine, shared honors with a Royal Navy cruiser in the capture of the German merchantman Hannover, in the Caribbean Sea, the Royal Canadian Navy made known today.

The 5,600-ton Nazi vessel, attempting to run the allied blockade with 6,000 tons of ore and lumber from the Netherlands West Indies, was overhauled in the early morning darkness of March 8 off the Dominican coast.

Despite high seas and attempts of the German crew to burn their ship, the allied vessels towed her to Kingston, Jamaica, as a prize of war.

Both ships were on patrol, operating apart and meeting at intervals to exchange news and views when the Hannover was intercepted.

The German sailors showed no force, but in the darkness some escaped in a boat while the cruiser crew battled flames started by the fleeing seamen fore and aft on the Hannover's decks.

2 Ships Tie Up at Manila

MANILA, May 9 (AP).—European war uncertainties caused two Scandinavian freighters to unload their cargoes and announce today they woud remain in Manila harbor indefinitely.

The Swedish freighter Ningpo discharged a $250,000 cargo of coconut oil, consigned by Philippine interests to Gothenburg, Sweden. Representatives of the ship said European waters were too hazardous.

The Danish freighter Niel Maersk unloaded 1,470 cases of dessicated coconut intended for New York. The coconut will be reshipped in another vessel because the British, since Germany invaded Denmark, have said Danish ships would be subject to seizure.

American Freighter Remains At Bergen

WASHINGTON, May 9 (A. P.).—The American freighter Charles B. McCormick, the last American vessel remaining in Norwegian waters, was reported today to be at Bergen, Norway. Information to this effect has reached the State Department from the German naval commander in Norway.

Three ships were in Norwegian waters at the time of the German invasion. The Flying Fish and the Mormacsea have returned to the United States, but the State Department and the owners have reported great difficulty in communicating with the Charles R. McCormick. The information which has come through said that the vessel arrived at Bergen April 8.

ITALY HAS SET DATE FOR WAR, SAYS VON OPEL

Ex-German Industrialist Among 200 Refugees Arriving Aboard Rex

Mail Taken Off By British At Gibraltar, Italian Liner Reports

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 9—Officers of the Italian liner Rex reported on her arrival here today that the vessel was held for thirteen hours at Gibraltar and that 1,124 sacks of mail were taken off by the British.

At the same time, the British authorities returned 494 sacks of mail and parcel post which had been removed earlier from other Italian ships.

Among the Rex's 1,160 passengers, including 350 Americans and some 200 German refugees—was Adolfo Alessandrina, a special Italian envoy sent here to consult British authorities in an effort to speed clearance through Gibraltar of Italian ships bearing cargoes from this country.

Says Italy Will Join Germany

Others aboard included Fritz von Opel, the former German motor manufacturer and rocket-ship experimenter and now a citizen of the principality of Liechtenstein, who was taken off the Italian liner Conte di Savoia on April 24 while en route to this country.

He reported that he had spent sixteen days in Gibraltar—eight in military custody. He said the British had treated him "very well," and remarked that he presumed they had first suspected that he "might be a spy agent."

Von Opel declared he had certain information that Italy would enter the war on Germany's side and that he even knew—although withheld—the day when this would occur. He also asserted he had "been told" that many German-Jewish refugees coming here were "spies."

An Italian journalist aboard said on the contrary that there was no immediate prospect of Italy's entering the war on either side.

Another passenger — the Baroness Staehl von Holstein, the former Alice Dillenbeck, of Philadelphia—arrived from Sweden with the declaration that Sweden was "magnificently neutral" and thus would remain.

Seeks Aid For Finnish Children

Miss Kyllikki Pohjala, Conservative member of the Finnish Parliament, arrived to confer with Herbert Hoover about Finnish relief.

Since the German invasion of Norway, she said, the Finns had been cut off from United States relief shipments and ninety per cent. of the children in Finland "must sleep on the floors today."

She said about half the children in the entire country were ill—from lack of food, from exposure and the like and that in one hospital for twenty children there was but one pair of shoes. In one village, she added, forty-eight children died within one week.

PLANE ORDERS TO BE SPEEDED

Allied Purchases Here Not Up to Expectations.

PRODUCTION ABROAD DROPS

America May Be Asked to Build 13,000 Craft in 16 Months.

By E. A. BOMAR

WASHINGTON, May 9 (A. P.).—A British official admission that the Allies were inferior to Germany in air power stirred expectations today of a speed-up in Anglo-French orders for American-made warplanes.

Aviation authorities, conversant with negotiations to date, said that they were puzzled by the strange lag in Allied purchases particularly in view of reliable reports that British and French plane production had declined from pre-war levels.

It has been six weeks since the last of the army's newest military ships was released for sale abroad, yet the Allied purchasing mission has announced contracts for only about 1,900 planes out of a projected $1,000,000 order for a fleet of possibly 8,000.

No Mass Orders Yet.

Members of the Allied mission had been stressing a desire for speed, and officials consequently believed that release of the latest American models would be followed promptly by mass orders for Allied air re-enforcements. This expectation has gone unfulfilled.

The acknowledgment of Allied air inferiority came from Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, who told the House of Commons yesterday that the Allies, as a result, would be exposed to difficulty and danger for an indefinite time. This was in sharp contrast to optimistic earlier predictions that the Allies would overtake the Nazis in air power.

Reports reaching here and accepted by informed air men as accurate were that Britain had turned out only about 700 planes in March and France approximately 400, against a likely Nazi production of 3,300.

Expect to Build 13,000 Planes.

On the assumption that the Allies will place their remaining orders soon, informed airmen calculated that the American industry might be called on to turn out upward of 13,000 military planes of all types in the next sixteen months, for the army, navy and foreign governments. Further war orders would increase the estimate.

Persons close to the War Department said this calculation agreed both with testimony given Congress last week by Major-Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Air Corps chief, that probably 6,000 warplanes would be produced by July 1 next year, and with an earlier prediction by Assistant Secretary Louis Johnson that by the end of this year the industry's annual capacity would be expanded to 30,000 or more.

All the estimates were based on the same official calculations, the apparent discrepancies being laid to the definition of actual production, production capacity and potential capacity.

SELF-SEALING PLANE TANKS U. S. SECRET

By DEVON FRANCIS
Associated Press Aviation Editor

BALTIMORE, May 9—Airplane fuel tanks which seal up instantly when they are ripped open by large caliber bullets, giving warplane pilots added protection from the hazards of fire and forced landings, were demonstrated for the first time today at the research laboratories of the Glenn L. Martin Co.

Riddled with both .30 and .50 caliber ammunition, they spilled scarcely a drop of highly inflammable aviation gasoline.

Maj. Gen. Henry H. Arnold, chief of the army air corps, said recently such tanks were high on the "must" list of the developments which were necessary to bring the corps' equipment up to date. Unofficially the tanks, made of a secret composition which includes an artificial rubber, were described as superior to anything of that nature manufactured in Europe.

GERMANY PIONEER

Germany has pioneered so-called self-sealing gasoline tanks built of fiber, rubber compounds and rawhide leather.

The tests at the factory, which is producing warplanes in large quantities for sale abroad, were given a spectacular finale when an ordinary aluminum alloy tank filled with 110 gallons of gasoline was fired with machine gun tracer bullets.

The self-sealing tanks probably will be fitted into warplanes sold to the Allies beginning late in the fall. The army air corps conducted extensive tests with them recently at Wright field, Dayton, O.

Under the direction of R. R. Gray, the Martin company's chief of research, several gasoline tanks were punctured by machine gun fire.

ORDINARY TANKS

Two ordinary tanks, filled with sea water, leaked like sieves. The aluminum alloy containers in which the self-sealing tanks were placed to represent the way they rest in an airplane wing were torn badly.

One hole looked big enough to accommodate a football. But the composition tanks themselves showed only slits and small holes effectively closed up, like a wound which healed over. While Gray said the process was confidential, it appeared that the gasoline itself set up a chemical reaction with the tank material to close the holes.

The material looks and feels like that in an extra heavy automobile inner tube. The basis of it is "mareng," an artificial rubber developed by Martin engineers.

Revamping of Cabinet Seems to Be Main Hope for Chamberlain in Government Crisis

May 9/1940

By DEWITT MACKENZIE
(Associated Press Foreign Expert)

British Premier Chamberlain's intimation this morning that he doesn't intend to resign, despite the shellacking Parliament gave him during the past two days for his conduct of the war, was to be expected.

The prime minister still is one of the fightingest of a fighting family of statesmen, although he has passed the mark of three score years and 10.

He had made it quite clear that his burning ambition is to finish the war as chief of government. Indeed, as recently as April 16 he told an audience that his eye was undimmed and his natural forces unabated.

"I feel encouraged," he said, "to carry on the task in which I am engaged until our purpose is achieved."

Tenure of Office Insecure.

His tenure of office has been rendered very insecure, however, by the warning which the House of Commons, including some of his own followers, wrote on the wall last night in their vote of censure. His main hope would seem to be in the revamping of his cabinet, and an effort to create a coalition government which would include representatives of the large Labor party and the Liberals.

One thing is certain—that it will take a deal of persuasion to get the opposition to participate in the government so long as they have Chamberlain on the run. They may decide to continue their drive to force his resignation, for it shouldn't be overlooked that politics play no inconsiderable part in the crisis.

Whatever may be in store for Chamberlain—a grand old man, though terribly fixed and obstinate when once his mind is made up—there can be only one response to the public demand for action and that is action. From that viewpoint the upheaval undoubtedly is a blessing, even though some heads must roll.

Incidentally, if an interpolation is permitted, this manhandling of the government is an excellent example of the difference between the parliamentary form of government and the absolute dictatorship.

There is small doubt that Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, saved his chief from a cold knockout by accepting "full responsibility" for the failure to employ a naval fleet for the capture of Trondheim.

Churchill, once one of Chamberlain's severest critics, donned the old school tie and "played cricket." England will think more of him for this display of loyalty.

Still, Churchill's defense—which seemed to me to be more like an excuse—lacked the punch with which this great orator and debater generally endows his speeches. The first lord was talking with his head and not with his heart.

Prime Minister's Duties.

Naturally, not having sat in at cabinet meetings, I cannot fix the responsibility for the Norwegian debacle. However, the conduct of the Norwegian campaign was so utterly unlike Churchill, and so

much in accordance with Chamberlain's die-hard adherance to his policies, that I cannot help feeling the responsibility really belongs to the prime minister, whose decision in all matters is final so far as concerts his cabinet.

As I have remarked before, I believe that if Churchill is given free hand in conduct of the war, Britain will get the initiative she demands. That would be a logical outcome of the present crisis, for Chamberlain surely cannot ignore the mandate of the people, and to give him rightful credit he will not wish to.

The most important point made by Churchill in his defense was that Germany's numerical superiority in airplanes caused the Norwegian setback. He added the grim thought that this "will condemn us for some time to a great deal of difficulty and suffering which we must endure with firmness until more favorable conditions can be established—as they assuredly will be."

That seems to me to be wholly unsatisfactory as an explanation of the failure in Norway, but it certainly does point to a vital Allied weakness. Churchill's statement undoubtedly will have the result of redoubling the Anglo-French efforts to reach parity with the Nazis in the air.

Rabbi Finkelstein Joins Roosevelt Peace Move

Will Succeed Dr. Adler as Spokesman for Jewry

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP). — Rabbi Louis Finkelstein, of New York, head of the Jewish Theological Seminary of America, accepted an invitation from President Roosevelt today to represent the American Jewish religion in consultations with the Administration on joint government and Church peace efforts.

Rabbi Finkelstein, forty-four years old, succeeds Dr. Cyrus Adler, who died recently, as Jewish representative.

Dr. Adler, president of the Jewish Theological Seminary, was one of the original three religious leaders requested by the President last Christmas to assist him in "parallel endeavors" for peace. The others were Pope Pius XII, head of the Catholic Church, to whom the President dispatched Myron C. Taylor as a personal envoy, and Dr. George A. Buttrick, president of the Federal Council of Churches, the Protestant spokesman.

The Jewish and Protestant churchmen were asked to come to Washington periodically for White House conferences. Rabbi Finkelstein is a native of Cincinnati.

SAN PEDRO,CALIF.,MAY 9-(AP)-THE COAST GUARD ORDERED SIX DANISH SHIPS IN LOS ANGELES HARBOR TODAY TO BE READY TO GET UNDER WAY ON THREE HOURS NOTICE.

COAST GUARD OFFICIALS WOULD NOT DISCUSS THE ORDER. THE VESSELS HAVE BEEN ANCHORED IN THE HARBOR SINCE GERMANY PLACED DENMARK UNDER A "PROTECTORATE."

RA955PCS

HONOLULU, MAY 9-(AP)-GERMANY'S SEIZURE OF DENMARK HAS RAISED A QUESTION FOR THE FORMER BARBARA HUTTON, WHO GAVE UP HER AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP TO WED THE DANISH COUNT HAUGWITZ VON REVENTLOW, WHOM SHE HAS SINCE [redacted] FILED SUIT FOR DIVORCE.

THE DIME STORE HEIRESS, WHO ARRIVED IN HONOLULU THE OTHER DAY, WAS ASKED WHAT NATIONALITY SHE CONSIDERED HERSELF.

"I DIDN'T READ THE PAPERS TODAY," SHE ANSWERED.

WM208APS

UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED SINCE SATURDAY NIGHT, MAY 4:

NATION	------SUNK BY------ SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	12	0	[redacted] 5	37,764	1	27
FRANCE	1	0	0	2,436	0	0
POLAND	1	0	0	2,144	0	66
SWEDEN	0	0	0	1,786	4	0
NORWAY	1	0	0	316	6	0
NETHERLANDS	0	0	1	152	0	7
TOTALS	16	0	2	[redacted]	11	100
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	227	150	165	1,825,357	4,021	1,826
GRAND TOTAL	243	150	174	1,869,955	4,032	1,926

DB1146AED

LONDON, MAY 9—(AP)—HOME SECRETARY SIR JOHN ANDERSON TOLD A QUESTIONER IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT PRINTED NOTICES URGING WORKERS TO LISTEN IN ON A GERMAN RADIO STATION CALLING ITSELF "THE NEW BRITISH BROADCASTING STATION" WERE

30.24-2153

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BEING DISTRIBUTED OUTSIDE OF NORTH LONDON FACTORIES.

HE SAID THE [redacted] WORKERS COULD AID POLICE IN "THE EFFORTS THEY ARE MAKING TO DISCOVER AND BRING TO JUSTICE THE PERSONS RESPONSIBLE."

THE HOME SECRETARY SAID THAT "CLOSE OBSERVATION IS BEING KEPT ON ALL PERSONS SEEKING TO SUBVERT CONSTITUTIONAL METHODS OF GOVERNMENT."

HE ADDED THE HOPE THAT RESTRICTIONS COULD "BE CONFINED TO SUCH PROPAGANDA AS IS CALCULATED TO IMPEDE THE NATIONAL WAR EFFORT."

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BELFAST, MAY 9 (AP)--ARMED MEN DRAGGED JOHN QUINN, AN AIR [redacted] RAID PRECAUTIONS WARDEN, INTO THE STREET TONIGHT AND BEAT HIM UP SO BADLY HE HAD TO BE HOSPITALIZED.

MAY 9-1940

AMSTERDAM, MAY 9-(AP)- A GERMAN BUSINESS MAN AND HIS CHAUFFEUR WERE ARRESTED TODAY AT HAARLEM, ON SUSPICION OF ECONOMIC ESPIONAGE. THE MAN FORMERLY WAS PRESIDENT OF THE GERMAN-DUTCH CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

MAY 9-1940

FV 2110

BUCHAREST, RUMANIA, MAY 9-(AP)- THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT TONIGHT PUT AN EMBARGO ON THE EXPORTATION OF [redacted] VEGETABLE OILS, MOST OF WHICH GO TO GERMANY.

MAY 9-1940

FV 4268

NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-THE GERMAN SHORTWAVE RADIO IN AN ENGLISH LANGUAGE BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE BY CBS SAID TONIGHT "IT IS OFFICIALLY STATED THAT GERMANY LOST ONLY 33 PLANES, WHILE THE ALLIES LOST 79 PLANES, DURING THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN."

THIS, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID, IS "FURTHER PROOF THAT THE GERMAN AIRFORCE WAS SUPERIOR AND DOMINATED THE NORWEGIAN AREA."

(THE BRITISH AIR SECRETARY, SIR SAMUEL HOARE, SAID YESTERDAY THAT THIRTY GERMAN PLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN IN NORWAY BY 18 BRITISH GLADIATOR FIGHTERS AND THAT IN THE LAST MONTH OF OPERATIONS GERMANY'S PLANE LOSSES WERE THREE TIMES THOSE OF BRITAIN.")

MAY 9-1940

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WASHINGTON, MAY 9-(AP)-RED CROSS OFFICIALS WERE ACCUSED TODAY BY SENATOR CLARK (D-MO) OF JOINING IN "AN ATTEMPT TO INFLAME THE PUBLIC MIND WITH THE IDEA THAT WE MUST INEVITABLY BE DRAWN INTO A FOREIGN WAR."

THE CAUSE OF HIS OUTBURST WAS A SERIES OF ANNOUNCEMENTS THAT THE RED CROSS WOULD ENROLL MEDICAL TECHNOLOGISTS WILLING TO SERVE IN THE ARMY OR NAVY "IN A NATIONAL EMERGENCY."

PLACING THESE ANNOUNCEMENTS IN THE SENATE RECORD, CLARK DECLARED THEY WERE IN THE SAME CLASS AS REMARKS BY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR LOUIS JOHNSON, ADMIRAL J. K. TAUSSIG OF THE NAVY, AND " CERTAIN PROPAGANDISTS."

CLARK, A WORLD WAR VETERAN, TOLD THE SENATE THAT THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR HAD BEEN GOING ABOUT THE COUNTRY TELLING PEOPLE IT WAS "INEVITABLE THAT WE WILL BE DRAWN INTO WAR."

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ADMIRAL TAUSSIG, HE SAID, HAD FOLLOWED THE JAPANESE STYLE OF NAVAL OFFICERS "ATTEMPTING TO CONDUCT FOREIGN RELATIONS" BY PREDICTING A WAR WITH JAPAN.

THE SENATOR SAID THE RED CROSS HAD WON WORLD RESPECT FOR ITS AID IN TIMES OF DISASTER AND DISTRESS AND WAS ENTITLED TO ITS CLAIM TO "BEING THE 'GREATEST MOTHER OF ALL'."

"THIS WOULD TAKE "'THE GREATEST MOTHER OF ALL' AND PUT A PAIR OF KAHKI PANTS ON HER, PUT ON SPURS AND BOOTS, GIVE HER A GUN AND A SWORD, AND USE HER AS A RECRUITING AGENT FOR AN UNDECLARED WAR," HE ASSERTED.

DEWITT SMITH, DIRECTOR OF DOMESTIC OPERATIONS OF THE RED CROSS, SAID THE ORGANIZATION HAD BEEN ENROLLING NURSES, ANESTHETISTS AND OTHERS FOR POSSIBLE SERVICE IN THE ARMY OR NAVY SINCE 1912 AND THAT THE ANNOUNCEMENTS REFERRED TO BY SENATOR CLARK WERE ROUTINE.

SMITH SAID THAT THE FUNCTION OF THE RED CROSS IS TO SECURE PROPER CARE FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED IN TIME OF WAR OR OF DISASTER.

QS741PES

(WX) PHILADELPHIA,MAY 9-(AP)-HENRY L.DEIMEL, ASSISTANT CHIEF OF THE STATE DEPARTMENT'S DIVISION OF TRADE AGREEMENTS, EXPRESSED BELIEF TONIGHT THAT THIS COUNTRY COULD NOT AFFORD TO CUT OFF ITS FOREIGN TRADE.

THIS WAS TRUE, HE SAID, BECAUSE IT CONTINUED TO CONSTITUTE "SO SUBSTANTIAL AND INTEGRAL A PART OF OUR ACTIVITY, PERMEATING SO THOROUGHLY ALL PHASES OF OUR ECONOMIC LIFE."

DEIMEL GAVE THE PURCHASING AGENTS ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA AN OUTLINE OF FOREIGN TRADE POLICIES, URGING STUDY OF THE EFFECTS OF EUROPE'S CONFLICTS UPON THIS COUNTRY'S WELFARE "SO THAT WE CAN ACT INTELLIGENTLY TO FOLLOW SOUND POLICIES."

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"CERTAINLY SUCH POLICIES WILL NOT BE THOSE OF ISOLATION," HE SAID IN A PREPARED ADDRESS. "THE POLICIES WE NEED TO FOLLOW ARE THOSE WHICH WILL FOSTER A MUTUALLY PROFITABLE INTERCHANGE OF GOODS AND SERVICES, CONDUCTED BY PRIVATE ENTERPRISE UNDER REASONABLE RULES AND CONDITIONS IMPOSED BY THE GOVERNMENTS CONCERNED, AVOIDING EXCESSIVE RESTRICTIONS AND AGGRESSIVE DISCRIMINATIONS."

THIS COUNTRY'S ECONOMIC STATUTE HAD BECOME SO GREAT, HE SAID, "THAT THE INFLUENCE OF OUR TRADE AND POLICIES, WHEN MORE PEACEFUL CONDITIONS HAVE RETURNED IN FOREIGN PARTS, WILL HAVE A MAJOR EFFECT ON THE COURSE OF EVENTS, AND IN TURN REFLECT BACK UPON OUR OWN WELFARE."

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CONSUL TO GREENLAND IS LEAVING ON CUTTER

Comanche, Likely to Go Today, Also Taking Red Cross Aide

NEW YORK—May 9 (Thurs.)

The 1,000-ton cutter Comanche was loading at the Coast Guard pier at Clifton, S. I., yesterday for a special voyage to Greenland with the first United States consular party ever assigned to the island. James K. Penfield, who has been serving in the Far Eastern division of the State Department, will sail on the Comanche as consul, and George L. West Jr. will accompany him as vice consul. They will establish American representation at Godthaab, a whaling station.

Another passenger on the cutter, which is expected to sail this morning, will be Maurice R. Reddy, assistant director of disaster relief for the American Red Cross. Since Greenland, a Danish possession, is now in an uncertain international position due to the occupation of Denmark by German armed forces, Mr. Reddy is expected to examine the island's need of supplies.

The Comanche, under Lieut. Comdr. Frank M. Meals, will make the trip to Godthaab in about ten days, if normal weather conditions prevail. The cutter has been stocked for a six-month voyage, with supplies for the entire crew for that length of time. At Pier 18, where loading was taking place, it was said that this was merely a precaution, since the ship was not expected to be away that long.

Included in the supplies are large quantities of canned goods, salted meats and fish. The crew of six officers and fifty men has been equipped with heavy sheepskin coats. ...ided in the cargo is a complete outfit of office furniture for the consulate. A fairly large quantity of lumber has been fastened down on the forward deck. It was supplied by the Red Cross and will be used to build sheds to shelter supplies sent later.

During the voyage north and on the return trip the Comanche will send regular reports on ice conditions to augment reports sent in to the Hydrographic Office by the International Ice Patrol.

Tip On Nations' Grabs Recalled By Dutch Envoy's Visits to Hull

WASHINGTON, May 9 (AP)—Dr. A. Loudon, The Netherlands minister, has been a frequent visitor at the state department lately, and reporters there are wondering if that is an ominous sign for Holland.

They remember March, 1938, when the Austrian minister, Edgar L. G. Prochnik, was seeing Secretary Hull or Undersecretary Sumner Welles almost every day. Suddenly his country disappeared. Now he is a professor at Georgetown university here.

In September of that year Czech Minister Vladimir Hurban began going often to the state department. When the month went out the Sudetenland went with it.

Early in 1939 Dr. Fernando De Los Rios, the Spanish ambassador made almost daily visits to the state department. But in February his government collapsed and General Franco took over. Now the ambassador is a professor in New York.

Czech Minister Hurban again began visiting the department in March. Then of a sudden all that was left of his country disappeared. Hurban continued as minister without a country.

That same month Faik Konitza, minister of Albania, was seen often at the state department. After some days Mussolini moved into Albania and Konitza is now writing history.

August came and Count Jerzy Potocki, Polish ambassador, sought repeated appointments with Hull, Welles and other officials. But as the month passed, his country began to pass with it. He is carrying on as ambassador of a government in exile.

Hjalmar Procope, minister of Finland, became a daily visitor in November. After a few weeks his country was invaded by the Soviets and eventually defeated.

Last month Wilhelm De Morgenstierne, minister of Norway, became an almost daily caller. After about a week, Germany invaded his country.

At about the same time Henrik De Kauffmann, minister of Denmark, began seeing officials frequently. After some days of calls, Germany marched into Denmark and took it over.

Holland Bans Night Phone Messages Into Belgium

Brussels, May 9 (AP)—For the first time tonight the Netherlands refused to allow night telephone communications from Belgium.

The ban began at 11.30 p. m.

For two previous nights in succession the Netherlands has cut telephone communications to all foreign countries, except Belgium. The explanation was that communication facilities were needed by the government in directing its calls of reserves to the colors as a precautionary measure.

BERLIN, May 10—(Friday)—(AP)—Attempts to reach Amsterdam by telephone failed at 1 a. m. today, the operator declaring that no connection was possible at present.

AMSTERDAM, MAY 10-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-(VIA RADIO)-J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN, CHIEF OF THE AMSTERDAM BUREAU OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS, SAID IN A BROADCAST TO THE UNITED STATES TODAY THAT THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT FOR THE FIRST TIME HAD BANNED ALL INCOMING AS WELL AS OUTGOING TELEPHONIC COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE OUTSIDE WORLD.

PRESS MESSAGES FOR THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER FOREIGN COUNTRIES, HE SAID, WERE REFUSED AT CABLE AND WIRELESS OFFICES.

IN A CENSORED RADIO TALK CARRIED IN THE UNITED STATES BY THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM (9:20-9:30 P.M. THURSDAY EST) O'SULLIVAN INDICATED THESE STEPS WERE IN THE NORMAL PROCESS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S INCREASED PRECAUTIONARY EFFORTS.

THE GOVERNMENT TWICE PREVIOUSLY HAD CUT OFF OUTGOING INTERNATIONAL CALLS FROM 10 P.M. TO 8 A.M. BUT HAD ACCEPTED INCOMING CALLS, O'SULLIVAN SAID. THIS PROVED INEFFECTIVE, HE CONTINUED, BECAUSE INCOMING CALLS INCREASED SHARPLY.

"TONIGHT THERE SEEMS TO BE A RELAXATION OF THE TENSION CREATED TWO DAYS AGO BY UNEXPECTED CANCELLATION OF ARMY AND NAVY LEAVES," O'SULLIVAN SAID, ADDING THAT THE GOVERNMENT EXPLAINED THIS STEP WAS TAKEN BECAUSE OF "INCREASING UNCERTAINTIES OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION."

HE SAID THE CANCELLATIONS ALSO MIGHT HAVE BEEN MADE TO TEST THE LITTLE COUNTRY'S PREPAREDNESS. MORE MEN WERE UNDER ARMS, HE ADDED, THAN AT ANY TIME IN THE COUNTRY'S HISTORY.

"THE GOVERNMENT HAS RECOGNIZED THERE MIGHT BE DANGERS FROM WOULD-BE FIFTH COLUMNISTS AT HOME," HE WENT ON, AND HAD MADE 21 ARRESTS IN ONE DRIVE, INCLUDING A NATIONAL SOCIALIST MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND SEVERAL COMMUNISTS.

MANY ARRESTS WERE MADE FOR SUSPICION OF ESPIONAGE, HE SAID, AND THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSED TO PUNISH SPIES WITH LIFE IMPRISONMENT, AND IN THE CASE OF WAR, WITH DEATH.

"MUCH STRICTER CONTROL IS BEING EXERCISED OVER ALL FOREIGNERS," O'SULLIVAN CONTINUED. "YOU CAN GET A TRIP TO JAIL FOR GOING OUT INTO THE STREET WITHOUT YOUR PASSPORT."

STRESSING THE EXPANSIVENESS OF THE GOVERNMENT'S PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES, O'SULLIVAN SAID "THE PEACEFUL DUTCHMAN THESE DAYS IS KEEPING HIS POWDER DRY AND HIS LANDS POTENTIALLY VERY WET."

AMERICAN REACTIONS TO EVENTS ABROAD, O'SULLIVAN SAID, WERE BEING WATCHED CLOSELY.

"EVERY DUTCHMAN IS KEENLY INTERESTED IN WHAT THE UNITED STATES THINKS ABOUT THE WAR," AND HE ADDED, THE DUTCH PREVAILINGLY BELIEVED THAT "THE UNITED STATES IS EXTREMELY INTERESTED IN THE WELFARE OF THE NETHERLANDS AND HER OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS--THEY FEEL AN ADDED SENSE OF SECURITY IN THAT RESPECT."

THERE WAS A FEELING IN GOVERNMENT CIRCLES THAT NATIONS OF THE PACIFIC WOULD RESPECT THE NETHERLANDS' RIGHTS IN THE EAST INDIES, WHILE "THE MONROE DOCTRINE IS COUNTED ON FOR POSSESSIONS IN THE DUTCH WEST INDIES," O'SULLIVAN SAID.

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NEW YORK, MAY 9-(AP)-THE NETHERLANDS SHUT OFF ALL FOREIGN TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION FOR THE FIRST TIME TONIGHT SINCE SHE BEGAN TAKING EXTRAORDINARY DEFENSE MEASURES, THREE DAYS AGO, BUT RADIO BROADCASTS FROM AMSTERDAM MADE IT APPARENT NO UNUSUAL EVENTS WERE TRANSPIRING BEHIND THE "BLACKED OUT" LINES.

J.REILLY O'SULLIVAN, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, IN A BROADCAST FROM AMSTERDAM OVER THE MUTUAL BROADCASTING SYSTEM AT 9:20 P.M. (E.S.T.) EXPLAINED THAT THE NETHERLANDS WAS ONLY TAKING PRECAUTIONS "JUST IN CASE", AND THAT THERE WAS A RELAXATION OF THE TENSION OF THE PREVIOUS TWO DAYS.

ON TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY NIGHTS, WITHOUT WARNING, THE NETHERLANDS BANNED OUTGOING TELEPHONE CALLS BUT PERMITTED INCOMING CALLS.

TONIGHT INCOMING CALLS ALSO WERE REFUSED, AND CABLE AND WIRELESS OFFICES REFUSED PRESS MESSAGES ALSO.

THE WESTERN UNION IN NEW YORK, HOWEVER, SAID COMMUNICATIONS WERE RESTORED AFTER A SHORT INTERVAL.

FOR THE FIRST TIME CALLS FROM BRUSSELS, BELGIUM, WERE REFUSED AND BERLIN ALSO WAS UNABLE TO COMMUNICATE WITH THE DUTCH NETHERLANDS.

OFFICIALLY EXPLAINING THAT "INCREASINGLY UNCERTAIN" CONDITIONS MADE SUCH STEPS NECESSARY, THE NETHERLANDS ON TUESDAY BEGAN RECALLING SEVERAL CLASSES OF HER DEFENSE FORCES ON FURLOUGH, AND MANY MARINE RESERVISTS TO REINFORCE HER NAVY AND HER ARMY OF 400,000. SHE TOOK NUMEROUS OTHER DEFENSIVE STEPS.

THE GOVERNMENT'S NEED OF THE TELEPHONES TO FACILITATE THESE MEASURES MADE THE BAN NECESSARY, IT WAS EXPLAINED.

IN THE BACKGROUND OF TONIGHT'S "BLACKOUT" OF THE TELEPHONES WAS A REPORT FROM BERLIN THAT ALL RAILWAYS THROUGHOUT GERMANY HAVE BEEN PLACED UNDER MILITARY COMMAND DURING THE APPROACHING WHITSUNTIDE TO

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REDUCE HOLIDAY TRAVEL BY THE PUBLIC TO A MINIMUM.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION THAT UNUSUAL TROOP MOVEMENTS WERE TAKING PLACE, HOWEVER. LARGE ROUTINE SHIFTS OF MILITARY FORCES ARE CONSTANTLY UNDERWAY, AND UNUSUAL HOLIDAY TRAFFIC MIGHT INTERFERE.

ALSO IN THE BACKGROUND WAS A BRITISH ADMIRALTY COMMUNIQUE STATING BRITISH SUBMARINES HAD ATTACKED THREE GERMAN CONVOYS. THE LOCATION OF THE ATTACKS WAS NOT GIVEN AND THERE WAS NO HINT AS TO THE POSSIBLE DESTINATION OF THE SHIPS.

ALTHOUGH THE BRITISH HAVE BEEN ATTACKING GERMANCONVOYS MOVING THROUGH THE SKAGGERAK TO NORWAY, THE CAMPAIGN IN THAT COUNTRY HAS BEEN DECLARED VIRTUALLY OVER BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND. THE ONLY INTENSE FIGHTING IS IN THE FAR NORTH AT NARVIK. STOCKHOLM DISPATCHES HAVE REPORTED THE GERMAN GARRISON THERE IN NEED OF REINFORCEMENTS.

MAY 9-1940

U.S. Asked to Pay Biddle For Art Ruined in Poland

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 9—A bill to pay United States Ambassador Anthony J. Drexel Biddle and his wife $243,361 for antique furniture, paintings and other personal property lost in the invasion of Poland was introduced in the Senate today by Senator Joseph F. Guffey, Democrat, of Pennsylvania.

The residence leased by the Ambassador had been redecorated on order of Mrs. Biddle by an interior decorator brought from Paris. Valuable tapestries and old furniture adorned it. In addition the villa occupied by the Biddles at Constanza, eight miles outside Warsaw, was damaged by German bombs.

Besides the losses for which compensation is sought in the bill, Senator Guffey said, a valuable collection of silverware was lost by the Biddles when the Russians seized a part of Poland where the diplomat maintained a country home.

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Germans Invade Netherlands and Belgium; Allies Plan Full Help; Luxemburg Attacked; Brussels Bombed, Battle Over Amsterdam

Belgium Is First Invaded By Planes Which Start Bombing Brussels Airport

Nazi Troops Are Reported As Already Landed In Holland—Berlin Declares Allies Were Planning Attack

BERLIN, May 10. (AP)—Germany launched military operations today against the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg to "safeguard" their "neutrality."

The official explanation for the sweeping campaign was that the British and French Allies were planning to attack Germany through the territories of the three.

"WARD OFF" ALLIES ATTACK

"In order to ward off the impending attack, German troops received orders to safeguard the neutrality "of Belgium and the Netherlands," said an announcement by DNB, official German news agency.

"Since the offensive decided upon by France and England shall also include Luxembourg, the Reich's government sees itself forced to expand the military operations under way for staving off attack also to include Luxembourg territory."

That was the way DNB concluded the announcement which had been anticipated by Dutch correspondents already listening to their homeland radio broadcasts that German parachute troops had landed and were fighting in numerous places.

BERLIN SUBMITTED MEMORANDA

At the outset of the brief announcement DNB said that Germany had submitted to the Belgian and Netherlands governments memoranda claiming evidence that the British and French were planning immediate attack on the Reich through territories of the two neutrals.

DNB said the evidence "unequivocally proved" that the Allied attack would be toward the Ruhr through Belgium and the Netherlands.

"The Reich's government therefore ordered German troops to safeguard the neutrality of these countries with all the military means of the Reich."

ALSO INFORMED LUXEMBOURG

It was announced that Germany had addressed another memorandum to the Luxembourg government.

According to the agency, Germany established in her memoranda to the Netherlands and Belgium that "she is reliably informed that England and France, in pursuance of their policy of expansion of the war, have decided to attack Germany in the near future via Dutch and Belgian terri-

Belgian Guns Roar as Nazis Raid Brussels

People Rush to Streets As Reich Flyers Sweep On City, Bomb Airport

Parachute Troops Reported Landed

'Number' Die in Attack, Houses Destroyed; Call Sent Out for Defenders

By The Associated Press

BRUSSELS, May 10 (Friday).—Belgium was invaded by German planes today about 5 a. m. (midnight Thursday New York daylight saving time).

The Belgian Foreign Ministry said the invasion was launched by bombardment of the Brussels airport. Great clouds of smoke could be seen rising from the airport, while anti-aircraft batteries kept up a continual pounding against the invaders. Several houses around the airport were destroyed.

Nine planes passing over Belgium brought an air alarm as soldiers were urgently called to join their units. There were reports of parachute troops landing in the north but officials could not be reached to explain what had happened.

Belgians stood in the streets of Brussels in their nightclothes watching blobs of anti-aircraft fire in the sky as military cars and motorcycles dashed through the streets.

The Defense Ministry immediately declared a "state of alarm" throughout the nation, which in the World War learned the tragic cost of a German invasion.

Luxemburg Reported Attacked

Unconfirmed reports said that the neighboring Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, wedged between the warring powers, also had been invaded. Parachute troops landed at Wasselt, in eastern Belgium.

The Belgian Cabinet went into emergency session as soon as the first news came through that Holland was invaded.

Reports from the Netherlands said the Dutch quartermaster general had announced German troops crossed the Dutch frontier at 3 a. m. (9 p. m. E. S. T.).

A state of alarm was declared officially as planes attacked the airdrome at Brussels at 5 a. m. (midnight) Thursday, New York time. Soldiers were called back to their units by a proclamation. The raido reported parachute troops had landed in the north. Communications were tied up by a rush of official messages.

The Cabinet met early this morning after the report was received that the Netherlands also was invaded.

The Antwerp airport was attacked with bombs, and artillery fire was reported on the German-Belgian frontier.

It was reported that after an interview with King Leopold, Premier Hubert Pierlot declared to the press that Belgium had been attacked.

NEWEST NAZI BLITZKRIEG IS LAUNCHED

Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg Invaded by German Troops

100 PLANES ROAR OVER BRUSSELS

German Troops Landed by Parachute at Hasselt in East

Brussels, May 10 (AP)—Belgium and her lowland neighbors, The Netherlands and tiny Luxembourg, were invaded today by Germany.

Waves of German bombers and transport planes launched the newest Nazi blitzkrieg in the dark hours before dawn, realizing Belgium's worst fears since the European conflict started Sept. 1.

More than 100 German planes roared over Brussels, the capital. The Brussels airport was subjected to heavy bombing.

German troops were landed by parachute at Hasselt, in eastern Belgium, while reports of other troop landings could not be confirmed immediately.

The Belgian foreign ministry said the invasion was launched by bombardment of the Brussels airport.

Great clouds of smoke could be seen rising from the airport while anti-aircraft batteries kept up a continual pounding against the invaders.

The defense ministry immediately declared a "state of alarm" throughout the nation which in the World War learned the tragic cost of a German invasion.

Unconfirmed reports said that the neighboring grand duchy of Luxembourg, wedged between the warring powers, also had been invaded by parachute troops landed at Hasselt in eastern Belgium.

The Belgian cabinet went into emergency session as soon as the first news came through that The Netherlands was invaded.

Reports from The Netherlands said the Dutch quartermaster general had announced German troops crossed The Netherlands frontier at 3 a. m. (9 p. m. EST.).

Several houses around the Brussels airport were destroyed.

PARIS, May 10. (AP)—The French news agency Havas today carried the following as the first communique of The Netherlands' army quartermaster general on the German invasion:

"German troops have crossed The Netherlands frontier starting at 3 o'clock.

"Aerial attacks have been launched on some airdromes.

"The army and anti-aircraft artillery are ready.

"The inundations are proceeding according to plans.

"At present as far as one knows at least six German airplanes have been shot down."

1-Hour 48-Minute Alarm Arouses Sleeping Paris

Air Raid Warning Is Second Longest of War

PARIS, May 10 (Friday) (AP).—The second longest air raid alarm of the war, one hour and forty-eight minutes, roused sleeping Paris early this morning. Anti-aircraft fire was heard above the sound of wailing sirens. The alarm first sounded at 4.48 a. m. (1:48 p. m. Eastern standard time) and ended at 6:36 a. m. (1:36 a. m. Eastern standard time).

It was the first alarm in Paris since Feb. 27 and the tenth of the war.

Alarms also were sounded in northern France.

London, Friday, May 10.—Widespread reports from the continent early this morning said foreign aircraft had been sighted over the Netherlands flying from east to west and been met by anti-aircraft fire.

The planes were said to have flown over Leyden and Arnhem.

The Havas (French) news agency received a report from Brussels that a radio station at Hilversum, the Netherlands, had broadcast an announcement of the incursion of foreign planes.

The announcer said two big formations of planes were reported approaching The Netherlands.

Fifteen Heinkel bombers and 23 other bombers have crossed over into The Netherlands, the announcer added.

Allies Pledge Immediate Help

London, May 10 (AP)—An Exchange Telegraph agency (British) dispatch from Brussels said that the Belgian and Netherlands governments had appealed to the British-French allies for help against the German invasion.

"Our appeal for aid sent to the Allied governments has been answered and Britain and France are going to our assistance immediately," the legation announced

(BULLETIN)

London, May 10 (AP)—The Netherlands legation in London said today that "We are now allies of Britain and France."

"Our appeal for aid sent to the Allied governments has been answered and Britain and France are going to our assistance immediately," the legation announced.

Planes Bomb Dutch Cities, Drop Troops

Armies Cross Border as Waves of Flyers Strike at Score of Vital Points

Dikes Are Opened To Check Invaders

Armored Cars Rushed to Amsterdam's Airdrome as Transports Circle It

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 10 (Friday).—The British-French Allies will give Belgium and the Netherlands full help against German invasion, it was stated officially in London this morning.

Earlier the Dutch Legation announced: "We are now allies of Britain and France. Our appeal for aid sent to the Allied governments has been answered and Britain and France are going to our assistance immediately."

Cudahy Tells Hull Of Invasion

WASHINGTON, May 10 (Friday) (AP)—John Cudahy, minister to Luxembourg, telephoned Secretary Hull shortly before 1 a. m., EST, today that Luxembourg had been invaded by land and air from Germany.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (Friday) (AP)—Ambassador John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium telephoned Secretary Hull early today that land forces were concentrated on the borders of Belgium the Netherlands and Luxembourg and were expected to attack on each of the fronts at any time.

The state department, in making the announcement at 12:30 a.m. (EST) said that Cudahy had phoned President Roosevelt early Thursday evening, telling him that Belgian cabinet was in session and that high officials felt that "this was the night" that Belgium might be attacked before morning.

The state department announcement did not specify what country's "land forces" were involved.

Cudahy, in his conversation with Hull, said he was informed by high Belgian officials that one German and one Luxembourg citizen were reported to have been killed in Luxembourg, and that heavy German air forces were over Luxembourg. Cudahy said he was also told that German planes were flying over Belgium and Holland.

The announcement, made shortly before 1 A. M., EST, was given to newspapermen while Secretary Hull and his principal assistants were in conference.

The United States government has been showing especial interest in the Netherlands because of Secretary Hull's recent statement that foreign countries should keep "hands off" the Dutch East Indies in the event of an invasion of Holland.

Ambassador Cudahy reported that the entire Luxembourg government, except the foreign minister, "had left." Cudahy, in addition to his post at the Belgian court, is minister to Luxembourg.

PRESIDENT CALLS CONFERENCE TODAY

To Meet State, Justice, Naval and Army Experts

Washington, May 10, (Friday) (AP)—President Roosevelt called a conference for 10:30 a. m. EST today of state, justice, naval and army experts to fix the neutrality limits for American ships in light of the German invasion of the low countries.

The President stayed up far into the early morning hours because of the news from Europe to complete these arrangements.

At the conference of high officials, the question of Dutch and Belgian flagships now in the ports of the American republics will be considered.

Those who were called to the White House meeting were Secretary Hull, Undersecretary Welles, Attorney General Jackson, General George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, and Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations.

British Land In Iceland To Insure Its Security Against Nazi Invasion

London, *Friday*, May 10 (AP)—A British force has landed in Iceland, it was announced officially today.

The announcement said the Icelandic Government was given explicit guarantees that the force had been landed to insure the security of Iceland against a German invasion.

The force will be withdrawn upon the conclusion of hostilities.

The British Government made it plain it has no intention or desife to interfere with the existing administration and that it is prepared to negotiate at once with the Icelandic Government an agreement on trade matters which will bring material advantages.

The only defense force at the disposal of the authorities of Iceland, sister kingdom of Denmark, consists of about seventy police.

Holland Reports She Is Ready: Dykes Are Being Opened According To Plan

London Hears That German Forces Are Trying To Cut Communications Between Belgium and France

Germans Land At Waalhaven

London, May 10 (Friday)—(AP)—A radio bulletin by Reuters, British news agency, from Amsterdam said today that Germans have landed at Waalhaven.

The Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, said it is learned in authoritative Dutch circles in London this morning that reports that Holland has been invaded by German trooops are confirmed.

The Netherlands legation said it had been informed of the reported German invasion but that it had no details.

The Hilversum radio announcer stated that planes also flew over the Frisian island.

The Hilversum radio broadcast a warning to the Dutch people that German parachute troops had descended, some in German and some in Dutch uniforms. The people were asked to watch for them.

DRIVE BETWEEN BELGIANS AND FRENCH

LONDON, May 10. (AP)—German forces are moving forward in an attempt to cut off communication between Belgium and France, Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, announced today.

In addition to an invasion by mechanized units German soldiers also were dropped by parachute from troop-carrying planes.

30.24 – 2164

30.24-2161

The Foreign Office issued the following announcement:

"Since the German seizure of Denmark it has become necessary to reckon with the possibility of a sudden German descent upon Iceland.

"It is clear that in the face of an attack on Iceland even on a very small scale the Icelandic Government would be unable to prevent their country falling completely into German hands.

"His Majesty's Government have accordingly decided to preclude this possibility which would deprive Iceland of her independence by themselves landing a force in Iceland and this operation was carried out this morning.

"His Majesty's Government have given explicit guarantees to the Icelandic Government that this force has been landed to ensure the security of Iceland against a German invasion and that any further measures that may have to be taken will be designed for that purpose. This force will be withdrawn upon the conclusion of hostilities.

Trade Agreement Planned

"His Majesty's Government have made it plain that they have no intention or desire to interfere with the existing administration of the island, further, that they are prepared at once to negotiate with the Icelandic Government an agreement on trade matters which, it is anticipated, will bring material advantages to the inhabitants."

The only defense force at the disposal of the authorities of Iceland, sister kingdom of Denmark, consists of about seventy police.

Before the war Germany made a practice of sending frequent expeditions to Iceland, nominally for scientific purposes and in connection with projected air routes.

When the war broke out there was in Iceland a considerably larger number of Germans than was justified, the British said, for purely commercial considerations.

Since the war began this number has been augmented by the crews of several shipwrecked German vessels.

OVER 100 GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN NETHERLANDS HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCES

Progress In Wiping Out Nazi Invaders Claimed. Defenders Reinforced By Shiploads Of British And French Troops

By MAX HARRELSON
Associated Press Correspondent

Amsterdam, *Saturday*, May 11—Fighting to arrest Adolf Hitler's lightning, the stalwart Dutch early today announced their forces were standing on their defenses near the eastern frontier, making progress in wiping out swarms of Nazi "men from Mars" who parachuted to strategic positions in the interior, and receiving rapid reinforcement from shiploads of British and French troops.

A Netherlands communique said more than one hundred German planes had been shot down in the first day of the *Blitzkrieg*, and that the Dutch had retaken all but one of the airports which the Germans seized yesterday in their pre-dawn offensive by parachute and air transport. Fourteen Nazi planes were captured when these airports were retaken.

Nazis Fighting With Backs To Wall

The one airport still in German hands was Waalhaven at Rotterdam, and there the Nazi parachutists were reported fighting with their backs to the wall.

The German troops at Rotterdam were reinforced, however, and the Dutch radio warned in broadcasts every five minutes that "increasing numbers" of parachute troops were landing under cover of night in southern Holland near the Belgian frontier.

British Mop Up German Planes

The British Air Ministry reported numerous German planes destroyed by bombing attacks when the British swooped upon newly German-occupied airports so quickly "that the enemy had no time in which to establish an anti-aircraft system." Fifty troop carriers were reported attacked at Rotterdam airport.

Soldiers in the battle dress of the British army crossed the North Sea by transport, landing at several points on the west coast.

Two British destroyers and one French vessel arrived this afternoon at Flushing and proceeded up the ship canal to Middleburg.

Motorized French Troops Arrive

Motorized French troops also reached Middleburg from the sea early tonight. German planes raided the port several times, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs in the vicinity of the docks. Several fires were started.

Four hundred British Royal Engineers were under a severe air attack, but the landing was made without a hitch.

Tonight one British detachment marched through war-darkened Amsterdam, on its way east, where the Dutch, marshaling both guns and the floodwaters they used first during the Spanish siege of Leyden in the sixteenth century, were fighting bravely and with some success.

Fighting In Rotterdam Streets

Some of the Germans, dropped by parachute, already were in western Holland, fighting in the streets of Rotterdam. But their position there was not a happy one.

The British moved swiftly. Not until this morning had Holland asked for Allied help; indeed, she openly refused to accept any advance promises of aid from anyone.

Yet, even last autumn, persons in the know in Amsterdam had it that 25,000 British troops were held on the British east coast ready to move at a moment's notice across the North Sea and into Holland to defend her from invasion. That invasion came at dawn Friday, after repeated and well-founded alarms.

Strengthening Positions

Tonight the fighting in Rotterdam, the Netherlands' opulent seaport, grew in intensity as the Germans flew in reinforcements to their hard-pressed shock units.

The Dutch also rushed to strengthen their forces, battling to wipe out this strong but small Nazi force, confined to the left (south) side of the River Nieuwe Maas.

The Germans were driven out of their control of the big bridge across the river connecting the two parts of the city. But they continued to occupy the Maas Hotel, their headquarters, after extinguishing a fire set by Dutch incendiary shells.

The Nazis tonight bombed The Hague, governmental seat of the invaded nation, one explosive falling close to United States Minister George A. Gordon. There were numerous air alarms all evening at half-hourly intervals.

The Germans succeeded in landing troops at two small landing fields near The Hague, and gained control of them. They were at Okkenburg and Ypenburg. But the Germans were small units and immediately surrounded.

Attack Declared A Failure

Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, the Dutch commander-in-chief, in the name of Queen Wilhelmina, thanked the troops tonight and declared: "The surprise attack of the enemy can be considered a failure."

"In all parts of the country our troops, as far as their orders directed, resisted grimly in the face of the enemy where necessary, undaunted and successful, demolishing the execution of his purposes.

"The firm attitude of our troops is reflected in the minds of the people who are determinedly calm."

Queen's Men Fight Stubbornly

From the narrow Eems channel on the northeast to the tip of Limburg and west across the country to the great seaport of Rotterdam, invaded by seaplanes and parachute platoons, the green-uniformed armies of the Queen contested, inch by inch, the country their forebears took out of the sea.

Long proclaimed a marvel of strict neutrality, steadfastly refusing alliances and prior promises of help, the Netherlands was assaulted in the hours after midnight along with her southern neighbors, Belgium and the tiny grand duchy of Luxembourg.

Then, and only then, did she ask for Allied aid. While a British-French army crossed the Belgian border from France to fight for the Low Countries, the Dutch Government sent Ministers to London to request and receive pledges of direct British-French aid.

Holland's Hopeful Picture

Tonight, while British and French planes droned high above Dutch canals to signalize assistance, Holland's high command drew this hopeful picture of the defense of the nation by an army of 400,000 men:

On the east: Four armored trains destroyed (one "blown to pieces" on the railroad bridge near border Venlo); first-line armies holding their ground on the Maas and the Ijssel rivers; coastal defenders at Delfzijil, in extreme northeast Holland across the Eems from the German naval base of Emden, holding out against strong attack.

The interior: German troops, landed by seaplane and parachute, attacked from all sides by Dutch defenders.

The air: Seventy German planes shot down.

Rotterdam Invasion Dramatic

There was every evidence that even the interior footholds gained by the invaders, behind the main flood water and land defenses of the central Netherlands, were won at tremendous costs.

The most dramatic invasion and the most spectacular fighting of all was in the heart of Rotterdam.

There, where the terrifying roar of hundreds of planes sent virtually all the population of 600,000 into the streets at 4 o'clock in the morning, the Germans managed to land great troop transport planes in the middle of the Nieuwe Maas river, which cuts through the city, and put troops ashore in rubber boats. Other troops parachuted down on the Waalhaven Airport to the south.

Fierce Fighting In Streets

But tonight, fierce fighting proceeded in the streets of Rotterdam and the invaders, pounded with incendiary shells and counter-attacked by waves of Dutch marines, were in a precarious position.

DUTCH RETAKE AIRPORTS

AMSTERDAM, May 10 (A. P.).—The Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands armed forces tonight declared Germany's surprise attack on Holland a failure.

(The Netherlands consulate here late today reported that heavy Nazi bombardments took place all over the Netherlands throughout the day, and, although parachute troopers were dropped from German planes at many points, all were reported captured or killed. This information was received from the Netherlands legation in Washington. No fifth column activity was reported in Holland, and, so far as known, no Holland cities were taken by the enemy.)

The commander-in-chief, Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, gave his appraisal in an order of the day to his troops. The order follows: "Her Majesty the Queen ordered me to relate her high gratification on the way the Netherlands troops resisted the violator of our neutrality. By this resistance the surprise attack of the enemy can be considered a failure."

to push a few miles inland to The Hague. Dutch land and sea forces were said to have repelled this attack.

One Dutch destroyed, the Jan Van

punished them hard, setting fire to their hotel headquarters with incendiary shells and threatening to destroy the German forces holding the great bridge across the river.

Nazis Completely Encircled

These troops were completely encircled and forty had been captured up to this evening.

Flames lighted the German-occupied sector with a red glow as the old Maas Hotel, from which they were operating, was fired by the Dutch cannon and spread, menacing other structures.

Other Germans still held Waalhaven Airdrome, but it was in ruins from their own bombs. The hangars and runways were destroyed before the parachute troops were landed.

Routed From Maas Station

Maas station, on the right bank of the river above the bridge, was captured early in the day by Germans who shot down its few policemen defenders, but it appeared the Germans had been driven out.

A transport plane which alighted in the river was wrecked in a collision with a boat.

Troops trying to advance along the left bank from the airport were checked, too, and the Dutch, clinging tenaciously to the right bank, opened drawbridges to prevent crossings.

Barricades were thrown up in the streets as the Germans attacked from the shelter of abandoned tramcars.

Many Dutchmen Killed

Several hundred Dutchmen were killed before the German parachute troops overwhelmed the Waalhaven Airport defenders.

Meanwhile, at Schiphol Airdrome, at the south edge of Amsterdam, Holland's capital and largest city of some 800,000, fifteen persons were injured in heavy bombings which began at dawn and lasted all day.

The city, with a ringside seat for this action, was not attacked.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire and fighter planes kept parachute troops or transports from landing at Schiphol, but houses around the airport were wrecked by bombs.

Scores of planes could be seen from the streets of Amsterdam and explosions and gunfire were heard every few minutes. Schiphol is but five miles to the south.

At The Hague, seat of the Royal Court, from which Queen Wilhelmina issued a "flaming protest" against the

invaders and called on her army to fight, German leaflets showered down this afternoon, asserting the city was surrounded and that resistance was "insane."

There was nothing to indicate this was true.

Fire And Water Defense Weapons

The Netherlands fought back with both fire and water.

Sluices in the main water line running south from the Zuider Zee (Ijsselmeer) were opened wide to complete the shallow flood-water defenses that are intended to save western Holland and its rich cities from an invading army coming by land from Germany.

Farther east, where strategic points in the first defense line above and below the Rhine were flooded last fall, the Dutch troops blew up bridges across the Maas and the Ijssel rivers.

The exact position of the German troops on the west was in question, but it was assumed they were somewhere in the vicinity of Arnhem, in east-central Netherlands, and southward in Limburg province.

[Associated Press Editor's Note:—The Germans claimed they had cut clear across south Limburg province, which hangs down like a watch fob and shields Belgium from Germany, and had seized Maastricht and the vital Albert Canal bridgeheads on the Belgian border there. The Albert Canal is Belgium's chief defense against a German invasion by way of Holland.]

Bitter resistance was being offered by the Dutch border troops on both the Maas and the Ijssel, the high command insisted.

On the home front the Netherlands was deep in strict wartime conditions. Blackouts were enforced tonight in all large cities; amusement places were closed; telephone service in Amsterdam and elsewhere was restricted to vital business; all Germans were confined to their homes; Dutch Nazi and Communist papers were suppressed.

For air-raid protection, cities like Amsterdam and The Hague have strongly reinforced air-raid shelters, built above the ground because of the watery nature of the soil.

Courage And Calmness Urged

Posters carried an appeal from Premier Derek Jan de Greer for courage and calmness. Civilians were warned to stay at home if the enemy approaches, to refrain from the use of arms, "as this might cause damage or provoke counter-measures."

Air-defense units were told to regard the French, British and Belgian planes over the country as "those of our Allies."

Prisoners Used As Shields

On the other hand, the Dutch charged officially that some of the German parachutists were dressed in Netherlands uniforms and that, in some cases, Dutch prisoners were used as shields for the attacking Germans.

Some of the disguised parachutists were declared wiped out.

Remembering Norway and Poland, the general headquarters also told the army and people that "the Government never will negotiate with the German enemy" and warned against false radio reports and pamphlets intended to stop Dutch resistance.

Queen's "Flaming Protest"

Peace-loving Queen Wilhelmina told her people in an early morning proclamation that Germany had flouted her "solemn promise" to respect Dutch neutrality.

"I make, herewith, a flaming protest against this unexampled violation of good faith," she said.

"I and my Government will do our duty; do yours everywhere and in all circumstances . . ."

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Eelco N. van Kleffens, and Charles J. I. M. Welter, Minister for Colonies, left thereafter by plane for London to ask for Allied help.

German Ultimatum Rejected

Earlier, at 6 A. M., the German Minister, Count Zech von Burkersroda, had called upon van Kleffens with a note announcing "the coming of an enormous German army," and guaranteeing Dutch home and empire possessions and the Orange dynasty if resistance were dropped. Otherwise, the note threatened "complete annihilation of nations and government."

That was at least three hours after the first thunder of invasion, and the note was all but thrown in the Minister's face.

Said van Kleffens formally:

"On account of this unexampled assault, undertaken without warning from the side of Germany upon the Netherlands, the Dutch Government considers herself to be at war with the German Reich."

Nazis Repulsed in Rotterdam.

ROTTERDAM, May 10 (A. P.).—Germany's plane and parachute troops, attempting to fight their way through Rotterdam, were driven back into a dangerous position late today by the attacks of reinforced Dutch troops and the pounding of Dutch artillery.

Strong detachments of Netherlands marines made repeated rushes into the enemy positions on the River Nieuwe Maas and the fighting was fierce.

Dutch incendiary shells set fire to the large Maas Hotel from which the Germans were operating on the left bank of the stream, which divides Rotterdam.

The fire spread rapidly, threatening the thin German lines.

One German transport plane, alighting on the river, was damaged badly when it hit a boat.

Meanwhile at Amsterdam the Netherlands announced officially today that her defense forces had shot down at least seventy German planes, had blown up a German armored train at Venlo and was offering strong resistance along rivers just inside the eastern frontier.

The armored train, described as one of four "successfully attacked," was reported blown up while it was attempting to cross the Maas River bridge at Venlo, on the border between the province of Limburg and Germany.

The announcement said that Dutch troops had offered strong resistance to the invaders on the Ijssel and Maas rivers, a short distance within the Netherlands, and maintained positions at Delfzijl.

Delfzijl, on the northeast coast of Groningen province, is across the Eems from Emden, German naval base.

The Netherlands announcement was contained in a communique by Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, commander-in-chief of its armed forces.

Text of Netherlands Communique.

The communique read:

"Netherlands border troops offered bitter resistance to the Germans on the Ijssel and Maas rivers.

"Notwithstanding strong German attacks, our troops maintain themselves in Delfzijl.

"Four German armored trains have been disposed of; one was blown to pieces on the railroad bridge near Venlo.

30.24-2163

"At least seventy German planes have been shot down on air fields or when they tried to make landings in the interior of the country.

"German troops landed by parachute in the interior tried to maintain themselves, but they are attacked from all sides by our troops.

"From various places it is reported that Netherlands prisoners have been used by Germans as a shield."

Nazis Span Holland's Defenses.

A German army of the air spanned the strong land and water-line defenses of the Netherlands today and, landing by parachute and in huge seaplane transports at the western side of the nation, fought its way into part of this seaport city.

MAY 9 1940

The troops occupied Rotterdam's Waalhaven Airport, after first having razed it with a tremendous aerial bombardment; alighted on the Nieuwe Maas River in the center of Rotterdam, occupied a big bridge across the river and captured the Maas railway station in the city.

Heavy fighting was going on in Rotterdam itself, with the Dutch troops clinging tenaciously to the right bank of the Nieuwe Maas, which bisects the city.

On the other side of Holland, across the main water line now fed by wide open dikes, first line defenders were resisting a German land army which entered the country along the Rhine and swarmed ahead some fifteen miles to the vicinity of the Ijssel River, near Arnhem.

Queen Wilhelmina Calls on Army.

Doughty Queen Wilhelmina uttered a "flaming protest" against Germany, urged her nation to its duty and sought strong assistance from the British-French Allies.

They said that they would help, and quickly. British and French planes were over the country long before noon, seeking the enemy. Allied troops and naval forces were confidently expected.

[Allied troops at this time already have entered Belgium to battle the Germans.]

It all was part of a vast, combined German offensive against Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, combined with aerial assaults against both France and Great Britain.

The amazing methods of aerial warfare enabled the Germans to circumvent the entire Netherlands water and land defense system and move into this key city, scarcely more than 100 miles from the British coast and home of 600,000 people.

Rotterdam was taken completely by surprise at 4 A. M. (11:40 P. M., New York time), by the roar of hundreds of German planes over the city.

Virtually the entire population streamed into the streets in nightclothes.

The Waalhaven airport, south of the city, was converted into a series of craters by air bombs and the hangars were knocked to the ground.

Although anti-aircraft batteries kept up a constant barrage, the Germans succeeded in landing their men by parachute and overwhelming the Dutch defenders.

Great German seaplanes alighted on the Nieuwe Maas, putting troops ashore in rubber boats, but the Germans were unable, for the time being, to penetrate the right bank of the river. German troops trying to advance along the left bank also were kept from crossing the stream by stubborn Dutch resistance.

The Dutch were entirely in control of the right bank early this afternoon. All drawbridges had been opened to prevent crossings.

Rotterdam Streets Are Barricaded.

Barricades were thrown up in the streets. The Germans were using abandoned street cars for shelters.

The Germans who landed in the river had both light and heavy machine guns. They easily disarmed the few Dutch soldiers guarding the big bridge and took the railway station on the left bank with little trouble.

A police inspector who was near the station drew a revolver and was shot down immediately. Other policemen were killed or wounded in trying to resist.

In Amsterdam, only an hour and a half by motor northeast of Rotterdam, the Stock Exchange was closed and Dutch Nazi and communist newspapers were shut down by Government order.

Schiphol airport, about five miles south of Amsterdam, was bombed heavily at dawn, but Amsterdam, capital and largest city of the Netherlands, with a population of nearly 800,000 was not attacked.

Fifteen Persons Wounded.

Fifteen persons were wounded, five seriously, at Schiphol and houses about the airport were wrecked. Anti-aircraft fire and fighter planes met the attackers, and shell bursts were clearly visible from buildings in Amsterdam.

Many German planes flew over Amsterdam, but there were no bombs to drive the population to the shelters, all built above, rather than below, the water-soaked ground.

Defense guns ringing the city were in action from 3:30 A. M. to after 7 A. M., but German planes were over the country as early as 2 A. M.

Holland hurled its entire strength against the encroaching German spearheads and battled fiercely with the "suicide squads" of German machine-gunners landed by parachute in the interior.

The Netherlands air force also took to the skies, joining patrols of British, French and Belgian planes, and it was reported that at least six German planes were shot down in the first hour of warfare.

Defenses Declared Ready.

Another communique read:

"Air attacks have been tried on some airports. The army and the defenses are ready. Inundations are going on as scheduled. As far as is known at least six German planes have been shot down."

Observers northeast of The Hague reported at 5:55 A. M. that twenty-two dive bombers were seen headed toward the seat of the Government where Queen Wilhelmina and the remainder of the royal family live.

A still later announcement by the general headquarters declared that the Netherlands Government would never negotiate with the enemy and elaborated on the warning against any "false" German reports.

"Distrust all radio news and pamphlets telling you about stopping our resistance, about negotiations with the aggressor or about assistance from the German side against an attack by the Allies," this communique said.

"No matter how reliable and official these may sound they can only come from the enemy.

"Never will the commander-in-chief and the Government negotiate with the enemy."

Ministers Go to London.

Close upon the heels of Allied offers of aid against the Germans Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens and Colonial Minister Charles J. I. M. Welter left for London to make contact with the British and French leaders, it was announced by radio.

The semi-official news service said it had learned advance approaches to the Allies had been made by the regular envoys to London and Paris.

A broadcast to air defense units said British, French and Belgian planes which were flying over the Netherlands were to be regarded as "our allies."

This was the first indication that the British and French had sent their aircraft to oppose the Germans. The announcement was made about 7:45 A. M. Up to that time the Dutch had had no assistance against German planes.

A big force of parachutists also landed in the Hooge Zwaluwe area at the Rhine estuary. This area contains the chief bridge connecting southern and northern Holland at that point.

In the strategic Eindhoven area parachutists descended in great numbers, after the Welschap airdrome was bombed by six planes.

The invasion of Germany's legions came during the night while most of the Netherlands slept.

The first German troops struck at the Netherlands border at 3 a. m. (10:40 p. m. Thursday, N. Y. time) and at 9 a. m. today were reported to have advanced as far as Ysel.

For the parachute landing of troops some of the invaders, according to the Dutch, wore Netherlands uniforms. (Germany denied this charge immediately—it would be a violation of the conventions of war).

"Surrounded, Destroyed"

The Germans said to have worn their enemy's uniform were reported to have been surrounded and destroyed.

Observers northeast of the Hague reported at 5:55 a. m. that 22 dive bombers were seen headed toward the seat of the government, where Queen Wilhelmina and the royal family live.

The High Command broadcast a warning to the people to disbelieve any German announcements of armistice.

The government also put into force plans for civil defense. A blackout was ordered starting tonight. Voluntary civil militia in Amsterdam was mobilized and efforts were made to frustrate any fifth column activities within the nation.

All Germans in the Netherlands were ordered to remain in their houses.

"Persons arousing suspicion that they infringe this order expose themselves to serious danger for their lives," said a Dutch broadcast.

Nazi Attackers At Rotterdam Hard Pressed

Reinforcements Rushed as Dutch Retake Bridges, Harass Foe Along River

ROTTERDAM, May 10 (AP).—Germans fighting in the center of this Dutch seaport landed reinforcements for their hard-pressed parachute and air shock troops late tonight and fighting in the streets became intensified.

The Dutch also moved additional forces to Rotterdam in an effort to annihilate the Nazis holding the left (south) bank of the River Nieuwe Maas. They succeeded in dislodging the Germans from their control of the big bridge over the river. The Dutch fighters thus held all bridges. The fighting then centered on the left bank of the river.

The Germans succeeded in extinguishing the fire set by incendiary shells in the Maas Hotel, their Rotterdam headquarters, and continued to hold that building.

Other Germans still held Waalhaven airdrome, but it was in ruins from their own bombs. The hangars and runways were completely destroyed before the parachute troops were landed.

Maas station, on the right bank of the river above the bridge, was captured early in the day by Germans, who shot down its few policemen defenders, but it appeared the Germans had been driven out.

A transport plane which alighted in the river was wrecked in a collision with a boat.

Troops trying to advance along the left bank from the airport were checked, too, and the Dutch, clinging tenaciously to the right bank, opened drawbridges to prevent crossings.

Barricades were thrown up in the streets as the Germans attacked from the shelter of abandoned tramcars. Several hundred Dutch were killed before the German parachute troops overwhelmed the Waalhaven airport defenders.

Rotterdam, scarcely more than 100 miles from the British coast and the home of 600,000 people, was taken completely by surprise at 3 a. m. by the roar of hundreds of German planes over the city. Virtually the entire population streamed into the streets in nightclothes.

the Netherland's border at 3 A. M. (10:40 P. M., Thursday, New York standard time) and at 9 A. M. today were reported to have advanced as far as Ijsel.

For the parachute landing of troops some of the invaders, according to the Dutch, wore Netherlands uniforms.

Germans said to have worn their enemy's uniform were reported to have been surrounded and destroyed.

Warned Against German Radio.

HILVERSUM, The Netherlands (By Radio to London), May 10 (A. P.).—The people of the Netherlands were advised by radio today that their country considers herself at war with Germany.

Reports gave incomplete descriptions of the fighting in invaded Netherlands and Belgium.

An air battle was fought over Amsterdam at 4:20 A. M.(midnight Thursday, New York standard time) fighter planes dived on bombers believed to be German and columns of smoke rose from Schiphol airdrome near Amsterdam.

Throughout all the Netherlands, intense air activity was reported, with squadrons of foreign planes circling Denhelder naval base. Six German planes were reported over Ijmuiden. Parachutists landed at Maarden, Sliedrecht and near Delft, only thirteen miles from The Hague. A hundred parachutists landed at Dodrecht.

Hundreds of Parachutists Land.

Six German planes bombed the airdrome at Welschap near Eindhoven. Three German planes attempted to land at Soubrug in Zeeland and were fired on by defenders.

Hundreds of parachutists landed at Hooge and Zwaluwe, where a bridge forms the principal link between north and south Holland. Others landed on Rozenburg Island near Rotterdam.

Eyewitnesses said Heinkel bombers inflicted heavy damage on the Schiphol Airdrome.

The Hilversum radio announcer states that a plane also flew over the Frisian Island. It also broadcast a warning to the Dutch people that German parachute troops had descended, some in German and some in Dutch uniforms. The people were asked to watch for them.

The announcer said two big formations of planes were reported approaching the Netherlands.

Fifteen Heinkel bombers and twenty-three other bombers have crossed over into the Netherlands, the announcer added.

The first German troops struck at

At various places German planes dropped pamphlets which presented the German case for the invasion and urged the Dutch to lay down their arms.

The Government immediately put into force plans for civil defense. A blackout was ordered starting tonight. Voluntary civil militia in Amsterdam was mobilized and efforts were made to frustrate any "Fifth Column" activities within the nation.

The Dutch had before them the recent lesson of Germany's invasion of Norway in which confusion of orders, sabotage and treachery within Norway aided the German advance.

All Germans in the Netherlands were ordered to remain in their houses.

"Persons arousing suspicion that they infringe this order expose themselves to serious danger for their lives," said a Dutch broadcast.

The military advised newspaper correspondents that telegrams for dispatch abroad would be handled as usual, but subject to severe censorship of anything considered "alarmist or tendencious." No telephone calls to foreign countries were permitted.

Bridges Are Destroyed.

A Dutch High Command communique said:

"German troops passed through the Dutch border during the night and our border troops fulfilled their tasks.

"They succeeded in carrying out their trust. Bridges over the Maas and Waal have been demolished by them.

"East of Arnhem, fifteen miles from the German-Dutch border, Germans have advanced to Ijsel.

"In the interior enemy planes tried to land and in some places dropped parachutes and planes landed.

"These landings were partly unsuccessful and parachutists who dressed in Netherlands uniforms have been surrounded and destroyed.

"Over various places Germans dropped pamphlets which are untrue and threats against the Dutch.

"The High Command urges the population not to believe such utterances, which are only intended to create disorders.

"The Dutch are executing measures imposed by the acts and words of the Queen for the defense of the Netherlands soil."

British Troops Arrive

AMSTERDAM, May 10 (AP).—British troops came tonight to the defense of Holland, fighting tenaciously and for the first time in 145 years against a foreign invader.

Two British destroyers and one French vessel arrived this afternoon at Flushing and proceeded up the ship canal to Middleburg. Motorized French troops also reached Middleburg from the sea early tonight. German planes raided the port several times, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs in the vicinity of the docks. Several fires were started.

Four hundred British Royal Engineers were under a severe air attack, but the landing was made without a hitch.

The British troops aiding Holland crossed the North Sea by transport, landing at several points on the west Dutch coast while the Dutch Army struggle with a German blitzkrieg which crisscrossed the kingdom's defenses by land, air and water.

Tonight one British detachment marched through war-darkened Amsterdam on its way to the east, where the Dutch, marshaling both guns and the flood waters they used first during the Spanish siege of Leyden, in the sixteenth century, were fighting bravely and with some success.

Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, the Dutch commander in chief, in the name of Queen Wilhelmina thanked the troops tonight and declared: "The surprise attack of the enemy can be considered a failure." He said "at least seventy" German planes had been destroyed.

[In Brussels the Belgian Defense Minister, Lieut. Gen. Henri Denis, told the House of Deputies that he was "convinced the Germans failed to obtain their first objectives and failed to gain the initial successes they expected." King Leopold III was at the front as active commander of the Belgian Army.]

The Dutch also rushed to strengthen their forces battling to destroy this small but strong Nazi force, confined to the left (south) side of the River Nieuwe Maas. The Germans had lost control of the great bridge across the river connecting the two parts of the city, but they continued to occupy the Maas Hotel, their headquarters, after extinguishing a fire set by Dutch incendiary shells.

The Nazis bombed The Hague tonight, governmental seat of the invaded nation, one explosive falling close to American Minister George A. Gordon. There were numerous air alarms all evening at half-hourly intervals. German leaflets were showered down on The Hague this afternoon, asserting that the city was surrounded and that resistance was "insane." There was nothing to indicate that was true.

One German transport plane carrying nineteen soldiers plunged through the roof of a house in The Hague when the Dutch shot it down. The falling soldiers all wore Dutch uniforms. The Germans succeeded in landing troops at two small landing fields near The Hague, and gained control of them. They were at Okkenburg and Ypenburg. But the Nazi units were small and were immediately surrounded.

Meanwhile, at Schiphol airdrome, at the south edge of Amsterdam, Holland's largest city, with a population of 800,000, fifteen persons were injured in heavy bombings which began at dawn and lasted all day. The city, with a ringside seat for this action, was not attacked.

Heavy anti-aircraft fire and fighter planes kept parachute troops or transports from landing at Schiphol, but houses around the airport were wrecked by bombs. Scores of planes could be seen from the streets of Amsterdam, and explosions and gunfire were heard every few minutes. Schiphol is but five miles to the south.

Many small towns in south Holland were bombed. A number of houses were destroyed at Tilburg and several civilians killed or wounded; in the village of Etta, near Breda, every window was broken and the roof was torn off the church.

From the narrow Ems Channel on the northeast to the tip of Limburg and west across the country to the great airport of Rotterdam, invaded by seaplanes and parachute platoons, the green-uniformed armies of the Queen defended, inch by inch, the country their forebears took out of the sea.

High Command Is Hopeful

Tonight, while British and French planes droned high above Dutch canals to signalize assistance, Holland's high command drew this hopeful picture of the defense of the nation by an army of 400,000 men:

On the east: Four armored trains destroyed (one "blown to pieces" on the railroad bridge near the border at Venlo); first-line armies holding their ground on the Maas and the Ijssel Rivers; coastal defenders at Delfzijl, in extreme northeast Holland, across the Ems from the German naval base of Emden, holding out against strong attack.

The interior: German troops, landed by seaplane and parachute, attacked from all sides by Dutch defenders.

The air: Seventy German planes shot down.

There was every evidence that even the interior footholds gained by the invaders, behind the main flood water and land defenses of the central Netherlands, were won at a tremendous cost.

Holland fought back with both fire and water. Sluices in the main water line running south from the Zuider Zee (Ijsselmeer) were opened wide to complete the shallow flood water defenses that are intended to save western Holland and its rich cities from an invading army coming by land from Germany.

Further east, where strategic points in the first defense line above and below the Rhine were flooded last fall, the Dutch troops blew up bridges across the Maas and the Ijssel Rivers.

The exact position of the German troops on the east was in question, but it was assumed they were somewhere in the vicinity of Arnhem, in east-central Netherlands, and southward in Limburg province.

Report Cutting Limburg

[The Germans asserted they had cut clear across South Limburg province, which hangs down like a watch fob and shields Belgium from Germany, and had seized Maastricht and the vital Albert Canal bridgeheads on the Belgian border there. The Albert Canal is Belgium's chief defense against a German invasion by way of Holland.]

Bitter resistance was being offered by the Dutch border troops on both the Maas and the Ijssel, the high command insisted.

On the home front Holland was deep in strict war-time conditions. Blackouts were enforced tonight in all large cities; amusement places were closed; telephone service in Amsterdam and elsewhere was restricted to vital business; all Germans were confined to their homes; Dutch Nazi and Communist papers were suppressed.

For air-raid protection, cities like Amsterdam and The Hague have strongly reinforced air-raid shelters, built above the ground because of the watery nature of the soil.

Posters carried an appeal from Premier Derek Jan De Geer for courage and calmness. Civilians were warned to stay at home if the enemy approached, to refrain from the use of arms, "as this might cause damage or provoke counter-measures."

Air defense units were told to regard the French, British and Belgian planes over the country as "those of our allies."

Remembering Norway and Poland, the general headquarters also told the army and people that "the government never will negotiate with the German enemy," and warned against false radio reports and pamphlets intended to stop Dutch resistance.

The Dutch communique of Gen. Winkelman follows:

"Netherlands border troops offered bitter resistance to the Germans on the Ijssel and Maas Rivers.

"Notwithstanding strong German attacks, our troops maintained themselves in Delfzijl.

"Four German armored trains have been disposed of; one was blown to pieces on the railroad bridge near Venlo.

"At least seventy Germany planes have been shot down on air fields or when they tried to make landings in the interior of the country.

"German troops landed by parachute in the interior tried to maintain themselves, but they are attacked from all sides by our troops.

"From various places it is reported that Netherlands prisoners have been used by Germans as a shield."

Text Of Dutch Communique

Amsterdam, Saturday, May 11 (AP)—The text of the Dutch commander-in-chief's communique early today follows:

"A German flying officer who has been taken prisoner made the statement that the German high command until this morning did not dare inform their own officers about the intended violation of Dutch neutrality which Holland had maintained strictly on all sides.

"In contradiction to the communique of the German high command in which it is denied that seventy German airplanes have been shot down by us, I state that this number has increased to more than 100.

"Moreover, on one of the airfields that was captured by Dutch troops fourteen undamaged enemy planes fell into Dutch hands.

"All airfields that had been occupied by the Germans are now in our hands except one.

"A shameless act was committed by German troops when a German officer named Hohendorf, who was in command, threatened to kill captured Dutch troops who had been in charge of an airfield if the Dutch should fire against the airfield."

Note Exchange Brought War Formally to Dutch

Nazi Demand for Submission Rejected at The Hague

THE HAGUE, May 10 (AP).—A diplomatic duel was fought behind the scenes in this Dutch capital at dawn today—at least three hours after Germany had started her invasion.

At 6 a.m. the German Minister, Dr. Julius Count von Zech Sonst von Bleversroda called on Dutch Foreign Minister Eelco N. Vankleffens and presented the following note:

"We announce the coming of an enormous German Army. Every resistance is absolutely useless.

"Germany guarantees the present status of possessions (of the Netherlands) in Europe as well as overseas, as well as the dynasty, if every resistance is dropped. If not, then there is danger of complete annihilation of the country and of the state's government.

"Therefore, we recommend you urgently to address the summons to the nation and the military forces and, furthermore, to enter into communication with German military commanders.

"The motives are: We have undeniable proofs of an immediately threatening invasion by France and England of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, which invasion had been prepared long ago with the privity (knowledge) of Holland and Belgium, with the aim to attack the Ruhrgebeit (Ruhr district).

To this Vankleffens answered:

"Her majesty's government denies the supposition that any hostile agreement has been brought about with any foreign power against Germany.

"On account of this unexampled assault, undertaken without warning of Germany's part against the Netherlands, the Dutch government considers itself to be at war with the German Reich."

Queen Wilhelmina's Protest Against German Invasion

ROTTERDAM, May 10 (A. P.).—Following is the text of the 'flaming protest' addressed by Queen Wilhelmina to the people of the Netherlands over the Hilversum Radio a few short hours after the Germans began their invasion of the Low Countries today:

"To my people:

"Despite the fact that our country all these months has maintained strict neutrality with the utmost conscientiousness, and whereas it had no other intention than to maintain this neutrality strictly and in all its consequences, German troops last night made without any warning a sudden attack upon our territory and that despite a solemn promise that the neutrality of our country would be respected so long as we maintained it ourselves.

"I am making herewith a flaming protest against this unexampled violation of good faith and of what is considered decent between civilized nations.

"I and my Government will do our duty now, too.

"Do yours everywhere and under all circumstances, every one in the place to which he is assigned, with utmost watchfulness and with inner calmness and devotion to which a pure conscience entitles us."

30.24-2165

Germans Warn Dutch: 'Violence Means Death

Planes Over The Hague Drop Threat in Leaflets

THE HAGUE, May 10 (AP).—German leaflets dropped in The Hague by plane today said:

"Germany does not fight your country but England. The German Army, compelled to continue a struggle it has not wanted, had no other choice but to invade your country.

"The German Army guarantees the life and property of every peaceful citizen, but every act of violence committed by the population will be followed by capital punishment.

"Every Dutch citizen should go about his business. Then he is serving the interest of his own nation."

Dutch Forbidden To Buy More Food Than Needed

Government Also Limits Ordinary Bank Withdrawals To 3% Of Monthly Deposits

Amsterdam, May 10 (AP)—Netherlanders, perhaps the world's greatest gourmets, were forbidden tonight to buy more food than they need for their families for one day.

The order was issued by the Economic Ministry.

The Government also limited ordinary bank withdrawals to three per cent. of total deposits each month, or a maximum of 50 gulden (normally about $26.50) weekly.

German Seized in Holland As Economic Spy

AMSTERDAM, May 9 (A. P.).—A German business man and his chauffeur were arrested today at Haarlem on suspicion of economic espionage.

The man formerly was president of the German-Dutch Chamber of Commerce.

Spying in Reich Is Blamed Upon Low Countries

Germans Declare Invaded States Were Helping to Carry Out Plot of Allies

BERLIN, May 10 (AP).—The Nazi high command and Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick declared today that startling espionage activities had been uncovered in the Reich. The announcement coincided with Germany's swoop into Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg.

The government made public purported documents which allegedly demonstrated that the Low Countries were already associates at arms and in spirit with the Allies. Nazi officials argued that it was therefore necessary that Germany strike to protect the vital southwestern part of the Reich where was concentrated the bulk of her steel and coal industries.

Official quarters said these documents had been attached as annexes to notes handed to the governments of Belgium, The Netherlands and Luxemburg.

Frick charged the Netherlands had maintained the closest collaboration with Great Britain in espionage activities against Germany since 1914. He linked with this the name of the late Prince Consort Heinrich of the Netherlands (husband of Queen Wilhelmina) who died in July, 1934, saying English money had gone to Prince Heinrich to assure co-operation.

Promises Proof at Trial

Frick asserted these facts and more would be brought out in the early trial of Capt. S. Richard Henry Stevens and Sigismund Payne Best, alleged British agents, who were seized by Gestapo agents on the Dutch side of the Netherlands-German border last Nov. 9 in connection with the Munich beer cellar explosion on Nov. 8, which Adolf Hitler escaped by only eleven minutes.

Gen. Heinrich Wilhelm Keitel, chief of the high command, added to the weight of the purported documentary reason for the German invasion of the Low Countries by written charges that ever since the last World War, Belgium and the Netherlands had planned to join with Britain and France against the Reich.

One of Keitel's reports said the entire line of Dutch and Belgian fortifications faced toward Germany.

Frick announced the trial of Best and Stevens, who were seized at Venloo, on German soil, within a few feet of the Netherlands border, would "unravel the dark plans of obscure homosexual and anti-social elements" to bring about a revolution in Germany, overthrow Fuehrer Hitler and make peace with Britain.

Frick's report said the co-operation of these British officers with Dutch officials was a continuation of collaboration during the last European war, which functioned with the active support of "Queen Wilhelmina and Prince Heinrich" through Rotterdam Police Commissioner van Tsant.

[After the seizure of Best and Stevens last November, authoritative British quarters said the officers were acting with the knowledge of the British government to determine the genuineness of a purported German peace offer.]

Frick's report said German agents posing as anti-Nazis had met with the British officers five times on Dutch soil between Oct. 21 and Nov. 9. It alleged that each time, Dutch military officials had provided guards and otherwise acted to "assure a hitchless procedure."

Dutch Version Ignored

Frick's report said that the negotiations between the British officers and the supposed "pro-Allied" German agents were based upon British proposals for German abandonment of her economic policy and her return to the gold standard.

It does not refer to Netherlands authorities' contentions that the British officers were seized and a Dutch general staff officer, Lieut. Klop, was shot on the Dutch side of the border at Venloo, but reiterates the original German version that the British and Dutch officers were overwhelmed by German police after an exchange of shots and taken "ten meters within German soil."

The report said that copies of the "confessions and investigations" of the British and Dutch officers would be the basis of "public proceedings which will take place soon."

Berlin Rejects Protests

BERLIN, May 10 (AP).—The Belgian and Netherlands diplomatic representatives attempted to leave notes of protest at the German Foreign Office, D. N. B., official news agency, reported tonight, but "their cheeky and foolish contents" caused the official on duty to refuse them.

New 'Westwall' Forecast In Call to Nazi Workers

Todt Tells Construction Crews to Get Ready to Work

BERLIN, May 11 (Saturday) (AP).—Dr. Fritz Todt, in charge of fortification construction, appealed early today to workers on Germany's Westwall to "be ready to build new fortifications for German soldiers."

"The hour of the Westwall has arrived," he said, "it will be shown that you have not worked for nothing for the last two years."

U. S. CHARGE RUSHES BACK TO BERLIN

Kirk Takes Over Affairs of Two More Nations.

BERLIN, May 10 (A. P.).—Alexander C. Kirk, United States charge d'affaires, en route to the United States on leave, hurriedly returned to Berlin today to find himself handling the business of two more legations—Belgium and Luxemburg.

Those two nations asked the United States embassy to take over their affairs as soon as German troops crossed their borders before dawn.

A phone call caught Mr. Kirk before he reached the Brenner Pass. He left his train and flew back to Berlin.

United States embassy business already includes that of England, France, Canada, Australia and New Zealand.

The Netherlands asked Sweden to take over its affairs in Berlin. Belgian and Dutch diplomats were held here pending arrangements between their governments and Germany.

German Ambassador Visits Mussolini

BERLIN, May 10 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio announced tonight that Germany's Ambassador to Italy, Hans-Georg-Viktor von Mackensen, had visited Premier Mussolini today in Rome.

When the present conflict started the possibility was raised that the exiled monarch might be taken to Kadinen, East Prussia, where the Hohenzollerns have a castle, it was learned reliably.

But Wilhelm decided it would show scant gratitude to the nation which has given him a haven since 1918 if he were to abandon it.

It was indicated that the former emperor was staying serenely at his Doorn estate, but watching with greatest interest the progress of the German Army, which is following its' invasions of Norway, Denmark and Poland with a thrust into Belgium as well as the Netherlands and Luxemburg.

Refuge in Flood Area.

A central figure in the hectic days of August, 1914, when Germany was first violating the neutrality of Belgium, the ex-Kaiser appeared to be a forgotten man in the path of the storm today.

He is living on route the Germans would be expected to take in a drive toward Amsterdam. It is in the center of the floodable area where, presumably, the dikes have been opened in an effort to stem the invasion.

Although in his eighties, the former Kaiser has been reported to be active both physically and mentally. His closest friend in this country, Poultney Bigelow, revealed in February that the one-time ruler of Germany was following European events closely. At that time, he said, the Kaiser had written Hitler urging him to stop fighting the Allies and unite with them in going to the aid of Finland against Russia.

From other sources it was said that the ex-Kaiser, who had been distinctly sympathetic toward the efforts of the Nazis to rehabilitate Germany and shake off the Versailles yoke, had been greatly depressed over the alliance with Stalin. Communism, to him, has always represented the force that caused the collapse in Germany in 1918 and the loss of the war.

Last September, when Poland was invaded, he is said to have sent a "solemn warning" to Hitler that the move forecast disaster for his dream of German world domination. Nevertheless, it was said that he had had a big map of Europe set up on the walls at Doorn and was moving colored pins to represent the German advances just as he must have done in 1914.

Kaiser Awaits Nazis Calmly

Remains at Doorn Exile Within the Dutch Flooded Area.

BERLIN, May 10 (A. P.).—Ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II remained at his Dutch estate in Doorn today while legions of the army he once commanded poured into the Netherlands which has given him refuge since Germany went down to defeat in the last European war.

Low Countries' Citizens In Germany Must Report

Ordered to Appear at Nearest Police Station in 24 Hours

BERLIN, May 10 (AP).—Minister of Interior Wilhelm Frick ordered tonight all citizens of Belgium, the Netherlands and their colonies who might now be in Germany to report at the nearest police headquarters within twenty-four hours.

The order also affects any persons now without a state but formerly citizens of those countries. Police approval is necessary for them to leave their present stopping places.

Pledge To Respect Brussels

Berlin, Saturday, May 11—Taking cognizance of a Belgian declaration that Brussels was an open (undefended) city and that all measures would be taken to avoid sending troops through the capital, DNB, the German official news agency, said early today the Nazi air force would respect it as long as no troop movements occurred there.

Berlin Denies Violations.

BERLIN, May 10 (A. P.).—Apparently in response to foreign radio broadcasts, a German Government spokesman said today that nothing but military objectives had been bombed in the drive against Belgium and the Netherlands.

Foreign reports concerning bombings of Antwerp, Nancy and Lyon were mentioned in this respect.

The spokesman reiterated that Adolf Hitler had told his air force that nothing but military objectives should be attacked.

It was denied that German parachute troops used Dutch uniforms when they dropped behind the Netherlands lines. German parachute troops have their own distinctive uniform, the spokesman asserted.

Belgians Halt Nazis Close To Frontier

[By the Associated Press]

Brussels, May 10—Belgium met the German invasion today by full mobilization, and her king, Leopold III, assumed command of the nation's forces, as his father, Albert, did more than twenty-five years ago.

French and British liaison officers reached Brussels for contacts with the Belgian general staff six hours after Belgium had asked her old Allies of 1914 for aid against the new German invasion.

While the first wave of Nazi bombers took a toll of at least seven killed and eighty wounded throughout the country, the Foreign Ministry said the German land forces had been stopped no more than a few hundred yards over the Belgian frontier.

Foes Halted At "Demolition Line"

They were halted by Belgian troops entrenched behind the "demolition line," a first defense area of destroyed bridges and roads and other barriers.

Defense Minister Gen. Henri Denis told the Chamber of Deputies that, at noon, the Germans were halted everywhere on the Belgian defensive lines. He said he was "convinced the Germans failed to obtain their first objective and failed to gain the initial success they expected."

Premier Hubert Pierlot told the House that King Leopold had expected to make an address, but had taken his place as commander in chief with the army in the front lines.

Brussels Bombed, Children Killed

Brussels was bombed this morning and had three air-raid alarms in the early afternoon. Two children were killed and fifty persons were wounded in the morning raid. The Brussels airport also was bombed.

(Exchange Telegraph, British news agency, reported to London today that 400 persons were killed or wounded in the first German air raid against Brussels.)

After the first bombing of Brussels, German Ambassador von Bulow-Schwante delivered to Foreign Minister Paul Henry Spaak a note saying a "tremendous" German army was marching into Belgium and neighboring Holland and Luxembourg to forestall an Allied attack.

Belgium's Reply To Germany

The note asked the Belgians not to resist and promised to preserve their country.

Even before the Ambassador spoke, Spaak reported "the answer is negative," and handed him a note saying Belgium would defend herself against an invasion worse than that of 1914.

The text of Spaak's note:

"Germany for the second time has invaded neutral and loyal Belgium. The present invasion is even worse than that of 1914.

"No ultimatum was given. No official notification. No protests.

"Instead, a direct attack violating the neutrality of the country.

"This attitude deprived Germany of any justification. This violation will hurt the conscience of the entire world abroad.

"Belgium is resolved to defend herself by all means. She has the right with her and cannot be vanquished."

"Brussels has been attacked by air despite being an open city deprived of military," said the Foreign Minister, "and no troops will march across it."

One bomb hit across a square from the United States Embassy.

Twenty-nine German planes were reported over the province of Brabant and others over Limbourg, both adjoining the Netherlands border. Anti-aircraft fire could be heard here.

Belgians cheered the arrival of the first cars flying Allied flags.

German diplomats were confined to their Embassy, near which a bomb fell this morning, and all other Germans in the Capital—several thousand—were arrested.

Hunting Parachute Troops

The Government warned that German parachute troops already had been landed in northern Belgium and told the people to watch out for them and for saboteurs.

Soldiers on leave hastened to rejoin units which have been in the field since September.

German airmen raided Antwerp and Jemelle, an important railway center in the southeast, on the main line between Brussels and Luxembourg. Aerial fights were reported over Tournai, forty-five miles west of Brussels.

(The Belgian radio said the Chamber of Deputies had voted, 154 to 1, to give the Government full powers. There were no abstentions.)

Communications Cut Again

Censorship which was clamped down during the night was relaxed about 7 this morning, but all communications were ordered cut again at 9.30 A. M. The government office area was surrounded by guards.

As people in Brussels recovered from the first shock, flags blossomed in the streets, people strolled in the center of the town, and trolleys and automobiles ran as usual.

Insane Hospital Reported Bombed

A hospital for the insane at Mortsel was reported to have been set afire by bombs. (This report was denied immediately in Germany, where it was said Adolf Hitler had given explicit orders that hospitals marked with the Red Cross were not to be bombed.)

Martial law was proclaimed and the King drafted notes for all neutral countries as well as a protest to Berlin.

The invasion of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg was signaled by waves of German bombers and parachute troops dropped in the dark hours before dawn.

The Brussels radio announced that German troops crossed the frontier of Belgium at four points. It said parachute troops dropped from German planes at Nivelles, less than twenty miles south of Brussels, and at St. Trond, forty miles east.

The Belgian Embassy in London said it was informed that thirty-seven German planes participated in the raid on Antwerp and that a military hospital was destroyed.

More than one hundred German planes roared over Brussels, and the city's airport was subjected to heavy bombing.

Violent explosions of anti-aircraft fire were heard over the city where the Cabinet had been sitting in extraordinary session since 1 A. M. Ambulances clanged continuously through the streets, apparently bearing wounded.

Bombs fell in numerous railway stations in the heart of the country. The station at Jemelle, in the southeast corner of Belgium, was reported in flames.

Public Told Of Call For Aid

By a broadcast proclamation, the Government told the Belgian people it had appealed to Britain and France for aid, and that King Leopold had instructed his diplomatic representative at Berlin to lodge a protest against the invasion.

The Netherlands and Luxembourg were reported to have sent similar appeals to the Allies.

The radio said that no diplomatic approach had been made by Germany to Belgium before the invasion.

In a communique, the Belgian Government urged the population to remain calm, ordered schools closed and the nation blacked out at night. Everyone was advised to take cover from air bombs.

The Cabinet remained in session after Premier Hubert Pierlot conferred with the King.

Belgian King Leads Fight on Invaders; Brussels Bombed

By the Associated Press.

BRUSSELS, May 10.—Belgium mustered her fullest military strength today against a German blitzkreig which struck also in the neighboring Netherlands and Luxemburg as Nazi bombers and aerial transports ranged behind the battle lines and land troops hammered at the frontiers.

Two children were killed and 50+ persons wounded in an air raid on Brussels. The Brussels airport also was bombed.

Bombs fell on numerous railway stations in the heart of the country.

King Leopold III, taking active command of the armed forces as his father, King Albert, did in 1914, ordered complete mobilization against the invaders and appealed to the Allies for help.

Both Britain and France promised quick aid against the German blow, which came without warning in an attempt to clear a route into France and secure bases for attacking England.

Spaak Makes Appeal.

The Belgian Foreign Minister, Paul Henri Spaak, imploring for assistance "without delay," told the French and British Ambassadors that the Belgian government "has decided to resist with all its powers."

The King prepared to address a special session of the Chamber of Deputies.

Defense Minister Gen. Henri Denis told the Belgian Chamber of Deputies today that at noon the Germans were halted everywhere on the Belgian defensive lines. He said that he was convinced that the Germans failed to obtain their first objective and failed to gain the initial success they expected.

Premier Hubert Pierlot told the House that King Leopold III had expected to make an address, but had taken his place as Commander-in-Chief with the army in the front lines as his father, Albert, did more than twenty-five years ago.

French and British liaison officers reached Brussels for contacts with the Belgian General Staff six hours after Belgium had asked her old Allies of 1914 for aid against the new German invasion.

Brussels Is Bombed.

Brussels was bombed this morning and had three air raid alarms in the early afternoon.

While the first wave of Nazi bombers took a toll of at least seven killed and eighty wounded throughout the country, the foreign ministry said that the German land forces had been stopped no more than a few hundred yards over the Belgian frontier.

"This time the crime is even greater since no ultimatum, no protest was presented to the Belgian government, which learned only by the assault itself that pacts between Germany and Belgium had been broken.

"This crime will rouse the general conscience and the Reich will have to justify herself before history.

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They were halted by Belgian troops entrenched behind the Demolition Line, a first defense area of destroyed bridges and roads and other barriers.

Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak, in a note to the German Ambassador, said: "Belgium will defend herself with all means . . . and can not be vanquished."

After the first bombing of Brussels, the German Ambassador, Von Bulow-Schwante, delivered to Foreign Minister Spaak a note saying that a "tremendous" German Army was marching into Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg to forestall an Allied attack.

The note asked the Belgians not to resist and promised to preserve their country.

Gets A Quick No.

Even before the Ambassador spoke, Mr. Spaak replied "the answer is negative." He handed the Ambassador a note saying that Belgium would defend herself.

The note said:

"Germany for the second time has invaded neutral and loyal Belgium. The present invasion is even worse than that of 1914.

"No ultimatum was given. No official notification. No protests.

"Instead, a direct attack violating the neutrality of the country.

"This attitude deprived Germany of any justification. This violation will hurt the conscience of the entire world abroad.

"Belgium is resolved to defend herself by all means. She has the right with her and can not be vanquished."

Protests Bombing.

"Brussels has been attacked by air despite being an open city deprived of military," said the Foreign Minister, "and no troops will march across it."

One bomb hit across a square from the United States embassy.

Since the first wave, Brussels itself has not been bombed, though three air raid alarms were sounded. Twenty-nine German planes were reported over the province of Brabant and others over Limberg, both adjoining the Netherlands border. Anti-aircraft fire could be heard.

Belgians cheered the arrival of the first cars flying Allied flags.

German diplomats were confined to their embassy, near which a bomb fell this morning, and all other Germans in the capital—several thousand—were arrested.

The Government said that German parachute troops already had been landed in northern Belgium and told the people to watch out for them and for saboteurs.

Soldiers on leave hastened to rejoin units which have been in the field since September.

German Air Raids.

German airmen raided Antwerp and Jemelle, an important railway center in the southeast on the main line between Brussels and Luxemburg. Aerial fights were reported over Tournai, forty-five miles west of Brussels.

[The Belgian radio heard in London also said the Chamber of Deputies had voted, 154 to 1, to give the Government full powers. There were no abstentions.]

Censorship, which was clamped down in the night, was relaxed at about 7 o'clock this morning, but all communications were ordered cut again at 9:30 A. M.

As people in Brussels recovered from the first shock, flags blossomed in the streets, people strolled in the center of the town, and trolleys and automobiles ran as usual.

Say Bomb Hit Hospital.

A hospital for the insane at Mortsel was reported to have been set afire by bombs. (This report was denied immediately in Germany, where it was said that Adolf Hitler had given explicit orders that hospitals marked with the Red Cross were not to be bombed.)

Martial law was proclaimed and the King drafted notes for all neutral countries as well as a protest to Berlin.

The Belgian Government appealed to France and Great Britain "to safeguard our independence." The Netherlands and Luxxemburg were reported to have sent similar appeals.

Ambulances clanged continuously through the streets of Brussels, apparently bearing wounded.

It was reported here that the Germans, invading Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg in the dark hours early today, had dropped leaflets on the Netherlands capital, The Hague, saying Germany was attacking Great Britain and that the population must abstain from attacking the Germans.

The Brussels radio announced that German troops crossed the frontier of Belgium at four points.

Troops Drop by Parachute.

Parachute troops, said the Brussels radio, dropped from German planes at Nivelles, less than twenty miles directly south of Brussels and at St. Trond, forty miles due east.

More than 100 German planes roared over Brussels. The Brussels airport was subjected to heavy bombing.

German troops were landed by parachute at Hasselt, in eastern Belgium, while reports of other troop landings could not be confirmed immediately.

Official notices were plastered over walls telling military men to join their units at once.

A state of alarm was declared officially as planes attacked the airdrome at Brussels at 5 A. M. (11 P. M. Thursday, Eastern standard time).

Belgians stood in the streets of Brussels in their night clothes watching blobs of anti-aircraft fire in the sky as military cars and motorcycles dashed through the streets.

The Belgian Foreign Ministry said the invasion was launched by bombardment of the Brussels airport.

Great clouds of smoke could be seen rising from the airport while anti-aircraft batteries kept up a continual pounding against the invaders.

LEOPOLD'S MEN BATTLING FOES 'FOOT BY FOOT'

"Our Cause Is Pure And With Help Of God We Will Triumph," King Says

Army Claims It Has Halted Germans All Along Border Area

By ROBERT OKIN
Associated Press Correspondent

Brussels, *Saturday*, May 11—British and French troops moved last night and early today into the most important centers of Belgium while King Leopold, a fighting king in command of his own army, proclaimed that the Belgians were battling "foot by foot" to halt the German invaders.

The King's proclamation declared "the power of our country today is infinitely greater than in 1914" and said the fight to oust the Germans would be hard "but no one can doubt the final result."

Second Time In 25 Years

King Leopold said that "for the second time in a quarter century Belgium—loyal and neutral—has been attacked by the German Empire in spite of the most solemn engagements."

He declared that "up to the last we had faithfully discharged our duty of neutrality," but now, "like my father in 1914, I have placed myself at the head of my troops with the same faith and confidence." He proclaimed:

"The Belgian cause is pure, and with the help of God will triumph."

Claim Invaders Were Halted

While the Allied troops headed toward positions at the front kept secret by government order, refugees streamed from the combat zones where the Belgian army declared it had halted the German invaders all along the border area.

Traps, barricades, blown-up bridges and roads stopped the Nazis' land invasion, Lieut. Gen. Henri Denis, defense minister, told a cheering House of Deputies, while behind the lines Belgian troops "dealt with" German parachute troops.

Eight German planes were shot down, an official announcement said.

Meanwhile, the economics ministry ordered food rationing to begin tomorrow at fixed prices, and Belgium experienced its first blackout since the initial nervous weeks of the war last fall.

Constant Raid Alarms

Sirens signaling the start or end of air raid alarms wailed almost constantly. Cafes were closed and deserted.

Windows were hastily taped to prevent injuries from flying glass, and "blackout paper" to seal cracks appeared like magic, as did gas masks.

The casualties in German air raids on Greater Brussels were placed at forty-one dead and eighty-two wounded. Four air raid alarms were sounded today.

All Airports Cleared

The waves of German bombers, however, were cheated of a major portion of their objective because the Belgians had cleared airports of all planes.

Gen. Denis said, only two planes were destroyed, although many buildings were damaged.

Street crowds cheered the arrival of French and British liaison officers conferring with the Belgian general staff and later handed Allied troops flowers as they entered the country in growing numbers.

Belgian authorities heard of suspicious German troop movements at 9 o'clock last night and immediately placed the army on guard. The Foreign Office said the bombing of Antwerp at 4.30 this morning opened hostilities.

First Cross Border At Gemmenich

The first German troops, preceded by waves of bombing planes, crossed the border at Gemmenich, near Aix-la-Chappelle, close to the point where the first German troops invaded the country in 1914.

"I am convinced the Germans failed to obtain their first objective and failed to gain the initial success they expected," Denis told the House.

Then, referring to the Belgian appeal for Allied assistance, which was followed six hours later by the arrival of the British and French officers, he said:

"Our soldiers are comforted in knowing that our friends are coming to their aid."

"Cannot Be Vanquished"

Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak earlier in the day handed German Ambassador von Bulow-Schwante a note declaring Belgium would "defend herself with all means . . . and cannot be vanquished."

"I am convinced we shall win, but sorry that I have to live through this moment."

Premier Hubert Pierlot told the Deputies that King Leopold had expected to address them but that he, like his father, King Albert, in 1914, had taken over command of all the armed forces and was in the front lines.

Pleads For National Unity

The Premier asked for national unity, but said the Government would request no additional powers at present.

"There will be no peace until the unity of the country is recognized," he said.

The Chamber adjourned after a vote of 134 to 1 in favor of the Government measures.

Twenty-seven German planes were reported over the province of Limbourg, adjoining the Netherlands frontier, and later nine more over Herenthals, twenty miles east of Antwerp, and others over Gembloux, twenty-eight miles southeast of Brussels.

HITLER GIVES FOES TASTE OF AIR BLITZKRIEG

Nazi Total War Unleashed By Land And Plane On Western Europe

Swarms Of Bombers Hit At Low Countries, Britain And France

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, May 10—The thunderous impact of German total war descended upon western Europe today.

Adolf Hitler, proclaiming the start of a fight to "decide the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years," pushed his tremendous armies by land and air across the frontiers of Holland and Belgium, through the tiny Grand Duchy of Luxembourg and gave these countries and his great enemies, France and England, their first real taste of hell from the air.

Nazi Platoons Land From Air

Superbly equipped platoons, ferried by sea and land planes or dropped by parachute, penetrated the lowland seaports and airports on the very western coast lines of the Low Countries. They formed enemy islands within the carefully prepared land and flood water lines of the little defenders, while by land the German columns beat across eastern frontiers.

Swarms of bombers smashed at airports at Brussels and Antwerp in Belgium and near Rotterdam and Amsterdam in Holland. Others, streaming into eastern and central France, were declared by the high command to have razed the airport at Metz, and to have bombed airdromes at Saint Omer and Vitry-Le-Francois.

Blitzkrieg Carried To England

Other planes darted straight for the heart of England, to drop bombs and engage defense fighters. One British Spitfire pursuit plane was shot down north of the Thames, in the vicinity of London, said the high command.

With Hitler himself at secret general headquarters, "Somewhere in the West," directing operations along a fighting front that now stretches 1,200 miles, from Basel on the Swiss frontier to Arctic Narvik, Norway, the army tonight announced resistance on the Luxembourg-Belgian-Netherlands frontiers "broken everywhere in the first attack."

Albert Canal Bridges Seized

Within these frontiers, the high command said, the Germans smashed across Holland's "appendix" province of South Limburg, seized Dutch Maastricht and the vital Albert Canal bridges on the Belgian frontier; penetrated to the Ijssel river east of Arnhem in east central Holland; crossed the Maas river at several Dutch points; seized Malmedy, former German town in Belgium north of Luxembourg, and crossed the Belgian frontier farther south after moving through Luxembourg.

The Albert Canal is Belgium's great defense weapon, and the Maastricht bridgehead is an important key to it.

Blow To British Navy Claimed

At the same time, the high command said that a British submarine had been sunk by a German U-boat near the Dutch North Sea island of Terschelling and that "an enemy destroyer" had been sent to the bottom by the torpedo of a German speedboat.

An official announcement tonight said almost one hundred "enemy" airplanes either had been shot down in aerial battles or destroyed on the ground. Seven German airplanes were reported missing, in addition to two known to have made forced landings, it said.

The German high command timed the crossing of three borders by land troops at 5.30 A. M., but this was in the wake of the bombing and transport planes. (By that time, said Dutch advices, German troops had parachuted to earth at Rotterdam's bomb-ruined airport, on the west side of Holland, and, with other men landed by seaplane in the Nieuwe Maas river, had fought their way into the city itself.)

"Had To Act First," Nazis Say

Juridically, Germany based her invasion of three little states on the western fringe of the European conflict—and lying directly between Germany and her British enemy—on what is said was proof that Belgium and the Netherlands, in active connivance with France, were about to attack Germany's rich industrial basin, the Ruhr.

Hence, Germany "had to act first."

Hitler offered Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg "protection" and restoration if they capitulated; promised them they would bring bloodshed and ruin upon themselves if they resisted.

This was the familiar pattern and Hitler's action, too, was the same steamroller cooperation between air and land forces which brought the *Blitz* decision in Poland and cleared Allied and Norwegian resistance out of all central and southern Norway in an amazingly short time.

Another World War Nearer

But the possibility of another World War was alarmingly near for Germany, for it is to be remembered that Italy has yet to decide whether to enter the fray actively; Turkey is allied with the western powers; Rumania and Greece have accepted guarantees from

Hitler Leads German Armies; 3 Neutral Borders Crossed

Nazi Planes Bomb Flying Fields, While Troops Claim Capture of Belgian Port—French Bases Reported Destroyed.

BERLIN, May 10 (A. P.).—Germany's powerful war machine moved at dawn today on its third blitzkrieg since September 1, 1939.

Adolf Hitler announced this was the beginning of a fight that "decides the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years."

Steamrolling its way into Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg by a combination of the land and air forces that proved so effective against Poland, Norway and Denmark, the armed forces of the Third Reich, under Adolf Hitler's personal direction, "darted over Germany's western borders along the broadest front for attack," as a High Command communique briefly put it.

At the same time German fighting planes, with Holland's hitherto neutral air no longer a hindrance, darted straight for the heart of England.

Other units of bombers and fighting planes roared over central and eastern France and over Belgium and Holland, striking at airports and other military objectives, supporting the army's advance into the Low Countries, and sharing in the capture of a Belgian seaport.

As the first result of the raids on England, the High Command announced the shooting down of an English chaser (pursuit [illegible]

Albert canal west of the city are in German hands."

[The Albert canal comprises part of Belgium's great defense system.]

"Malmedy has been taken. Farther south, the troops moving forward through Luxemburg have crossed the Belgian frontier."

An official announcement tonight said that almost 100 "enemy" airplanes either had been shot down in aerial battles or destroyed on the ground. Seven German airplanes were reported missing, in addition to two known to have made forced landings, it said.

Describes Air Activity.

The German High Command late today issued the following communique:

"The German air force at dawn of May 10 started with strong units of all kinds for operations in the west and landed many units on Belgian and Dutch airports.

"The airports and their environs were brought into the hands of the German air force in a very short time.

"Airports lying in eastern and central France were the targets of the Spitfire type north of the Thames River.

Maastricht Reported Taken.

The Berlin radio announced tonight that German troops had taken Maastricht, Holland, and Malmedy, Belgium.

The Nazis crossed the Maas river with a few men on the West Dutch-German frontier at several points, the announcement said.

[Maastricht is almost due west of Aachen, and Malmedy is on a line due west of Coblenz.]

"German troops reached the Ysel river (east of Arnheim) early in the afternoon Friday and crossed the Maas river on Dutch territory in several places," the radio said.

"Maastricht and bridges over the

Germans Grave, Pensive

As for Germans, they realized that war in its grimmest reality now lies ahead.

Wherever one meets a German, he seems grave, serious and pensive.

Old-timers naturally recall the World War with its series of German successes—counter-balanced by the acquisition of ever-new enemies.

On the other hand, many young folk feel sure that Hitler has shown such genius that there can be no repetition of the disasters of 1918.

All, however—old and young, large and small—faced the situation calmly.

Belgium and Luxembourg had the United States take over their interests and Holland asked Sweden to do the same for her.

Dutch Goverament declared a state of war between Holland and Germany, German air attacks also were extended to include military objectives in Belgium and Holland.

"In the course of these actions the airports at Antwerp and Brussels, among others, also were bombed successfully.

"Units of the air force supported the advance of the army and shared decisively in capturing one Belgian port.

Capt. Koch and First Lieut. Witzig especially distinguished themselves by their boldness and energy. The Fuehrer and Most Supreme Comander awarded these two officers the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross."

[This is the highest military award, superseding the Pour le Merite of the Iron Cross of world war days.]

"A German U-boat sank a British submarine in the sea region near Terschelling (Dutch island in the North Sea).

"A German speedboat sank an enemy destroyer with a torpedo in the course of operations in the North Sea," the communique ended.

Hitler Offers Protection.

Hitler's lightning action was based on the expressed conviction that the English and French, with the active aid and connivance of Belgium and Holland, were about to attempt to invade Germany's industrial sections—the Ruhr region, with its famous Krupp plants, United Steel Works and other heavy industries.

With thousands of rubber boats to carry her troops across the flooded Dutch lowlands and with every other conceivable preparation painstakingly made, Germany struck without warning.

Diplomatic representatives of the three tiny neutrals standing in the way of Germany's winged and motorized legions were summoned to the Foreign Office at daybreak to be told what was afoot.

By that time, German troops long had been on the move and German bomber-pilots started on their day's work over the lowlands.

Expect Collapse in 24 Hours.

Authoritative Germans said that Holland and Belgium confronted

German surprise bomb attacks, in the course of which airports were destroyed and large fires started.

"The airports at Saint Omer, Vitry-le-Francois (on the Marne, 100 miles due east of Paris) and Metz were effectively destroyed.

"After the Belgian Government had called English and French troops into the countries and the

with the same lightning would not last twenty-four hours.

Huge Junkers airlanes capable of carrying fifteen men with full equipment and even faster and more modern types were used to sprinkle parachuting troopers at far-interior vital points.

German battle tactics practiced in Poland called for fast, deep mechanized thrusts followed by pinching tactics.

These tactics were made possible only by Germany's enormous air force, which controlled observation and kept the ground segments informed of every movement of the enemy.

From the beginning of the action Germany had a military advantage in several ways. Her planes had bases close to the scene of operations. Any defending planes which the Allies might rush against them would have to be based in England or France or be dispatched to Belgian-Netherlands fields opened under fire.

The main consideration was how much time the Belgians, noted for

heir stubborn defense in 1914 and he solid Dutch would be able to give their allies to reach the front.

Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop summoned foreign press representatives to the Foreign Office for a 7 A. M. conference, but apparently his talks with the Belgian Ambassador, Vicomte Jacques Davignon, and the Netherlands Minister, Jonkheer H. M. Van Haersma, and the Luxemburg Chargé d'Affaires, Dr. Albert Wehrer—to whom the situation was imparted—took longer than the mere handing over of the memoranda.

Not until 8:25 A. M. (3:25 A. M. New York time) did Herr Ribbentrop, pale, sleepless and with a voice husky and deep in bitterness, address the foreign correspondents.

"England and France at last dropped the mask," he declared. "The attack on the Ruhr Valley was definitely planned. It was to come via Belgium and Holland.

"This attack was planned with the knowledge and connivance of the Belgian and Dutch Governments. Our Fuehrer was not willing to have this important region submitted to new aggression.

"The Fuehrer therefore has decided to take the neutrality of Belgium and Holland under his protection.

"Germany now will talk only the language which the English and French Governments seem to understnad, and settle scores once and for all with them," Herr von Ribbentrop declared.

The Foreign Minister then read the text of the memorandum to the three Governments which began with a reiteration of the German standpoint that "the main object of the British and French is to extend the war to other countries."

The news distributed by Britain and France of impending action in the Balkans was a blind, the memorandum said, to mislead Germany.

Although maintaining the "appearance" of neutrality, the memorandum then charged, Belgium and Holland in reality "have supported them (the Allies) in their intentions."

Eight facts, which were declared incontrovertible, were presented as proof of these assertions.

These may be summarized by the following excerpts:

1. "Since the outbreak of the war the Belgian and Dutch press has shown an anti-German attitude in excess even of that taken by the British and French newspapers. In addition, the leading personalities in the public life of both countries to an increasing extent expressed the view that Belgium and Holland were at the side of Britain and France.

2. "Holland, in conjunction with certain Belgian circles, has lent support to attempts of the British secret service to bring about revolution in Germany.

3. "Measures taken in the military sphere provide incontrovertible proof of the true intentions of the policy of Belgium and Holland.

4. "Belgium, to give an example, exclusively fortified her eastern frontier against Germany, whereas on other frontiers no forts of any kind have been built.

Say Dutch Coast Is Open.

5. "The Dutch coast likewise is an open and unguarded means of entry for the British air force. One hundred and twenty-seven cases in which British military aircraft crossed the Dutch territory were proved indisputably in every detail and the Dutch Government was duly notified. In reality the number of violations was far greater.

6. "Still more striking proof of the real attitude of Belgium and Holland, however, is the concentration of mobilized Belgian and Dutch troops directed solely against Germany.

7. "This massing of Belgian and Dutch troops on the German frontier took place at a time when Germany had concentrated no troops on the Belgian or Dutch frontiers, but when Britain and France, to the contrary, has assembled a strong mechanical attacking force on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

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the Allies; Russia is turning yearning eyes in the direction of Rumania's

Bessarabia a... ne Japanese are gazing at the Dutch East Indies.

Germany's invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg was documented by Hitler's "new Bismarck," Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop, in notes to the three governments involved.

Because the Ruhr "nerve center" allegedly was to have been the avenue of an Allied attack through Belgium and Holland, it was argued that Germany had no choice but to safeguard the neutrality of these two countries and their Luxembourg neighbor with all the milita.y measures at the disposal of the Reich.

Ribbentrop's Eight Reasons

To reinforce the German legal position, von Ribbentrop cited eight reasons to prove that Holland and Belgium were neutral in name only, and actually, actively pro-ally. In brief, these were:

1. Anti-German press and individual activities.
2. Dutch and Belgian help to British secret service attempts to foment a German revolution.
3. "Military measures" proving lowland "true intentions."
4. Exclusive fortification by Belgium of the eastern frontier.
5. Holland's "open and unguarded" coast, providing entry for the British air force.
6. Concentration of both Dutch and Belgian troops against Germany alone.
7. Coincident assembly of a strong Allied attacking force on the French-Belgium frontier.
8. "Undeniable proof" that the Allies would attack the Ruhr through the lowlands.

Documentary "Evidence"

In turn, von Ribbentrop attempted to back these deductions with two documents, reports of the Reich Ministry of the Interior. One of these, dated March 29, purported to give revelations made by the British secret agents, Capts. Richard H. Stevens and S. G. Best, who were captured on the Dutch frontier near Venlo last November by German armed guards.

The other was dated May 4 and was a survey of the German high command.

Both documents attempted to trace "unneutral" Dutch and Belgian military moves since the outbreak of the war.

Tells His Story To Press

Von Ribbentrop told his story to seventy-five foreign correspondents in an early morning press conference, held after he had conveyed the news to the Belgian Ambassador, Vicomte Jacques Davignon; the Netherlands Minister, Jonkheer H. M. Van Haersma, and the Luxembourg charge d'affaires, Dr. Albert Wehrer.

Hand in hand with the roar of cannon and the rustling of diplomatic notes was a vast barrage of words over the radio and in the press under the direction of Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels.

Goebbels himself chose to read the notes to Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg over a nation-wide hookup. The start of the broadcasts, significantly, was in Dutch, Flemish and French.

The marching troops, now facing war in earnest, were pepped up by Hitler's order of the day, telling them "the fight beginning today decides the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years."

To Play All His Aces Now

This seems to indicate that Hitler is determined to play all his aces now.

Curiously enough, as vitally affected as anyone by this explosion of German-Dutch relations is the great Hohenzollern dynasty.

Anxiously, the royal family wondered how ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II, who nearly twenty-six years ago sent his Imperial army into Belgium, was faring on his estate in Doorn, the Netherlands, which is southeast of Utrecht and barely on the eastern edge of the Dutch main defense "water line."

It is known that the aged former Emperor declined to leave Holland when rumors of the impending conflict accumulated, on the ground that this would be disloyal to the nation which offered him exile.

Move Prepared Thoroughly

Whatever else Hitler may have up his sleeve, certainly the preparations for the invasion of the Lowlands was made with the utmost thoroughness.

For days the Reich had been calling reserves in a fashion never precedented—even men in their fifties and World War veterans who had lost an arm or a leg.

Roads and railways to the borders were choked; the army, ahead of time, took over all rail lines and drastically curbed civilian traffic.

There even were reports that 185,000 rubber boats, each holding sixteen men, were ready for navigating the flooded areas of the Netherlands.

Expected To Bow In 24 Hours

The Foreign Office bristled with confidence that Holland will be "pacified" in twenty hours.

Appearance of the parachute jumpers at various parts of the "protected" kingdoms was another instance of German *Grundlichkeit* (thoroughness).

The Belgian Embassy and the Dutch and Luxembourg legations folded up at once.

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8. "Documents in the possession of the German Government proved that preparations made by Britain and France in Belgian and Dutch territory for an attack on Germany already have reached an advanced stage. . . . We have undeniable proof that Anglo-French attacks upon Germany were imminent and that this attack on the Ruhr will occur through Belgium and Holland."

Called Struggle for Life.

Charging Belgium - Netherlands connivance with this plan of attack, the memorandum then declared the German Government "can no longer count Belgium and Holland neutral" and said that agreements between the general staffs of the two countries and those of Britain and France could only serve the purpose to support aggression on Germany.

"In a struggle of life and death," said the memorandum, "the German Government does not intend to await attack by the British and French inactively. . . . It has therefore issued orders for its troops to safeguard the neutrality of the two countries with all the military measues at the disposal of the Reich."

Von Ribbentrop's note then solemnly announced—and the Foreign Minister impressively underscored every word by thumping his fingers on the long green table—"German soldiers are not entering Holland and Belgium as enemies, for the German Government neither desired or brought about these developments."

Von Ribbentrop declared the "German Government does not intend by these measures to attack the integrity of the kingdom of Belgium or the kingdom of Holland or their possessions, their property in Europe or their colonies either now or in the future."

Closes With an Ultimatum.

The note closed with an ultimatum and threat to the Belgian and Dutch governments.

"The Belgian and Dutch governments today still have it in their power to safeguard the welfare of their people at the last moment by insuring no resistance is offered to the German troops," it said.

"The German Government herewith requests the two governments to issue the necessary orders without delay.

"If German troops encounter opposition in Belgium and Holland it will be crushed with every means."

Hitler's Order to Troops

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 10 — Chancellor Hitler in an Order of the Day to his troops declared:

Soldiers of the West Front!

The hour of the deciding fight for the future of the German nation has come.

For 300 years it was the aim of the English and French rulers to prevent every real consolidation of Europe and, above all, to hold Germany in weakness and impotency.

For this purpose France alone has declared war on Germany thirty-one times in 200 years.

For decades it has been the aim of British world rulers to keep Germany from unity, to deny the Reich every earthly possession which is necessary to the preservation of a nation of 80,000,000 people.

England and France have carried through this policy of theirs without worrying about the regime that happened to rule in Germany at the time.

What they wanted to strike was always the German people. Their responsible men admit this goal quite openly.

Germany shall be dashed to pieces and reduced to small States. With that the Reich will lose its political power and with it the possibility of securing for the German people their living rights on this earth.

For this reason all my peace overtures have been rejected and war was declared on us Sept. 3 of last year. The German people has no hatred, no inimical feeling toward the English or French people.

It stands, however, before the question whether it will live or perish. In a few weeks the brave troops of our armies have crushed the Polish opponent pushed forward by England and France, thereby eliminating danger from the east.

Thereupon England and France decided to attack Germany from the north. From April 9 the German armed forces have nipped this attempt in the bud.

Now what we have seen for many months as a threatening danger for us has happened. England and France are attempting, by employment of a gigantic manoeuvre of distraction in Southeast Europe, to thrust forward into the Ruhr district over Holland and Belgium.

Soldiers of the West Front:

The hour for you has now come.

The fight beginning today decides the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years.

Do your duty now!

The German people, with its best wishes, is with you.

Nazis Say Foe Bombed Town, Killed Civilians

Report 24 Dead in Attack on Freiburg, 'Open City,' Vow 'Fivefold Revenge'

By The Associated Press

BERLIN, May 10.—Three "enemy" planes bombed the "open city" of Freiburg, in southwestern Germany today, killing twenty-four civilians, German authorities said tonight, adding that Germany would answer fivefold. The bombs were said to have dropped in the center of the city.

A communique said:

"On May 10 three enemy airplanes attacked with bombs the open city of Freiburg in Breisgau, which lies entirely outside operations and is not a military objective.

"Bombs fell on the inner city and killed twenty-four civilians.

"As a reprisal for this action, which is, counter to international law, the German air force will answer in the same manner.

"From now on every further regular enemy bombing attack on the German population will be answered fivefold by German planes on an English or a French city."

German

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 10—A High Command communique datelined from the "Fuehrer's Headquarters" today said:

In view of the immediately impending extension of the war area by evening onto Belgian and Netherlands territory and the threat to the Ruhr territory connected therewith, the German Western Army at daybreak, May 10, started over the German western borders along the broadest front for attack.

Simultaneously, the air force attacked an enemy airport with great success, and strong units have taken a hand in land fighting in support of ground troops.

To conduct general operations of the defense force, the Fuehrer and Supreme Commander has gone to the front.

A later High Command communiqué said:

The German air force at dawn of May 10 started with strong units of all kinds for operations in the West and landed many units on Belgian and Netherland airports.

The airports and their environs were brought into the hands of the German air force in a very short time.

Airports lying in Eastern and Central France were the targets of German surprise bomb attacks, in the course of which airports were destroyed and large fires started.

The airports at Saint-Omer, Vitry-le-François and Metz were effectively destroyed.

After the Belgian Government had called English and French troops into the countries and the Netherland Government declared a state of war between Holland and Germany, German air attacks also were extended to include military objectives in Belgium and Holland.

In the course of these actions the airports at Antwerp and Brussels, among others, also were bombed successfully. Units of the air force supported the advance of the army and shared decisively in capturing one Belgian port.

Captain Koch and First Lieutenant Witzig especially distinguished themselves by their boldness and energy. The Fuehrer and Most Supreme Commander awarded these two officers the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

British Pour Into Belgium

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN BELGIUM, May 10 (AP).—British troops crossed the Belgian frontier today and are pressing forward to a new battle front.

Since the frontier barriers were lowered this morning, the khaki-clad columns have been moving smoothly and steadily toward the east.

French troops also are marching into Belgium.

Crowds of civilians pelted the singing soldiers with flowers, and ran beside troop-filled trucks, offering the soldiers bottles of beer.

German bombers had been in action since 4 o'clock this morning, and newspaper correspondents with the B. E. F. heard air-raid warnings five times during the day.

Long columns of trucks, tanks, armored cars, staff autos and motorcycles moved across the frontier in a steady stream. Interspersed in the column were anti-aircraft guns. A small group of correspondents watching the mobile units cross into Belgium saw German planes high overhead.

For a time the transports moved to the accompaniment of explosions from the big stationary anti-aircraft emplacements, but the invading planes apparently were not hit.

Tank commanders sat high up in the open turrets of their clanking machines, scanning maps spread out in front of them.

A young British Royal Air Force pilot stood by the road watching. He said he was there because he had made a forced landing earlier in the day after a fight with a German plane.

"I think we got six of them," he said, before a truck came to take him back to his airdrome and a new fighting ship.

Many vehicles in the long column bore names, often of famous race horses. One tank was christened "Old Bill" after a cartoon character of the World War.

Some of the troops entered Belgium with wild whoops. A sergeant shouted: "We are the boys!"

Speedy motorcyclists rode along beside the column, keeping the units moving steadily. The column did not halt and there was no end of it in sight.

Lloyd George Is Expected to Have Place in New Cabinet.

LABORITES MAY PARTICIPATE

Change Is Made While Britain Prepares to Combat New Nazi Blitzkreig.

LONDON, May 10 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, became Great Britain's Prime Minister tonight, succeeding Neville Chamberlain as war surged over western Europe.

The Government announced: "The Right Honorable Neville Chamberlain resigned the office of Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury this evening, and the Right Honorable Winston Churchill accepted his Majesty's invitation to fill the position.

"The Prime Minister desires that all Ministers should remain at their posts and discharge their functions with full freedom and responsibility while the necessary arrangements for the formation of a new administration are made."

Mr. Chamberlain, the apostle of appeasement, who saw his policy fail and when war came expressed the hope he could carry on long enough to see victory, arrange for co-operation with the Allies. Elaborate precautions were taken to guard them.

The recall of Parliament, possibly next Tuesday, was considered certain. It recessed only yesterday for twelve days.

European blitzkreig loosed by Hitler came as a result of the Allied failure in Norway.

In the midst of a series of conferences today of the war Cabinet, chiefs of staff and other leaders, the Labor party—the Government's bitterest critic in the House of Commons—announced a unanimous decision to join a new Cabinet if some one besides Mr. Chamberlain were Prime Minister.

Mr. Churchill, the new man for the post, has been intrusted progressively with more and more of the burden of Britain's conduct of the war.

One of the most popular personalities in British official life, he is an old-time foe of Hitler's expansion of power. Long before there was any recognition of the air force the Nazis had developed secretly, Mr. Churchill, then the most voluble critic of the British Government, was crying in the House of Commons for Britain to recognize danger in Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain saw the King for twenty minutes this afternoon and was followed to Buckingham Palace by Mr. Churchill, who stayed for forty minutes.

Chamberlain's Farewell.

Mr. Chamberlain, his face pale and drawn, told his war Cabinet he had determined not to carry on further since the broader-based Government which would command the full support of all parties was not practicable under him. He thanked the ministers for their loyalty during arduous days.

Mr. Chamberlain said his valedictory today as Prime Minister in a radio broadcast to the empire just after resigning.

". . . You and I must now put all our strength behind the new government. . . . And we must fight until this savage beast who has sprung out of his lair at us is finally overthrown," he said.

He recalled the recent parliamentary crisis in which his leadership was but barely upheld after sharp and angry debate and added that after that he had "no doubt that some new and drastic action" must be taken to restore confidence.

"By today," he went on, "it was apparent that some unity could be attained under some other Prime Minister. . . . My duty was plain. I saw his Majesty (to resign)."

Chamberlain Resigns

CHURCHILL GETS KING'S CALL AS PRIME MINISTER

to guard vulnerable points and that all who fail to halt upon being challenged are liable to be shot at.

German Advantage Admitted.

In response to urgent appeals from Brussels and Amsterdam, Britain promised full military aid to the invaded nations, but said that Germany, through her speed, had again gained an advantage.

Two Netherlands Government officials, Foreign Minister Eelco Van Kleffens and Colonial Minister Charles J. I. M. Welter, arrived in London by air from the Hague to

Lloyd George Ready to Serve.

David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, according to reports today said that he would be willing to serve under Mr. Churchill as Minister without portfolio.

The Labor executive committee announced a unanimous decision to take "their share of responsibility as a full partner in a new Government under a new Prime Minister who would command the confidence of the nation."

Mr. Chamberlain emerged with only an eighty-one-vote margin in the House of Commons on Wednesday at the end of a two-day debate on the failure of the Allies in Norway.

British troops, meanwhile, took over Iceland to forestall any German occupation of the island, which is linked with German-occupied Denmark.

German bombers brought the war to England's doorstep with forays up the Thames estuary, along the southeast coast and into Kent, but heavy anti-aircraft fire drove the invaders from Dover and other points.

The Air Ministry denied a German report that a British pursuit plane had been downed over the Thames.

Four incendiary bombs were dropped near Canterbury in Kent.

The War Office warned the public that sentries had been posted to guard vulnerable points and that all who fail to halt upon being challenged are liable to be shot at.

German Advantage Admitted.

In response to urgent appeals from Brussels and Amsterdam, Britain promised full military aid to the invaded nations, but said that Germany, through her speed, had again gained an advantage.

Two Netherlands Government officials, Foreign Minister Eelco Van Kleffens and Colonial Minister Charles J. I. M. Welter, arrived in London by air from the Hague to arrange for co-operation with the Allies. Elaborate precautions were taken to guard them.

The recall of Parliament, possibly next Tuesday, was considered certain. It recessed only yesterday for twelve days.

The Ministry of Home Security warned all civilian defense and air raids precautions services to be on the alert.

The Government canceled the week end holiday for Whitsunday and appealed to the nation to forego the holidays as far as practicable. Holiday transport services were canceled or restricted.

The Foreign Office announced that Iceland, linked through the Danish throne with Denmark, was occupied by a British landing force to insure the security of the North Atlantic island against a German invasion, and that it would be withdrawn "upon the conclusion of hostilities."

[The German radio, in a broadcast intercepted by the Columbia Broadcasting System, charged: "England raped Iceland and occupied it militarily" at the very moment "when German armed forces were preventing—in the nick of time—the Allied plans of war expansion in Belgium and Holland." "It does not have to be pointed out," it added, "that the assertions that Iceland was threatened by Germany is only a ridiculous pretext for this criminal action of the British Government."]

London streets were devoid of uniformed men. Their absence today was taken as an indication that all forces had received orders to stand by.

Chamberlain Farewell Speech

LONDON, May 10 (AP).—The text of the speech broadcast today to the British people by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain follows:

Early this morning, without warning or excuse, Hitler added another to the horrible crimes which already disgrace his name by a sudden attack on Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

In all history no other man has been responsible for such a hideous total of human suffering and misery as he. He has chosen a moment when perhaps it seemed to him that this country was entangled in the throes of a political crisis and when he might find it divided against itself. If he has counted on our internal division to help him he has miscalculated the mind of this people.

I am not now going to make any comment upon the debate in the House of Commons which took place on Tuesday and Wednesday last, but when it was over I had no doubt in my mind that some new and drastic action must be taken if confidence was to be restored to the House of Commons and the war carried on with a vigor and energy which are essential to victory.

Saw Need for United Front

What was that action to be? It was clear that at this critical moment in the war what was needed was the formation of a government which would include members of the Labor and Liberal oppositions and thus present a united front to the enemy.

What had to be ascertained was the conditions which would be necessary to enable such a united government to be formed, and to this question I devoted myself, with the assistance of some of my colleagues, yesterday afternoon.

By the afternoon of today it was apparent that the essential unity could be secured under another Prime Minister, though not under myself. In these circumstances my duty was plain. I sought an audience with the King this evening and tendered him my resignation which His Majesty has been pleased to accept.

His Majesty has now intrusted to my friend and colleague, Mr. Winston Churchill, the task of forming a new administration on a national basis, and in this task I have no doubt he will be successful.

For that purpose, my other colleagues in the government have intimated to me that they will place their resignations in Mr. Churchill's hands, but they will, of course, retain their present offices pending the appointment of the new government.

I should perhaps say, too, that Mr. Churchill has expressed to me his strong desire that I should be a member of the war Cabinet, and I have told him that I will gladly give him any assistance that I can in that capacity.

Now, as this is my last message to you from No. 10 Downing Street, there are one or two things I should like to say to you.

Three Years of Heavy Load

During the period—it is almost exactly three years—that I have been Prime Minister, I have borne a heavy load of anxiety and responsibility. As long as I believed there was any chance of preserving peace honorably, I strove to take it. When the last hope vanished and war could no longer be avoided, I strove equally hard to wage it with all my might.

Perhaps you will remember that in my broadcast of Sept. 3, last year, I told you that we should be fighting against evil.

My words have proved to be insufficient to describe the vileness of those who have now staked everything on the great battle just beginning.

Perhaps it may at least be some relief to know that this battle, though it may last for days or even weeks, has ended the period of waiting and uncertainty, for the hour has come when we are to be put to the test, as the innocent people of Holland and Belgium and France are being tested already.

You and I must rally behind our new leader and with our united strength and with unshakable courage fight and work until this wild beast that has sprung out of his lair upon us be finally disarmed and overthrown.

SOLDIERS CROSS BELGIUM AND BATTLE VANGUARD OF INVADERS IN LUXEMBOURG

Drive Ahead On Front Running 200 Miles South Of North Sea—Germans Kill Sixty Civilians In French Raids

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, Saturday, May 11 — Air-raid sirens sounded an alarm in Paris at 6.13 A. M. Others had been sounded in other parts of the country a few hours earlier, but there was no anti-aircraft firing.

By ROY P. PORTER
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, May 10—Allied forces driving into the face of Germany's invasion of the Low Countries have advanced on a front extending more than 200 miles from the North Sea to the juncture of German, Luxembourg and French territory east of the Moselle river, the French high command announced tonight.

It reported continuing progress in Belgian territory, while in tiny Luxembourg military advices said there were "sharp combats" as vanguards of the Allied and Nazi war machines established contact.

44 Nazi Planes Downed, French Say

At the same time, while German warplanes thundered into France in widespread raids, killing at least sixty civilians, French defenders aloft and on the ground manning anti-aircraft batteries blasted forty-four German planes out of the sky onto French soil, the high command asserted.

Germany's push to the west, the high command said, extended to the region of Sierck, French town east of the Moselle river, a short distance from the juncture of Germany, Luxembourg and France.

Preceded By Aerial Attack

The French communique said

"The attack by German troops on Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg was preceded by an aerial attack on a large scale during the early hours of May 10. Besides the bombing attacks many enemy detachments were landed by airplanes or by parachutes at various points in Belgium and Holland.

"In Holland, especially, these detachments tried to take airdromes by surprise. On the whole, they were successfully counter-attacked by local troops.

Bombings In France Continue

"The enemy's aerial attack which began in the latter part of the night on French territory was continued during the day. Some material damage of small importance was the only result of this bombing.

"Our fighters and anti-aircraft came into action against these expeditions and inflicted heavy loss on the German aviation. Forty-four enemy planes were brought down on French territory.

Allies Respond To Appeal

"The Netherlands, Belgian and Luxembourg governments have appealed to the Allies this morning, French and British troops at once responded to this appeal and advanced on a front extending from the North Sea to the Moselle.

"Their progress continues in Belgian territory. Sharp fighting has taken place in Luxembourg territory where German attacks extend to the region of Sierck and slightly to the east of the Moselle."

Raids Go On All Over France

Evidence that the war had broken out in earnest was seen in German raids and bombings over almost all of France. Towns in the north, the east and even central regions of the country were subjected to attack and the list of dead and injured mounted steadily.

The Paris region, raided early this morning, again heard anti-aircraft batteries in action tonight. Central-eastern and southeastern France also heard raid alarms late at night, but there was no anti-aircraft firing.

The Government announced its intention of replying with air bombardments on other than military objectives if the Germans bomb such targets.

Reports Of Casualties

Incomplete reports listed the following casualties:

Nancy—16 killed, 30 injured.
Laon—4 killed, 10 injured.

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Franay—10 killed.
Breugcy—7 killed.
Lyon—2 killed.
Abbeville—1 killed.
Villers-Cotterets—10 killed, 30 injured.
Henin-Lietard—3 killed.
Lens—Entire family of Poles, number undetermined.

Other places reported bombed, with unrevealed casualty tolls, were Colmar, Pontoise, Luxueil, Bethune, Coques, Lens, Calais, Dunkerke, Hazebrouck and a number of small villages.

A War Ministry spokesman said the Allies backed up assurances of assistance for invaded Belgium and the Netherlands by sending a long-prepared French-British war machine rumbling north and east into Belgium.

Meet Nazis In Luxembourg

The vanguards of this force, it said, made contact with Nazi motorized infantry units which pushed into the little Duchy of Luxembourg this morning.

A few hours after the Nazis extended the war to the Low Countries, Premier Paul Reynaud broadened his Cabinet to a virtual national union Government by including Rightist Leaders Louis Marin and Jean Ybarnegaray as ministers without portfolio. They also will become members of the inner war committee of the Cabinet. He dropped all but four of thirteen under secretaries.

Fight To The Death

Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, commander in chief of the British and French armies, proclaimed to his forces that Germany had begun "a fight to the death against us."

In his order of the day he said: "The attack which we have foreseen since last October was launched this morning.

"Germany has begun a fight to the death against us.

"The orders are, for France and her Allies: Courage, energy, confidence."

Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, commander-in-chief of the British and French armies, had proclaimed earlier to his forces that Germany has begun "a fight to the death against us" and M. Reynaud reorganized his Cabinet to include two extreme Rightists, Louis Marin and Jean Ybarnegaray.

Authoritative spokesmen said that a Franco-British army was moving rapidly across the Belgian border and a Paris military spokesman said the "most gigantic battle of all time" may be imminent.

M. Reynaud in his broadcast announced that French troops crossed the frontier into Belgium between 6 and 7 o'clock this morning.

Pledges All Possible Aid.

He challenged directly Hitler's allegations that Germany had an old account to settle with France and pledged that the Allied troops would bring all possible assistance to the three countries invaded this morning.

Two Ministries of State without portfolio were added to the Cabinet for the newcomers, the offices being created "to obtain the participation of all political parties," an official announcement said.

Despite air raids by German bombing planes, M. Reynaud said France remains "calm and strong."

"Her troops know how to reply to the German attacks and will fight to the finish," he asserted.

A military spokesman said that the Germans must have one of two military purposes in mind. Pointing out that it was difficult at the moment to determine their exact objectives, he said that they may be trying:

1. An operation to gain control of a long strip of coastline facing England, or

2. "A vast strategical movement of invasion comparable to and infinitely larger than that carried out by the German troops across Belgium in 1914."

In the latter case, he said, "We are at the beginning of the most gigantic battle of all time."

'Cleaning Up' Parachute Troops.

The Belgian Army was reported by Havas, the French news agency, to be busy mopping up small detachments of German parachutists who landed on Belgian territory.

Several German planes were shot down from the numerous squadrons which flew over Belgium.

The War Ministry spokesman said that there was as yet no precise information in Paris of the exact line of march of the Germans.

The Germans, he continued, are following the usual tactics of sending shock forces in advance, preceded by intense aerial bombardment of roads, bridges, railroads and air fields.

The bombardments, he declared, are on a vast scale in "Holland, Belgium, Luxemburg and France, those in France being notably in the eastern and northern areas."

Earlier today Germany struck deep into France with her air force as an accompaniment to her typical blitzkrieg invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg.

The German air force, abruptly abandoning the practice of the warring Powers to refrain from bombing each other's interior zones, raided numerous French cities.

Airports were bombed. According to official French reports there were victims in the cities themselves.

Nazi Bombs Kill 16.

Sixteen persons were killed and thirty injured in bombing raids by German planes during the day in the Nancy region, civil and military authorities announced tonight.

Two new alarms were sounded, from 3 P. M. to 4:35 P. M. and from 5:30 P. M. to 6:30 P. M. during which several bombs were dropped. Military authorities said a schoolhouse was among the buildings destroyed.

[The British Air Ministry announced at London, meanwhile, that the Royal Air Force shot down five German bombers in "successful" resistance of Nazi attacks on British air bases in France, declaring: "In the early hours this morning enemy aircraft unsuccessfully attacked several airdromes occupied by the R. A. F. in France. R. A. F. fighters engaged the enemy and it is already known that five enemy aircraft were shot down."]

The French Army received its marching orders to go to the aid of Belgium shortly after the German invasion and appeals went out to the Allies from both The Hague and Brussels.

Strike at 1 A. M.

Taking advantage of a moment when both London and Paris were raked by impending Cabinet crises as a result of the failure of their Norwegian campaign, the Germans struck at the neutral countries with heavy forces liberally equipped with tanks and artillery.

French reports said that the blow fell at 1 o'clock in the morning (8 P. M. yesterday, New York time), when the long-prepared invading army moved simultaneously against the three Low countries.

Advices reaching Paris said that Luxemburg, not attempting to resist the might of German arms, was being occupied methodically today by German military contingents.

In Belgium the young King Leopold III, in uniform and in command of his army, ordered his own troops to stay away from Brussels so that there would be no pretext for further bombing of the capital.

While the western front remained comparatively calm, raiding German airplanes were declared to have bombed numerous cities back of the line. The French officially listed Lyon, Nancy, Colmar, Pontoise and Luxeuil.

After an early morning raid in which German planes were driven off by anti-aircraft fire, Parisians took the news of the war developments calmly.

Nazi Statement Denounced.

There was no report of bombings in the Paris zone.

The Dutch Minister called on Premier Reynaud and made an appeal for aid. Belgium and Luxemburg also asked for French assistance. All received assurances of prompt aid.

A French spokesman denounced as "pure inventions" the charges of the German Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, that English troops had landed in the Dutch ports and that the Allies were preparing military occupation of Holland and Belgium.

In its morning communique the French High Command said:

"During the early hours of May 10 German troops began to penetrate the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg.

"The French armies had been put on the alert during the night.

"The governments concerned appealed to the Allied governments.

"Moreover, the enemy undertook aerial bombing activity in the north and east of France.

"Several enemy planes, the number of which is not yet known here, were brought down, both by anti-aircraft guns and pursuit planes."

Notes from Belgium and Luxemburg appealing for French and British aid were made public by the Foreign Ministry at noon.

The Belgian note said:

"The Belgian Government is determined to resist the aggression with all its force.

"The Government of the King is firmly confident that, as in the past, the joint efforts of France, England and Belgium will assure triumph of the right."

The Luxemburg note, delivered to the Foreign Ministry by the Duchy's Charge d'Affaires, pointed out that that country was without arms and asked French aid "for the re-establishment of the independence and integrity of Luxemburg."

No Comment Needed.

The French promise of aid was made in answer to appeals from the Belgian and Dutch Governments, which notified France of the invasion early today.

The French Minister of Information Louis Frossard, personally reading news of war developments over the radio, declared: "No comment is necessary. The hour has come for every Frenchman to do his duty silently and resolutely."

French Death List Mounts

PARIS, May 10 (AP).—Evidence that the war had broken out in earnest was seen in German raids and bombings over almost all of France. Towns in the north, the east and even central regions of the country were subjected to attack and the list of dead and injured mounted steadily.

The Paris region, raided early this morning, again heard anti-aircraft batteries in action tonight.

The French government announced its intention of replying with air bombardments on other than military objectives if the Germans bombed such targets as air-raid casualty and damage reports came in from all parts of the country.

Incomplete reports listed the following casualties:

Nancy—Sixteen killed, thirty injured.
Laon—Four killed, ten injured.
Franay—Ten killed.
Breugcy—Seven killed.
Lyons—Two killed.
Abbeville—One killed.
Villers-Cotterets—Ten killed, thirty injured.
Henin-Lietard—Three killed.
Lens—Entire family of Poles, number undetermined.

Other places reported bombed, with unrevealed casualty tolls, were Colmar, Pontoise, Luxueil, Bethune, Coques, Lens, Calais, Dunkerque, Hazebrouck and a number of small villages

Allied Troops Go Into Belgium; Historic Battle Is Looked For

Reynaud Announces Drive Northward to Meet Invaders—French Cities Bombed —16 Killed in Nancy Region.

PARIS, May 10 (A. P.).—Premier Paul Reynaud announced to the nation by radio tonight that French and British troops drove into Belgium early this morning to fight the German invaders.

Dutch Fight Fiercely; Allied Aid Arrives

[By the Associated Press] O'SULLIVAN

The Hague, May 10—The Netherlands today became one target of a German sweep against the West and, with German soldiers already fighting on Dutch soil, gave notice that she considers herself at war with Germany.

Airports and other strategic centers were bombed, but the results of these attacks were not known.

From The Hague flew the Netherlands Foreign Affairs and Colonial Ministers, seeking liaison with Allied leaders in London, lest the Netherlands be swept by German conquerors before effective help could be given to stop them.

Despite the stubborn resistance of the Dutch air force and anti-aircraft batteries German planes were said to have landed troops at some interior points while Hitler's power-diving bombers blasted at strategic airdromes.

An air battle was fought over Amsterdam at 4.20 A. M. Fighter planes dived on bombers over the nearby Schiphal Airport.

Landing Blocked

The Germans were blocked from landing at Schiphol by anti-aircraft fire.

Fifteen persons were wounded, five seriously, at Schiphol and houses about the airport were wrecked. Anti-aircraft fire and fighter planes met the attackers, and shell bursts were clearly visible from buildings in Amsterdam.

Many German planes flew over Amsterdam, but there were no bombs to drive the population to the shelters, all built above, rather than below, the water-soaked ground.

Defense guns ringing the city were in action from 3.30 A. M. to after 7 P. M., but German planes were over the country as early as 2 A. M.

The explosion of bombs could be heard clearly in Amsterdam but the people there went about their business much as usual. The only other outward indications of a departure from normal were queues in front of Amsterdam's banks.

The Government immediately put into force plans for civil defense. A blackout was ordered starting tonight. Voluntary

civil militia in Amsterdam was mobilized and efforts were made to frustrate any "fifth column" activities.

Offering Strong Resistance

The Dutch announced that their troops offered strong resistance to the invaders on the Ijssel and Maas rivers, a short distance within the Netherlands, and maintained positions at Delfzijl.

Delfzijl, on the northeast coast of Groningen province, is across the Eems from Emden, German naval base.

The announcement was in a communique by Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, commander in chief, as follows:

"Netherlands border troops offered bitter resistance to the Germans on the Ijssel and Maas rivers.

"Notwithstanding strong German attacks, our troops maintain themselves in Delfzijl.

Armored Train Blown Up

"Four German armored trains have been disposed of; one was blown to pieces on the railroad bridge near Venlo.

"At least seventy German planes have been shot down on air fields or when they tried to make landings in the interior of the country.

"German troops landed by parachute in the interior tried to maintain themselves, but they are attacked from all sides by our troops.

"From various places it is reported that Netherlands prisoners have been used by Germans as a shield."

Norway Provides Lesson

The Dutch had before them the recent lesson of Germany's invasion of Norway in which confusion of orders, sabotage and treachery within Norway aided the German advance.

All Germans in the Netherlands were ordered to remain in their houses.

"Persons arousing suspicion that they infringe this order expose themselves to serious danger for their lives," said a Dutch broadcast.

The military advised newspaper correspondents that telegrams for dispatch abroad would be handled as usual, but subject to severe censorship of anything considered "alarmist or tendencious." No telephone calls to foreign countries were permitted.

One crossing of the Dutch frontier was said to have occurred near Lobith, where the Rhine enters the Netherlands.

Throughout all the Netherlands intense air activity was reported, with squadrons of foreign planes circling Denhelder naval base. Six German planes were reported over Ijmuiden. Parachutists landed at Maarden, Sliedrecht and near Delft, only thirteen miles from the Hague. A hundred parachutists landed at Dodrecht.

Six German planes bombed the airdrome at Welschap, near Eindhoven. Three German planes attempted to land at Soubrurg, in Zeeland, and were fired on by defenders.

Hundreds of parachutists landed at Hooge and Zwaluwe, where a bridge forms the principal link between north and south Holland. Others landed on Rozenburg Island, near Rotterdam.

Dutch Communique

An earlier Dutch high command communique said:

"German troops passed through the Dutch border during the night and our border troops fulfilled their tasks.

"They succeeded in carrying out their thrust. Bridges over the Maas and Waal have been demolished by them.

"East of Arnhem, fifteen miles from the German-Dutch border, Germans have advanced to Ijsel.

"Parachutists Destroyed"

"In the interior, enemy planes tried to land and in some places dropped parachutes and planes landed.

"These landings were partly unsuccessful and parachutists, who were dressed in Netherlands uniforms, have been surrounded and destroyed.

"Over various places Germans dropped pamphlets which are untrue and threats against the Dutch.

"The high command urged the population not to believe such utterances, which are only intended to create disorders.

"The Dutch are executing measures imposed by the acts and words of the Queen for the defense of the Netherlands soil."

(The Dutch high command in a communique broadcast in London and picked up by NBC said invading German troops had been able to break the Dutch defense lines in only one sector, where they penetrated to a depth of ten miles. The London broadcast also said large-scale aerial bombing by German planes had started in the north and northeast of France.

("The Dutch air force is fighting gallantly," the announcer

"The German people has no hatred, no inimical feeling toward the English or French people.

"It stands, however, before the question whether it will live or perish.

"In a few weeks the brave troops of our armies have crushed the Polish opponent pushed forward by England and France, thereby eliminating danger from the East.

"Thereupon England and France decided to attack Germany from the north.

"From April 9, the German armed forces have nipped this attempt in the bud.

Decision "For Next 1,000 Years"

"Now what we have seen for many months as a threatening danger for us has happened. England and France are attempting, by employment of a gigantic maneuver of distraction in southeast Europe, to thrust forward into the Ruhr district over Holland and Belgium.

"Soldiers of the West front!

"The hour for you has now come.

"The fight beginning today decides the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years.

"Do your duty now!

"The German people, with its best wishes, is with you."

Signed, ADOLF HITLER.

attack, delivered without warning against the Netherlands, th Netherlands Government regards itself at war with the Reich."

It was reported Germany likewise made no diplomati approach in Brussels before the attack was launched.

—VII—

Nazis Try To Seize Dutch Queen; Killed

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, May 10—Two squadrons of Nazi planes, loaded with soldiers, were said today by Edwin Hartrich, Amsterdam correspondent for C. B. S., to have made a "daring attempt to capture Queen Wilhelmina, an attempt which evidently "has met with failure and sudden death for the perpetrators."

The text of Hartrich's cable from Amsterdam to C. B. S follows:

"A daring attempt of the German air force to capture Queen Wilhelmina in the early hours today apparently has met with failure and sudden death for the perpetrators.

"A flight of sixteen large Junkers and possibly more landed at the airport of Valkenburg, five miles from the Queen's summer villa at Ruygenhoek and about seven miles from her residence Huis Ten Bosch, in the outskirts of The Hague.

20 Heavily-Armed Soldiers Per Plane

"Each Junker carried twenty soldiers or more. All were equipped with automatic rifles or machine guns. The planes landed in the early hours of the morning.

"Other contingents of aerial kidnappers landed at Delft about four miles south of The Hague. The strategy was to cut off The Hague from the rest of Holland, surround the capital city and capture the Government, even if only for a few hours.

"Together with Norman Alley, American newsreel man who was on the U. S. S. Panay when the gunboat was bombed by Japanese planes, and Beach Conger, of the New York *Herald Tribune*, I bumped into a hot-pitched battle on the outskirts of Valkenburg.

"Driving behind some military lorries on the Amsterdam-Hague road, our chauffeur was stopped, along with the lorries, by a sudden burst of machine-gun fire. Across the road in the ditches and at the bridge heads, Dutch soldiers were replying with short bursts aimed at a small group of farm houses.

"In this battle of the tulip fields, which had been going

27 BOMBS FALL IN ONE DAY ON SWITZERLAND

One Destroys Railroad Track And Barely Misses Train

Mobilization Ordered Under "Precautionary State Of War"

[*By the Associated Press*]

Basel, Switzerland, May 10—Twenty-seven bombs fell on Switzerland today as foreign warplanes battled over this still neutral country.

A bomb which destroyed the railway track at Delamont just missed a passing train. Two other planes were sighted over Schaffhausen, but were not brought down.

The Basel railway station was closed to traffic between Switzerland and Germany, and several lines passing through Schaffhausen near the German frontier east of Lake Constance were closed early in the morning.

Some Flee City

Some of the Basel population voluntarily vacated the city.

The Government ordered general mobilization beginning tomorrow dawn and announced a "precautionary state of war" beginning at midnight tonight.

It was estimated 300,000 men already are in the Winkelried Line facing Germany. Large forces of crack frontier troops rushed to reinforce them. A total of 600,000 to 700,000 Swiss may soon be under arms.

24 Nazi Divisions There

German troops north of the Swiss frontier were estimated at twenty-four divisions a few days ago.

Sharp air battles took place near Basel just after midnight today. One group of twenty German bombers crossed Swiss territory toward France. They are believed to have bombed Lyons in France later.

Swiss anti-aircraft guns fired on some of the foreign planes.

30.24-2173

SWISS MOBILIZE; OPEN FIRE ON NAZIS FLYING TO FRANCE

Frontiers Are Closed as Nation Is Ordered on War Basis.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 10 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government today ordered general mobilization beginning at dawn tomorrow and announced that a precautionary "state of war" begins at midnight tonight.

The official communique, which followed a series of bombings and sharp air battles over Swiss soil, said that the mobilization was ordered "in view of the profound changes which have taken place on the western front."

The Swiss army, it was said, was ready "for any eventuality . . . to face any menace from whatever side it may come, in comformity with the absolute desire of the federation for neutrality."

All visas for entry into Switzerland were canceled.

The guard over border traffic was heavily re-enforced.

The Swiss General Staff announced that seventeen bombs fell on Swiss soil in the Courrendlin region.

Large forces of crack Swiss frontier troops were rushed from the rearguard to the German and French frontiers.

It was estimated that 300,000 men are already in the Winkelried Line facing Germany and in small fortifications along the French frontier.

A total of between 600,000 and 700,000 men may soon be under arms.

The army command announced an unidentified bomber dropped several bombs on the Swiss Railway line between Delemont and Moutiers, but did little damage.

At 12:30 A. M. sharp air battles took place near Basle, Switzerland.

A German bomber crossed the frontier at Grenzach and flew over Basle en route to France. The German craft was immediately the target of anti-aircraft fire from the guns at Altkirch and Belfort.

The plane returned to Germany at 4:15 A. M.

Soon afterward, twenty bombers crossed the frontier at Loerrach, some of them passing over Swiss territory on their way to France.

A heavy fog prevented the Swiss air defense from bringing down any of the planes.

The Nazi aircraft were believed to be those which bombed Lyon, France.

One of these planes dropped bombs on the railroad near Courrendlin, Switzerland. The damage was not great enough to disrupt communications, however.

ALLIES WARN OF RETALIATON IF CIVILIANS DIE

London and Paris Assert 'Appropriate' Action Will Be Taken.

RECALL PLEDGE TO ROOSEVELT

Say They Reserve Right to Counter if the Enemy Hits Unarmed Towns.

LONDON, May 10 (A. P.).—Great Britain and France today warned Germany of retaliatory action in event of Nazi bombings of civil populations.

The British Government publicly proclaimed that they reserve the right to take any action which they consider appropriate in event of bombings of civil populations by Germany.

A similar announcement was issued by the French Government in Paris.

Britain's proclamation followed a report of bombing of Chilham in rural Kent, forty miles southeast of London, and raids on various towns in the Netherlands and Belgium.

A communique issued by the Foreign Office said:

"His Majesty's Government in the United Kingdom, who, in their reply of September 1 to the appeal of the President of the United States, gave assurance that their air forces had received orders prohibiting the bombing of civilian populations in limiting bombings to strictly military objectives, now publicly proclaim that they reserve to themselves the right to take any action which they consider appropriate in the event of bombing by the enemy of civil populations whether in the United Kingdom, France or in countries assisted by the United Kingdom."

FRENCH CABINET IS REORGANIZED

Reynaud Announces Change in Line-up of Ministry.

PARIS, May 10 (A. P.).—Premier Reynaud announced tonight a reorganization of his Cabinet to face the intensified threat of Germany's drive to the west.

M. Reynaud's office announced that the reorganization had been accomplished with the inclusion of two extreme Rightest Ministers in the new Cabinet.

The announcement followed an earlier statement that the resignation of thirteen Under-Secretaries of State had been accepted.

The new Ministers are Louis Marin, head of the Rightist Republican Federation, and Jean Ybarnegaray, Chamber leader of the French Social party.

Paris I[illegible] Clubs Deserted

Paris, May 10 (AP).—Parisians, who have made a show of maintaining their champagne taste and traditional gaiety despite the war, showed evidence of losing both tonight. Night clubs full last night of convivial troopers on leave and free-spending civilians out on a bender, were all but deserted tonight.

B[illegible]t and Reyna[illegible] Confer

PARIS, May 10 (AP).—American Ambassador William C. Bullitt and Premier Paul Reynaud conferred at length today at the Quai d'Orsay.

American Group To Aid Refugees In France

Volunteer Ambulance Corps To Help Evacuate 3 Villages On Belgian Border

Paris, May 10 (AP).—The American Friends of France Committee, organized by Miss Anne Morgan to aid French civilian refugees, called on the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps today for aid in the evacuation of three villages on the Belgian border.

Miss Morgan left for a frontier town in the Ardennes department after she had received assurance that the ambulance corps would rush all possible assistance.

Committee members refused to estimate the number of civilians to be evacuated, but said that refugees would be sent to the center of France and cared for by the committee.

PARIS CARRIES ON WHILE WAR AREA SPREADS

Residents Hurry To Work After Early Morning Air-Raid Alarm

By WILLIAM McGAFFIN
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, May 10—Parisians, dragging their sleepy-eyed way to breakfast after a dawn air-raid alarm, took it calmly today when the radio told them of the war's grave new turn.

They gulped down their continental breakfast of black coffee and *"croissants,"* then hurried out into the May sunshine to take the subway to work. Business went on as usual.

Shopkeepers rolled up their iron shutters and dusted off their counters. Shoppers were the customary crowd of smartly dressed women, decked out in their new spring hats.

Storm Newsstands

People gathered in little knots on street corners to discuss the situation and stormed the newsstands for special editions which had not yet appeared.

Women with husbands in the North gasped—then went about their business with dry eyes. These French women don't cry—at least not in public.

"C'est vraiment la guerre (it's really the war)," was the phrase on every one's lips. They know what that means.

The policeman stood on the corner calmly wagging his white baton as the customary flow of traffic. The woman who keeps the little cafe near by tranquilly bathed her cat as she gossiped with her customers.

Shock But Not Surprise

"It's terrible, isn't it?"

France bombarded. The Low Countries invaded. It came as a shock—but hardly a surprise.

One be-mustached old man, anxiously pumping me for news, seemed most concerned over whether Holland and Belgium had decided to resist.

"They won't do like Denmark, will they?" he demanded, and seemed relieved when I told him they had decided to fight with Allied assistance.

Husband With Troops

The dark little woman behind the cigarette counter listened closely to our conversation.

"Have you someone in the North?" I inquired.

"Ah, oui," she said. "My George."

"Look at that sun," she went on pensively. "And up there . . ." Her voice trailed off.

A customer stepped up.

"A package of Gauloise Blues!"

"Oui, monsieur."

Business as usual.

French Will Retaliate.

PARIS, May 10 (A. P.).—The French Government announced today its intention of replying with air bombardments on other than military objectives if the Germans bomb such targets.

The French Government "proclaims publicly that it reserved and does reserve the right of recourse to any action which it would consider appropriate in case of bombardment by the enemy of civil populations in France, Britain or the countries aided by France," the announcement said.

The French pointed out that they had assured Mr. Roosevelt that orders had been given the air force prohibiting bombardment of civil populations and limiting bombardments to military objectives.

The air force now, however, is to await action by the enemy, the announcement said.

French

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, May 10—The following French communiqué was issued tonight:

The attack by German troops on Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg was preceded by an aerial attack on a large scale during the early hours of May 10. Besides the bombing attacks, many enemy detachments were landed by airplanes or by parachutes at various points in Belgium and Holland.

In Holland especially these detachments tried to take airdromes by surprise. On the whole, they were successfully counter-attacked by local troops.

The enemy's aerial attack, which began in the latter part of the night on French territory, was continued during the day. Some aerial damage of small importance was the only result of this bombing.

Our fighters and anti-aircraft came into action against these expeditions and inflicted heavy loss on the German aviation. Forty-four enemy planes were brought down on French territory.

The Netherland, Belgian and Luxembourg Governments have appealed to the Allies, and this morning French and British troops at once responded to this appeal and advanced on a front extending from the North Sea to the Moselle.

Their progress continues in Belgium territory. Sharp fighting has taken place in Luxembourg territory, where German attacks extend to the region of Sierck and slightly to the east of the Moselle.

This morning's communiqué said:

During the early hours of May 10 German troops began to penetrate the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The French armies had been put on the alert during the night.

The governments concerned appealed to the Allied governments. Moreover, the enemy undertook aerial bombing activity in the north and east of France.

Several enemy planes, the number of which is not yet known here, were brought down both by anti-aircraft guns and pursuit planes.

ITALY ACCEPTS NAZI MOVE AS ONE MORE COUP

Rome Looks at Invasion as Another Defeat in Speed for Allies.

WITHOUT INVOLVING ITSELF

Diplomats Expect Mussolini to Stay Out of War Until All Repercussions Are Over.

ROME, May 10 (A. P.).—Italy accepted the German invasion of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg today as another beating in speed for the Allies without involving Italy in the war.

Newspapers announced the invasion with streamer headlines, with "Allies Beaten Once Again in Swiftness," their only comment.

Rome was criss-crossed by a network of feverish diplomatic activity as ambassadors exchanged views, some of them calling at the Foreign Ministry.

The Belgian Ambassador, Count Andre de Kerchove, saw Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, presumably to inform him of Belgium's reaction to the invasion.

It was assumed the British and French ambassadors also would seek interviews for a similar purpose.

Phillips Sees Ciano.

United States Ambassador William Phillips was summoned to the Chigi Palace to see Count Ciano.

Confidence that Italy is remaining out of the war for the present was indicated by the United States embassy in refraining from advising Americans in Rome to leave the country.

The absence of any such recommendation even after the German invasion of Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg was considered significant.

The almost unanimous impression in diplomatic circles was that Premier Mussolini would keep Italy out of the war until the meaning of its new stroke and its repercussions became apparent.

Gayda Backs Nazis.

Virginio Gayda, editor of Il Giornale d'Italia, indorsed the German allegation that the invasion of the lowland neutrals had been executed only to forestall similar action by the Allies.

After asserting that both sides sought a more direct field of battle, Gayda wrote that this had been particularly evident on the part of the Allies.

"It happened again today," he wrote, "that the Germans have won the race and prevent the initiative in decisions and action from escaping them."

As a consequence, the editor said, the war "assumes its natural immediate characteristic also in respect to its necessary violence from which the Allies hoped to escape by cutting off Europe's economic liberty."

The first Italian news of Hitler's move came in a brief dispatch by Stefani, the official Italian news agency. Even then some officials of the Italian Press Ministry said that they were unaware of the news.

Belgian Envoy Sees Ciano

ROME, May 10 (AP).—The Belgian Ambassador to Italy, Count Andre de Kerchove de Denterghem, saw Foreign Minister Count Ciano today, presumably to inform him of Belgium's reaction to the German invasion. It was assumed that the British and French Ambassadors also would seek interviews for a similar purpose.

While diplomats awaited a definition of Italian policy, many speculated on the possible influence King Vittorio Emmanuele III might exert since Italy's Princess Marie Jose is a sister of King Leopold III of Belgium. Marie Jose is the wife of Crown Prince Humbert of Italy, who commands Italy's northern armies.

Pavolini Flying Back to Rome

ROME, May 10 (AP).—The Italian Propaganda Minister, Alessandro Pavolini, who had been called to Berlin for consultations with German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, started back to Rome in a German government plane this afternoon.

ANTI-BRITISH PLACARDS ARE PUT UP IN ROME

Thousands Deridng England Pasted In Streets By Blackshirts

Most Consist Of Excerpts Of Speeches Made By Chamberlain

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, *Saturday*, May 11—Thousands of posters deriding England were tacked up during the night in Rome's principal squares by Italian Blackshirts.

Headed "England's failure," the posters warned against British aid. They consisted almost entirely of former Prime Minister Chamberlain's speeches, with a few from other British leaders.

Six titles summed up their contents:

"Look out for English aid."

"Serious threat to England."

Cite Failure in Norway

"Our plan failed" (referring to Chamberlain's words admitting failure in Norway).

"Brilliant pages of English military tradition."

"Always late."

"Nightmare of menace."

Many of the posters were plastered on automobiles parked in the streets.

Not all read the same; some were headed "unanswerable testimony of Franco-British defeat," while others bore the caption "England has missed the bus."

POPE IS SHOCKED BY NEW INVASION

Vatican Editor Bitterly Condemns Nazi Move.

VATICAN CITY, May 10 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII is "shocked and deeply grieved" by Germany's invasion of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, high Vatican quarters said today, and L'Osservatore Romano strongly condemned the Nazi action, saying civilization would "sorrowfully" protest.

The reproof in the Vatican City newsaper was written by its editor-in-chief, Count [illegible] Torre.

Challenging the German explanation for the invasion, the newsaper said: "Belgium and Holland always have preserved their neutrality with scrupulous vigilance, with vigorous loyalty."

Of Luxemburg, it said, "There never was any question."

"It is horrible," the newspaper said of the invasion.

"That most heartfelt sense of humanity, of Christian charity, of Christian conception of relations among nations, of the bases of peaceful civilization cannot fail to be wounded by it, to rise up sorrowfully and sorrowfully to protest."

Vatican quarters said the Pope particularly was affected by the invasion of Belgium, because "King Leopold is one of the most devoutly Catholic of modern rulers."

Air Raid Warden Beaten Up in Belfast

BELFAST, May 10 (A. P.).—Armed men dragged John Quinn, an air raid precautions warden, into the street last night and beat him so badly he had to be hospitalized.

Spain Determined To Be Neutral

MADRID, May 10 (AP).—Adolf Hitler's latest adventure has not shaken Spain's determination to remain neutral, it was indicated in official quarters tonight.

No Comment by Soviet On Latest Nazi Thrusts

Radio Gives Simply German Bulletin on Operations

MOSCOW, May 10 (AP).—A special Soviet news broadcast this afternoon gave without comment a German bulletin on operations in Holland and Luxemburg, and the British announcement of the occupation of Iceland.

An article in "Pravda," official Communist organ, said the so-called neutrals should ponder the "help" given by the British and French to Norway. Reviewing the situation in the Mediterranean, the article said that the British and French "undoubtedly want to increase their possibilities for pressure on Italy as well as on the Balkans with the purpose of preparation of new fronts."

Count Friedrich Werner von der Schulenburg, German Ambassador to Russia, visited Premier Vlacheslav Molotov this afternoon. No official statement has been made regarding the meeting.

Confidence that a Yugoslav-Russian trade agreement would be reached shortly was expressed today by members of the Yugoslav delegation, who said the trade talks were proceeding "successfully."

SLAV PACT NEAR

Moscow Forecasts Trade Ties With Belgrade.

MOSCOW, May 10 (A. P.).—Confidence that a Russo-Yugoslav trade agreement would be reached soon was expressed today by members of the Yugoslav delegation, who said that the trade talks were proceeding successfully.

A Slovak cultural delegation, which has been visiting Moscow, planned to leave tomorrow for Leningrad, from where it will go to Germany via Riga, Latvia.

DUTCH COMMUNIQUE NO. 1

PARIS, May 10 (AP).—Havas News Agency today carried the following as the Netherlands' first communique:

"German troops have crossed the Netherlands frontier starting at 3 o'clock.

"Aerial attacks have been launched on some airdromes."

"The army and anti-aircraft artillery are ready.

"The inundations are proceeding according to plans.

"At present as far as one knows at least six German planes have been shot down."

A later communique said:

"German troops passed through the Dutch border during the night, and our border troops were fulfilling their tasks.

"They succeeded in carrying out their trust. Bridges over the Maas and Waal have been demolished by them.

"East of Arnhem, 15 miles from the German-Dutch border, Germans have advanced to Ijsel.

"In the interior, enemy planes tried to land, and in some places dropped parachutes, and planes landed.

"These landings were partly unsuccessful, and parachutists who dressed in Netherlands uniforms have been surrounded and destroyed.

"Over various places Germans dropped pamphlets which are untrue and threats against the Dutch.

"The High Command urged the population not to believe such utterances, which are only intended to create disorders.

"The Dutch are executing measures imposed by the acts and words of the Queen for the defense of the Netherlands soil."

Daring Sentiment In the Balkans

SOFIA (A. P.).—Bulgaria's censors were censured by new Premier Bogdan Philoff for "stifling the expression of our people's thoughts."

In his first speech to Parliament, he declared newspaper men and authors should be freed from government restrictions. Philoff, an archeologist until he entered politics two years ago, is himself a prolific writer—on scientific subjects.

Yugoslavia Increases Army.

BELGRADE, May 10 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia called 100,000 more men to the colors today as southeastern European nations took new military precautions in light of the spreading war. Previously 600,000 Yugoslavs had been reported under arms.

Hungary, Bulgaria and Greece rushed additional troops to their frontiers.

The Rumanian Cabinet met with King Carol in Bucharest and dreed new military measures.

Rumania Shuts Black Sea Ports

BUCHAREST, May 10 (AP).—The Rumanian Army ordered today the closing from dawn to dusk of Constanza and other Black Sea ports. The significance of the measure was not disclosed.

BALKAN NATIONS BREATHE EASIER

Lowlands Invasion Seen as Reprieve for Southeast.

BUDAPEST, May 10 (By telephone to New York) (A. P.).—The German invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands today was taken in Balkan capitals as a reprieve for southeastern Europe.

The belief was expressed that Germany and the Allies would be so occupied with extension of the western front that the southeast would be spared war, at least for the present.

Officials were apprehensive, however, that like the lowland countries all Europe eventually would be drawn into the conflict and orders were issued in all Balkan capitals for redoubled vigilance.

Informed sources said the fear of further spread was based on belief that whichever side is unsuccessful on the lowland front will want to open up a new front for operations in some other quarter of Europe.

"England and France now must prove once and for all whether they are capable of resisting Germany," they declared. "Otherwise all other countries now left in peace in Europe automatically will knuckle under to Hitler."

War Is Declared By Curacao, in The West Indies

Dutch Territory Proclaims Martial Law as Germans Try to Destroy 4 Ships

WILLEMSTAD, Dutch West Indies, May 10 (AP).—The Governor proclaimed today a state of war against Germany in the territory of Curacao, a possession of Holland. It was the first such declaration in the American Hemisphere in this war, except for Canada.

Martial law was put into effect after the crews of four German ships in harbor here and at Aruba attempted to scuttle or set fire to their vessels. One German was reported to have been killed when he resisted Dutch authorities.

Soon after word was received that Germany and Holland were at war, the Patricia and Alemania were set afire by their crews, but quick action by fire fighters controlled the flames. Sea cocks were opened by the crew on the Henry Horn, but the authorities closed them. The vessel was left listing.

Other German vessels in the harbor were safe. German crews were picked up and sent to Bonaire.

All Germans in the rich oil-shipping island of Aruba were detained and sent by steamer to an unidentified island. One hundred and fifty French marines from the French cruiser Jeanne d'Arc landed there tonight fully equipped.

The crew of the German ship Antilla set fire to their vessel and almost burned it out. The crew was detailed.

The proclamation of a state of war and martial law in Curacao followed attempts by the crews of three other German ships to scuttle or burn their ships. The destructive attempts were frustrated.

The population remained calm, and it was said that any offers of help from outside world would be refused.

The Governor General, declaring the Indies as part of the Netherlands kingdom to be at war with Germany, said the Government was in position to guard the island territories and would reject all offers of outside assistance.

This was in line with the Netherlands Government's announcement last month, following Tokyo's expression of concern, that it neither wanted nor would seek the assistance of a third power in protecting the Indies.

All Germans over 16 will be interned, the Governor General's office announced. There are said to be between 2,000 and 3,000 Germans in the East Indies.

Sixteen German merchantmen which took refuge in East Indies ports early in the war were seized. It was reported they had been preparing to attempt a dash to the friendly Russian Far Eastern port of Siberia.

Martial Law Declared In Dutch West Indies

Willemstad, Netherlands West Indies, May 10 (AP)—The Governor of the Netherlands West Indies proclaimed a state of war against Germany today and ordered martial law put into effect after crews of four German ships in harbor here and at Aruba attempted to scuttle or set fire to their vessels.

One German was reported to have been killed when he resisted Netherlands authorities.

Whole Of Dutch East Indies Placed Under Martial Law

Governor General Warns Other Nations That Any Offer Of Help Would Be Unwelcome

[By the Associated Press]

Aruba, Netherlands West Indies, May 10—One hundred and fifty French marines, from the cruiser Jeanne d'Arc, landed here tonight. They were fully equipped.

[By the Associated Press]

Batavia, May 10—The entire Netherlands East Indies, richest Dutch colonial possession, were placed under martial law today by Governor General Tjarda van Starckenborgh Stachouwer, who proclaimed the Indies to be at war with Germany and warned other nations that any offer of help would be unwelcome.

This was interpreted as a reference to an official Japanese statement of concern on April 15 over the status of the Indies if the Netherlands were to be involved in the European war.

DUTCH PACIFIC ISLES DECLARE MILITARY RULE

Governor-General Warns No Help Is Needed to Defend East Indies.

BATAVIA, May 10 (A. P.).—Gov. Gen. Tjarda van Starckenborgh Stachouwer issued a proclamation today placing the entire Dutch East Indies under martial law.

In a broadcast he declared that the Indies as a part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands were at war with Germany but that their status was otherwise unchanged.

He said that the Government was able to guard the East Indies and that any help from other nations would be rejected as unwelcome.

That statement was believed here to refer to an official Tokio declaration of April 15 expressing Japanese concern over any change in the status of the Dutch East Indies as a result of the possible involvement of the Netherlands in the European war.

2,000 Germans in Islands.

Secretary of State Cordell Hull on April 17 issued a formal statement asserting that any intervention in the East Indies "would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace and security in the entire Pacific area."

The Netherlands Government subsequently announced that it neither desired nor would request any third Power protection in the East Indies.

The Governor-General's office announced that all Germans over 16 years old would be interned. Between 2,000 and 3,000 Germans are believed to be in the Dutch East Indies.

Nineteen German cargo ships taking refuge in Dutch East Indian ports were reported seized, their crews interned. It was said that they had been preparing for a dash to the Russian Siberian port of Vladivostok.

Tokio Declares Unconcern.

TOKIO, May 10 (A. P.).—Germany's invasion of the Netherlands has brought no concern in Japan over the Dutch East Indies, Yakichiro Suma, the Foreign Office spokesman, said today. Japan, he said, is following a policy of "strict non-involvement."

He said Japan had no evidence to indicate that the European move would affect the East Indies.

"Germany is too busy in Europe to pay attention to the East Indies," he said, adding that there was no indication that Great Britain was planning protective custody of the Netherlands' rich and strategic colonial possession.

In proclaiming that Japan is "maintaining a policy of strict non-involvement," Mr. Suma said that there was no need for special measures to enforce this policy.

MackenzieKing Puts Casgrain In His Cabinet

House Speaker Is Named StateSecretaryinShuffle, Mackinnon in Trade Post

OTTAWA, May 10 (AP).—Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King in a Cabinet shuffle today brought Pierre Casgrain, Speaker of the House of Commons, into his government as Secretary of State and appointed J. A. Mackinnor, of Edmonton, formerly Minister Without Portfolio, to head the Department of Trade and Commerce.

Mackinnon succeeds W. D. Euler, who left the Trade and Commerce Ministry to fill a Senate vacancy. The duties of Secretary of State had been carried on by Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe since the death of Fernand Rinfret last July.

C. G. Power, Acting Defense Minister in the absence of Norman Rogers, who is in England, was one of those in consultation with the Prime Minister, after which he called a meeting of the Defense Council.

Jean Desy, Canadian Minister to the joint legation serving Belgium and Holland, was still in Brussels at 6 a. m. Several messages were received from him during the night, it was learned. It was understood the Prime Minister had conferred with Baron Robert Silver Cruys, the Belgian Minister, and others in the diplomatic service.

Meantime it was announced from the office of the Custodian of Enemy Property that banks had been notified to take into protective custody accounts held in Canada by interests of Holland, Luxemburg and Belgium. Thus assets of the three invaded countries were "frozen" in the Dominion to prevent their withdrawal and possibility of falling into German hands.

There was no immediate announcement of steps to be taken in regard to shipping of the newly invaded countries that might be in Canadian waters, but it was presumed they would be held under Allied jurisdiction, as were Danish ships when Denmark was taken over by the Germans.

London Says Hague Has Been Bombed.

LONDON, May 10 (A. P.).—An unofficial British statement today said that The Hague, the seacoast capital of the Netherlands, had been bombed by the German invaders. "Our air attache at The Hague was nearly killed by a bomb which fell close to the Foreign Office early this morning," the statement said.

Dutch Anti-Aircraft Nearly Down Own Envoy Seeking English Aid

London, May 10 (AP)—A Netherlands seaplane bringing Dutch Foreign Minister Eelco van Kleffens to England to ask for help made a forced landing at Brighton today with leaking gas tanks, punctured by Dutch anti-aircraft guns covering the flight against German bombers.

"It was a very close shave," said van Kleffens, who was accompanied by his wife and the Netherlands Colonial Minister, Charles J. I. M. Welter.

"Off the Dutch coast six German bombers appeared overhead high in the sky. Our anti-aircraft went into action immediately to cover our flight. Unfortunately they shelled us."

'Shall Not Pass This Time'—Belgium.

LONDON, May 10 (A. P.).—"They shall not pass this time," Belgium's Ambassador to London promised today a few hours after Germany invaded his homeland and neighboring Holland.

The envoy, Baron Cartier de Machienne, declared: "We have been invaded savagely, although we offered no offense."

Broadcast Is Delayed With Good Reason

LONDON, May 10 (A. P.). The British Broadcasting Company was late with its 8 A. M. news broadcast.

When it finally started, the announcer said:

"I must apologize for keeping you waiting—Germany has just invaded Holland and Belgium."

Londoners, In Blackout, Go About Their Business

London, May 10 (AP)—Londoners went about their business as usual tonight of taking their fun where they found it—only it was a little harder to find.

It was there, but the going was more tedious for the crowds—outwardly oblivious to the war's critical turn—as a result of rigidly enforced total blackout precautions.

Even Hyde Park had its customary quota of hand-holding strollers and high-pitched soap-box orators and out-of-tune choristers.

Virtually the only change noticeable in the night routine was the appearance of more gas masks.

Stop-the-war Candidate Defeated in England

LONDON, May 10 (A. P.).—Major E. G. R. Lloyd, National Government candidate, today defeated Annie Maxton, a stop-the-war candidate, in a by-election to fill the House of Commons seat left vacant when the Marquis of Clydesdale went to the House of Lords on becoming the Duke of Hamilton. The vote was 34,316 to 8,206.

'It's Started at Last, Is London View

LONDON, May 10 (A. P.).—Sir Dudley Pound, Chief of the British Naval Staff, today entered No. 10 Downing street, Prime Minister Chamberlain's official residence, with this remark to bystanders:

"Well, it has started at last."

British Call It "Quite Untrue"

LONDON, May 11 (Saturday) (AP).—The British Air Ministry described today as "quite untrue" and a "further example of German mendacity" a German allegation that Allied planes bombed an unfortified German town (Freiburg) and killed twenty-four civilians.

British Securities Sale Outside Realm Curbed

Treasury Issues Order Requiring License And Proof Enemy Will Not Benefit

London, May 10 (AP)—The British Treasury announced tonight an order in council, effective next Monday, forbidding sale without special license of securities in the United Kingdom by persons living outside the area where the pound sterling is the monetary basis.

Licenses, it was said, can "normally" be obtained through banks and stock brokers in the United Kingdom "provided that the securities are shown to have been neither in ownership nor under control of an enemy since September 2 and that no direct or indirect benefit to the enemy is involved." Control was said to have been made necessary by "the German invasion of neutral countries."

The order strengthens existing regulations regarding the transfer of securities from residents of the United Kingdom to non-residents and prohibits the issue of securities in bearer form.

4 Bombs Hit British Town

LONDON, May 10 (AP).—An unofficial British announcement said today four incendiary bombs had been dropped by German raiders early this morning at Chilham, near Canterbury in Kent, about forty miles southeast of London. The captain of a searchlight unit, protecting against air raids, was quoted as confirming the report.

Two Heinkel bombing planes were chased away from the southeast coast of England this afternoon by anti-aircraft fire and British fighting planes.

British Air Ministry Issues Casualty List

List Of 33 Killed, 10 Wounded Brings Announced Totals To 707 And 120

London, May 10 (AP)—The Air Ministry tonight issued a casualty list covering an unspecified period, showing:

In Action—14 killed, 6 wounded, 37 missing.

On Active Service—19 killed, 4 wounded, 12 died.

The list brought the announced totals to 252 killed, 45 wounded and 245 missing in action and 455 killed, 75 wounded and 224 died on active service.

Canadian Clubs Appeal For Tour By Cromwell

Association Writes Hull People "Would Be Delighted" If Visit Could Delay Departure

Ottawa, May 10 (AP)—The Association of Canadian Clubs today addressed a letter to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State of the United States, suggesting it would please Canadian people if J. H. R. Cromwell, American Minister to Canada, could postpone his scheduled May 21 departure and make a tour of Canada.

Cromwell recently announced he would resign May 21, the date of the primary elections in which he is a candidate for Democratic nomination as New Jersey Senator. He said he regretted he would be unable to make a proposed tour of the Dominion.

In its letter to Hull, the association said "if it would be possible to defer Mr. Cromwell's departure from Canada until after the summer months so he could make the tour of this country that he had planned, the Canadian people as a whole would be delighted."

War Won't Change U. S. Navy Plans In Pacific

Honolulu, May 10 (AP)—The office of Admiral James O. Richardson, commander-in-chief of the United States fleet, said today developments in the European war will not alter plans to send the fleet to Lahaina Roads Monday for further training.

Rumors that some ships would be sent to augment the Asiatic fleet were termed in naval circles "a pipe-dream."

Naval men said shore liberty would not be curtailed.

To Censor Broadcast Of Hawaiian Blackout

Army Officers Will Take Steps To Prevent Listeners From Being Alarmed

Honolulu, May 10 (AP)—A projected national broadcast of the blackout of Hawaii next Thursday during army maneuvers will be censored to prevent alarming listeners, army officers promised today.

The Hawaii Tourist Bureau had expressed fear the broadcast might lead to mass hysteria, similar to that which greeted Orson Welles' "Martian Invasion."

The scene would be perfect, with the spread of war in Europe and fear that it might involve Japan and the United States in the Dutch East Indies. The entire American fleet is concentrated in Hawaiian waters.

Gannett Would Aid Allies By Private Finance Plan

Advocates Syndicate Action to Prevent U. S. Involvement

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., May 10 (AP). Frank R. Gannett, Rochester publisher and candidate for the Republican Presidential nomination, proposed today a plan for private financial backing for the Allies which he believed would minimize danger of American war involvement.

Blaming Allied reverses for "acceptance of the idea that we are going to get into the war," Mr. Gannett advocated, in an interview, a syndicate of American private interests to buy up English and French securities and provide credit.

"The Allies," he said, "have in America several billions of dollars in securities. It would be disastrous to the stock market and to our own business conditions if these securities should be dumped on the market.

"I believe strong private financial interests could form a pool and take over at least a part of these securities and thus give the Allies all the credit they may need here. This would be much better than having the government take any steps in helping the Allies financially."

U. S. IS FACING INVOLVEMENT, WILLKIE SAYS

Utilities Magnate Declares It Would Be Foolhardy To Get In War Now

"We Should Show Our Sympathy With Allies," However, He Adds

[By the Associated Press]

Minneapolis, May 10—Wendell Willkie, New York utilities magnate who is currently talked of as a potential Republican Presidential nominee, today said that the United States faces possible involvement in Europe's war.

"If Germany and Russia get away with what they are doing now," Willkie told interviewers here, "some day we'll probably have to meet them in a contest of arms.

"It would be foolhardy for us to get into war at this time—I don't think we should get into this war at all—but we should show our sympathy for the Allies."

Not Active Candidate

Willkie consented to fill a speaking engagement tomorrow night, still insisting he is not actively a candidate for the Republican nomination, but:

"Of course I would be gratified if I were nominated for President—and I would be doubly pleased if President Roosevelt were the opposing candidate. Mr. Roosevelt is the ablest advocate of the New Deal philosophy, and I think the issues should be drawn sharply and put up to the country to decide.

"I would want to lick the champ, not Galento."

Job No Disadvantage

The tall, thick-chested president of the Comomnwealth and Southern did not agree with commentators who have suggested his connection with a big utility firm would be a disadvantage to him as a candidate.

"I should think," he said, "the Roosevelt family had more of a stake in the utilities than I have. I'm sure they hold more stock in General Electric than I have in Commonwealth and Southern."

Willkie will speak over a nation-wide CBS radio hookup at 9.30 P. M. Saturday from St. Paul.

Roosevelt Holds Status Unchanged

MAY 9—1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 10—President Roosevelt today expressed "full sympathy" with Queen Wilhelmina's proclamation that Germany violated a "solemn promise" by invading Holland, but said there was no change in the United States neutral status.

The President told reporters that they could put these words in direct quotations:

"I think I can say personally I am in full sympathy with the very excellent statement that was given out, the proclamation by the Queen of the Netherlands, and let it go at that. It is worth reading."

(In her proclamation the Queen also addressed "a flaming protest against this unexampled violation of good faith and what is considered decent between civilized nations.")

"Situation" Speaks For Self

There was not much else he could say about the situation abroad, Mr. Roosevelt asserted. It spoke for itself, he said.

Asked if he "would care to say at this time what you think the chances are that we can keep out of the war." Mr. Roosevelt replied, no, explaining that would be speculative.

In other words, he hastened to add, don't for heaven's sake say that means that we may get in.

To do so, the President said, would be writing completely off on a limb.

Asked whether "there has been any change" since the President's speech to the nation immediately after the outbreak of war in September, in which he said that there would be no blackout of peace in the United States, he replied that there had been none.

Reconsidering German Pledge

Mr. Roosevelt said that a German pledge not to bomb "open" unfortified towns was being considered in the light of reports of the bombing of such cities.

Later, Secretary of State Cordell Hull told reporters that the State Department was gathering all the information it could from American envoys on whether German planes were bombing unfortified cities in Holland and Belgium.

President Roosevelt crowded into his busy day today four conferences with representatives of the Lowland Countries invaded during the night by German troops.

Hull said the department has been assembling such information since the beginning of the war.

The Secretary who had conferred shortly before with the President, also indicated to his press conference that consultations would be held with the Latin American republics concerning the status of Dutch possessions in the Western hemisphere.

West Indies Question Open

Hull said that no effort had been made at his conference today with the Dutch Minister, Dr. A. Loudon, to reach any decisions with regard to the Dutch West Indies.

He said also that no communication had been sent to the Japanese Government with regard to the Dutch East Indies.

Both Japan and the United States recently issued statements urging the maintenance of the status quo there regardless of invasion of Holland by Germany.

Cudahy informed the State Department just before noon today that German forces had overrun the whole of Luxembourg and all of Limeburg, a province of Holland.

The Ambassador's information was given by telephone to American Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Paris who relayed it to Secretary Hull.

Bomb Strikes Near Embassy

Cudahy said there was heavy fighting going on in the Ardens forest.

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He added that he had almost been knocked down by a bomb which struck about 300 feet from the American Embassy in Brussels and that one of his ears had been deafened. A number of windows were shattered, he said.

American Minister George A. Gordon in The Hague telephoned the State Department that he had been informed that German ground forces had attacked along the entire eastern Dutch frontier.

Gordon reported that parachute troops had attempted to land at Delf and was in the midst of saying that three German planes had been seen from the American chancery when his call was cut off.

At about 8 A. M., a few hours before seeing the press, Mr. Roosevelt had signed an order to "freeze" all Dutch and Belgium credits in this country. Then the President had conferred for thirty-five minutes with key foreign and military advisers.

With regard to possible extension of the zone of dangerous waters around northern Europe from which American shipping is barred under the Neutrality Act, Mr. Roosevelt said that no change is contemplated in its status.

He had been asked whether it might be extended to the Dutch West or East Indies.

How About Congress?

A reporter remarked that until last night there had been a strong effort under way to get Congress to adjourn the first week in June. He inquired whether the President believed the current situation across the Atlantic "warrants Congress remaining in session."

Mr. Roosevelt said he had given that matter no thought.

Gathered in solemn conference about Mr Roosevelt's desk, these advisers canvassed further possible actions demanded by Germany's invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium:

Secretary of State Hull and Under Secretary Sumner Welles of the State Department; Attorney General Robert H. Jackson, Treasury Secretary Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff; Admiral Harold R. Stark, chief of naval operations, and Capt. Daniel J. Callaghan, White House naval aide.

The White House conference lasted thirty-five minutes but details were withheld pending a press conference with the President.

Upon its conclusion Admiral Stark indicated that the United States fleet would remain in Hawaiian waters for some time despite the completion of war maneuvers in the area.

AMERICANS SAFE IN NETHERLANDS

U. S. Minister Reports on All but One Family.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (A. P.).—Americans in the Hague, Amsterdam and Rotterdam were reported safe today by George A. Gordon, United States Minister to The Netherlands.

Mr. Gordon, barely able to conduct the telephone conversation on account of the noise of anti-aircraft and machine-gun fire, told Under-Secretary of State Sumner Welles that all Americans in The Hague consular district had been "brought in" and were safe, except for one family that lived in an outlying district. A military attache had gone out to escort it to the city.

The State Department was unable to say whether Mr. Gordon meant in saying "brought in" that the Americans had been taken to the embassy.

At the beginning of this year 892 Americans lived in the Netherlands. There were 747 in Belgium and sixty-five in Luxemburg.

Consul General Frank C. Lee in Amsterdam told Mr. Welles at 5:35 A. M., Eastern standard time, that because of the closing of the borders he had instructed Americans "to sit tight" and keep in touch with him.

Mr. Lee described Amsterdam as quiet, but he said he had heard that there was some firing in the streets of Rotterdam.

that Brussels, which had been bombed by Nazi planes, is an open city and that no troops are stationed there.

The department immediately communicated this message to the German Foreign Office through the United States embassy in Berlin.

The Belgian request was conveyed through Ambassador Joseph Kennedy in London, who had received it by phone from United States Ambassador John Cudahy in Brussels, who said that during the bombing a house near the United States embassy was hit.

George A. Gordon, United States Minister to the Netherlands, telegraphed the State Department that the Netherlands Government considered itself to be in a state of war with Germany and had asked aid from Great Britain and France.

Mr. Gordon reported that the Netherlands frontier had been crossed by the Germans, who had bombed military objectives, including the airfield at Waalhaven.

He said the Dutch had opened anti-aircraft fire in the vicinity of The Hague. The commercial attache at the American embassy said he saw two bombs dropped in the outskirts of the city.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (A. P.).—Representative Shanley, Democrat, of Connecticut, said today that the United States would not permit transfer of the Dutch West Indies to Germany or any other nation as a result of Holland's invasion.

Remarking that the Dutch West Indies were in the Caribbean Sea, "where absolute height of sea power must be held, maintained

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and defended by the United States," Mr. Shanley, a member of the House Foreign Affairs Committee termed the Indies "the Achilles heel of Panama Canal and the Atlantic defenses."

Concerning the Dutch East Indies, Mr. Shanley remarked that they were "out of sphere."

Pan-American Discussion in Order

Later this afternoon Secretary Hull indicated that consultations would be held with the Latin American republics concerning the status of the Dutch possessions in the Western Hemisphere. This matter has not quite reached the stage of discussion yet, he added.

Naturally, he continued, the United States Government will discuss with the American republics any and all questions that may arise in which they are concerned.

Mr. Hull said that no effort had been made at his conference today with the Dutch Minister, Dr. Alexander Loudon, to reach any decisions with regard to the Dutch West Indies.

He said also that no communication had been sent to the Japanese Government with regard to the Dutch East Indies.

Zimmerman Notified Here.

Emil C. Zimmerman, Trade Commissioner of the Dutch East Indies, with offices at 10 Rockefeller Center, New York, received at noon today the following cable message from the Department of Economic Affairs at Batavia:

"Netherlands Indies situation quiet. Our necessary preacutions taken. All enemy males above 16 years interned and enemy property, including about 100,000 tons loaded ships, seized.

"Attach greatest importance continuation normal business.

"Home Government firmly resolved fight to finish and refuse any negotiations with enemy.

"No news yet concerning Allied support, but will keep you posted."

Cudahy Almost Struck By Bomb in Brussels

MAY 11 1940

Reports German Missile Hit 300 Feet From Embassy

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—John Cudahy, American Ambassador at Brussels, informed the State Department just before noon today that German forces had overrun the whole of Luxemburg and all of Limberg, a province of Holland.

The ambassador's information was given by telephone to American Ambassador William C. Bullitt in Paris, who relayed it to Secretary of State Cordell Hull.

Mr. Cudahy said there was heavy fighting going on in the Ardennes Forest. He added that he had almost been knocked down by a bomb which struck about 300 feet from the American Embassy in Brussels and that one of his ears had been deafened. A number of windows in the embassy were shattered, he said.

American Minister George A. Gordon, at The Hague, telephoned the State Department that he had been informed that German ground forces had attacked along the entire eastern Dutch frontier. German bombers have bombed the Dutch airports. He reported that parachute troops had attempted to land at Delf.

He was in the midst of saying that three German planes had been seen from the American chancery when his phone call was cut off.

REPORTS RETAKING OF DUTCH AIRPORT

MAY 11 1940

Holland's Envoy Is Told of Heavy Nazi Losses.

WASHINGTON, May 10 (A. P.).—Dr. A. Loudon, the Netherlands Minister to the United States, said at the White House today that he had been informed by his country's Minister in London that more than seventy German planes had been brought down in Holland.

A landing force of parachutists had been destroyed at the Hook of Holland, and an airport at the Hague, called Ypenburg, has been recaptured, Mr. Loudon told reporters on the basis of his London information.

He said "another force of parachutists which landed on the beach near the village of Wassenwaar, sixteen miles north of The Hague, is being cleaned up."

He added that he was sorry to have to report that Rotterdam's airport, Wallhaven, still was occupied by German forces.

He said he had had no direct reports from The Hague.

With reference to his conference with the President, he said it was a "very agreeable talk." The Minister added that Mr. Roosevelt was "very interested" in the proclamation of Queen Wilhelmina, to which the President referred earlier at a press conference. He said the President had repeated to him what he had said at that conference.

Before going to the White House Mr. Loudon said that German ships in the Dutch East Indies and West Indies had been interned.

Seemingly calm at a press conference despite the strain put on him by Germany's invasion of his country, Dr. Loudon said also he was ready to undertake the work of general paymaster for Dutch officials working abroad, for which he has already received instructions.

He said these instructions go into effect in case Amsterdam falls.

Allies Increase Orders in U. S. For Warplanes

Contracts for 2,000 Here in Last Few Days Raise Month's Total to 4,000

MAY 11 1940

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—Aviation authorities said today that the British and French governments had ordered 2,000 or more additional American-made warplanes in the last few days.

The new contracts, for the latest type fighting planes and bombers developed for the United States Army Air Corps, were said to have boosted the Allies' purchases within the last month to 4,000 or more military aircraft.

The latest Allied plane purchases coincided with authoritative reports that the Anglo-French Purchasing Mission contemplated relying more heavily on the United States for aerial reinforcements than originally planned, in view of the European war's new turn and official admissions by the British that the Allies were inferior to Germany in air power.

The latest orders included an undisclosed number of Martin bombers and of a fast new pursuit plane developed for the Air Corps by the North American Aviation Corporation, of Inglewood, Calif.

Congress Ready To Increase U.S. Defense Plans

MAY 11 1940

Hears Roosevelt May Ask Arms for Million; House Clamors for Bigger Fleet

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 10.—The new European war explosion produced strong indications today of a quick acceleration of American national-defense preparations.

With many members apparently in a mood to disregard expense, Congress heard that President Roosevelt contemplated asking both an immediate expansion of the Army and Navy and reviving a War Department recommendation for reserve arms and supplies costing altogether $500,000,000 or more.

Added to appropriations already made or pending, this would raise the total defense outlay for the fiscal year beginning July 1 to $2,266,796,512.

In the House there was a chorus of demands for an immediate reenforcement of defenses as a result of the developments abroad.

At the White House the President received recommendations from the heads of the armed forces within a few hours after the invasion of Holland and Belgium. There was no direct word from the conference itself, but legislators said they heard from Administration officials that funds might be asked within a few days to carry out a long-standing War Department aim of acquiring remaining equipment for an army of a million men.

For the immediate future, Gen. George C. Marshall, chief of staff, already has recommended expansion of the regular army by 15,000 men.

One well informed source in Congress said that, until last night, the War Department had been working on estimates for a $210,000,000 deficiency appropriation, including $45,000,000 for 200 additional four-motored bombers.

"As a result of the invastion of Belgium and Holland," this source said, "the ante may be raised as high as $400,000,000."

Meanwhile, Chairman Carl Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, went ahead with plans for the House Naval Committee's extraordinary study of the Navy's entire shipbuilding and aircraft program. He said the size of the additional appropriation to be sought for that service at this session would depend largely upon the findings of that committee.

Chairman Vinson added, however, that it would be substantially larger than the $46,000,000 originally estimated by the Navy as necessary to expand existing shipyard facilities and provide the initial funds for starting work on the projected 11 per cent expansion of the fleet.

The House naval expert said his committee would inquire first into whether existing laws, such as the Walsh-Healy act regulating wages and hours of government contractors, were interfering with the Navy's shipbuilding program. He said representatives of the private shipbuilding industry would be summoned to testify.

Immediately thereafter, Mr. Vinson said, the committee would examine the Navy's aviation program to determine whether the fleet should have more planes and pilots.

Representative Patrick H. Drewry, Democrat, of Virginia, second ranking member of the Naval Committee, said he thought Congress ought immediately to authorize the full 25 per cent fleet expansion originally recommended by the Navy. It would cost about $1,300,000,000, compared to $655,000,000 for the 11 per cent expansion measure now pending in the Senate.

Chairman Vinson contended, however, that 11 per cent was all the nation's building facilities could handle at this time.

Talk of holding Congress in continuous session developed, and Representative Edith Nourse Rogers, Republican, of Massachusetts, proposed that Congress formally express its desire to remain here ready "to meet any eventuality."

Speaker Bankhead said, however, that despite the "frightful" news from Europe he found no reason to believe the session should be prolonged. Leaders had planned for adjournment the first week of June.

In their comment on the broadening of the conflict, some members urged the country to a calm appraisal of the situation, others speculated on the chances of American involvement and still others declared for prompt aid—short of an actual expeditionary force—to the Allies.

Senator Carter Glass, Democrat, of Virginia, declared for "every assistance short of actually sending over an expeditionary force" and added "Germany ought to be wiped off the face of this earth."

Senator William H. King, Democrat, of Utah, likewise advocated sending "military supplies to help the Belgians and the Dutch defend their countries."

Representative Sol Bloom, Democratic, of New York, chairman of the House Foreign Affairs Committee, asserted that the government should "deliberate and ponder very carefully what is happening throughout the world, but nothing should be done that would in any way involve us in this war."

Senator Key Pittman, Democratic, of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that the German invasion of Holland and Belgium had given the United States renewed cause to watch for development in the Orient.

Observing that the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries was "not unexpected," Senator Pittman commented:

"It again demonstrates that totalitarian powers are unrestrained by any precepts of divine or human law. Absolute obedience to a single commander undoubtedly makes for the greatest expedition and efficiency in war, which it is difficult to obtain under a democracy. Our government has cause to watch developments in the Orient."

WAR SPREAD JOLTS SECURITY MARKETS

Curtailment Of U. S. Merchandise Exports Feared-Cotton Prices Fall

MAY 11 1940

Officials Worried Over Supply Of Rubber And Tin From Dutch East Indies

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 10—Economic reverberations of war in the low countries jolted American securities markets today and brought prompt intervention by President Roosevelt to protect about $1,500,000,000 of assets which the invaded countries own in the United States.

The invasion also caused officials some worry over the source of supply, in the Netherlands East Indies, of such strategic materials as rubber and tin, and brought redictions that the enlargement of hostilities might curtail United States merchandise exports.

The President routed Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Secretary of the Treasury, and a score of other Treasury officials out of bed to draft for his signature hsortly before 8 A. M. an executive order prohibiting withdrawal from the United States of any funds of the Low Countries without special Treasury licenses.

Follows Previous Order

The order was almost identical with the one he issued on Danish and Norwegian assets when those countries were invaded.

Worried market operators reacted diversely to the news. Stock and bond markets declined pessimistically. The cotton market fell for fear the war phase might cut off usually large American cotton sales to Belgium and Holland. Wheat, rubber and some other commodity markets, however, rose sharply.

Officials declined to say what, if any, action they may have taken to regulate any of the markets. The Federal Reserve Board, however, had a special $500,000,000 authorization to buy Government bonds, if necessary to halt or regulate declines in those quotations. Last fall, when the war first began and depressed bond prices, the Federal Reserve System bought $400,000,000 worth.

DNB SAID THE EVIDENCE "UNEQUIVOCALLY PROVED" THAT THE ALLIED ATTACK WOULD BE TOWARD THE RUHR THROUGH BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS.

"THE REICH'S GOVERNMENT THEREFORE ORDERED GERMAN TROOPS TO SAFEGUARD THE NEUTRALITY OF THESE COUNTRIES WITH ALL THE MILITARY MEANS OF THE REICH."

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Distibrution Of Holdings

The Dutch Minister, Dr. A. Loudon, who was appointed paymaster for all foreign officials of his Government last Saturday, was expected to apply for a general license giving him a free hand with Dutch Government money deposited in the United States.

Although no exact figures on money of the invaded countries could be obtained, Commerce Department estimates indicated that cash and security holdings in the United States totaled $296,000,000 for Belgium, $14,000,000 for Luxembourg, $1,076,000,000 for the Netherlands and $2,000,000 for the Netherland East Indies.

As in the cases of Norway and Denmark, it was understood that the primary purpose of the freezing order was to prevent Germany, if successful in the invasion, from claiming ownership of funds in the United States formerly owned by governments or residents of the invaded countries.

Roosevelt Asks Nation's Aid for Red Cross Fund

Cites War's Latest Victims in Urging Response to $10,000,000 Relief Call

MAY 11 1940

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—President Roosevelt today urged all Americans with sympathy for "the peoples of those unfortunate countries" suffering "the horrors of invasion and aerial bombardment" to respond "quickly and generously" to the American Red Cross appeal for a $10,000,000 war-relief fund.

Mr. Roosevelt, who is national head of the agency, issued this statement:

"The American Red Cross has issued an appeal for a war-relief fund of at least $10,000,000.

"I urge all Americans who have a feeling of deep sympathy for the peoples of those unfortunate countries who today have been added to the long list of those who are suffering the horrors of invasion and aerial bombardment, to respond quickly and generously to this appeal.

"The American Red Cross, our official national volunteer relief agency, is efficiently organized to answer such emergency calls.

"It is, therefore, the logical agency through which our citizens can express their compassion for the innocent victims of the wars that rage overseas. I am confident we will not fail them."

Norman H. Davis, chairman of the Red Cross, said that the expansion of the European war into Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg meant that large relief funds would be required if the Red Cross was to mitigate the suffering.

Reporting that authorization for the drive was voted by the Red Cross convention meeting here earlier this week, Mr. Davis said:

"The hour has struck, with a threat of ensuing suffering and horror to be endured by women and children, and the aged, such as the human mind never has conceived.

"I urge all sympathetic Americans to respond quickly and generously to this appeal by making immediate contributions to their local Red Cross chapters."

He said each of the 3,700 local Red Cross chapters had been advised of its quota of the $10,000,000 to be raised.

Chairman Davis said that the Red Cross "must send relief as needed and not too late to be of use."

"We must send clothing, bedding, shoes, medications, surgical supplies, and food," he added, explaining that all belligerent countries requiring assistance would get it.

"The Red Cross societies of all the countries involved in armed conflict in Europe have requested aid except Germany," he said.

Quota for Brooklyn Red Cross

C. R. Beardsley, chairman of the Brooklyn Red Cross, announced yesterday that the National Red Cross in Washington had assigned to the Brooklyn division a quota of $200,000, to be raised as quickly as possible for materials to be used in making surgical dressings for European war casualties. Mr. Beardsley said that the advisory committee would meet at 9:30 a. m. today at the headquarters, 66 Court Street, Brooklyn, to arrange for the campaign.

Pittman Tells U. S. To Watch Orient

WASHINGTON, May 10 (A. P.).—Senator Pittman of Nevada, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, asserted today that the German invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium had given the United States renewed cause to watch for developments in the Orient.

MAY 11 1940

Observing that the invasion of the Low Countries was "not unexpected," he commented:

"It again demonstrates that totalitarian Powers are unrestrained by any precepts of divine or human law. Absolute obedience to a single commander undoubtedly makes for the greatest expedition and efficiency in war, which it is difficult to obtain under a democracy.

"Our Government has cause to watch developments in the Orient."

Text of Roosevelt Address

WASHINGTON, May 10 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's speech tonight before the eighth American Scientific Congress follows:

All of the men and women of this Pan-American Scientific Congress have come here tonight with heavy hearts. During the past few years we have seen event follow event, each and every one of them a shock to our hopes for the peaceful development of modern civilization. This very day three more independent nations have been cruelly invaded by force of arms.

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In some human affairs the mind of man grows accustomed to unusual actions if they are oft repeated. That is not so in the world happenings of today—and I am proud that it is not so. I am glad that we are shocked and angered by the tragic news from Belgium and the Netherlands and Luxemburg.

The overwhelmingly greater part of the population of the world abhors conquest and war and bloodshed—prays that the hand of neighbor shall not be lifted against neighbor. The whole world has seen attack follow threat on so many occasions and in so many places during these later years. We have come, therefore, to the reluctant conclusion that a continuance of these processes of arms presents a definite challenge to the continuation of the type of civilization to which all of us in the three Americas have been accustomed.

I use this Pan-American Scientific Congress as one of many similar illustrations. It is no accident that this meeting takes place in the New World. In fact, this hemisphere is now almost the only part of the earth in which such a gathering can take place. Elsewhere war or politics has compelled teachers and scholars to leave their great calling and to become agents of destruction.

We, and most people in the world, believe in a civilization of construction and not of destruction. We, and most people in the world, believe that men and women have an inherent right to hew out the patterns of their own individual lives, just so long as they as individuals do not harm their fellowbeings. We call this by many synonymous terms — individual liberty, civil liberty, democracy.

Tells of Great Adventure

Until now we permit ourselves by common consent to search for truth, to teach the truth as we see it—and by learning a little here and a little there, and teaching a little here and a little there, to allow the normal processes of truth to keep growing for the well-being of our fellow men. In our search and in our teaching we are a part of a great adventure—an exciting adventure—which gives to us a larger satisfaction even than did the adventure of settling the Americas give to our founding fathers. We feel that we are building human progress by conquering disease and poverty and discomfort, and by improving science and culture, removing one by one the cruelty, the crudity and the barbarism of less civilized eras.

In contrast, in other parts of the world, teachers and scholars are not permitted to search for truth lest the truth when made known might not suit the designs of their masters. Too often they are not allowed to teach the truth as they see it, for truth might make men free. They become objects of suspicion if they speak openly, if they show an interest in new truth, for their very tongues and minds are supposed to be mobilized for other ends.

This has not happened in the New World. God willing, it shall not happen in the New World.

At the Pan American Conference at Buenos Aires, and again at Lima, we discussed a dim and unpleasant possibility. We feared that other continents might become so involved in wars brought on by the school of destruction that the Americas might have to become the guardian of Western culture, the protector of Christian civilization.

In those days it was merely a fear. Today the fear has become a fact.

The inheritance which we had hoped to share with every nation in the world is, for the moment, left largely in our keeping; and it is our compelling duty to guard and enrich that legacy, to preserve it for a world which must be reborn from the ashes of the present disaster.

Today we know that until recent weeks too many citizens of the American republics believed themselves wholly safe—physically and economically and socially—from the impact of the attacks on civilization which are in progress elsewhere. Perhaps this mistaken idea was based on the false teaching of geography—the thought that a distance of several thousand miles from war-torn Europe gave to us some form of mystic immunity which could never be violated.

Says Europe Draws Closer

Yet, speaking in terms of timetables, in terms of the moving of men and guns and planes and bombs, every acre—every hectare—of the Americas from the Arctic to the Antarctic is closer to the homes of modern conquerors and the scenes of attacks in Europe than was the case in historic efforts to dominate the world in bygone centuries. From the point of view of conquests, it is a shorter distance from the center of Europe to Santiago de Chile than it was for the chariots of Alexander to roll from Macedonia to Persia. In modern times it is a shorter distance from Europe to San Francisco than it was for the ships and legions of Caesar to move from Rome to Spain or Britain. Today it is four or five hours from the Continent of Africa to the Continent of South America, where it was four or five weeks for the armies of Napoleon to move from Paris to Rome or Paris to Poland.

You who are scientists may be told that you are responsible because of the processes of invention for the annihilation of time and space, but I assure you that it is not the scientists of the world who are responsible, because the objectives which you have had have looked toward closer and more peaceful relations between all nations through the spirit of co-operation and the interchange of knowledge. What has come about has been caused solely by those who would use, and are using, your inventions of peace in a wholly different cause—those who seek to dominate hundreds of millions of people in vast continental areas—those who, if successful in that aim will, we must now admit, enlarge their wild dream to encompass every human being and every mile of the earth's surface.

Question of Science Solved

The great achievements of science and even of art can be used to destroy as well as create; they are only instruments by which men try to do the things they most want to do. If death is desired, science can do that. If a full life is sought, science can do that also. Happily for us that question is solved—for in the New World we live for each other and in the service of a Christian faith.

Is this solution—our solution—permanent or safe if it is solved for us alone? That it seems to me is the most immediate issue that the Americas face. Can we continue our peaceful construction if all the other continents embrace by preference or by compulsion a wholly different principle of life?

Surely it is time for our republics to spread that problem before us in the cold light of day, to analyze it, to ask questions, to demand answers, to use every knowledge, every science we possess, to apply common sense and especially to act with unanimity and singleness of purpose.

I am a pacifist. You, my fellow citizens of twenty-one American republics, are pacifists.

But I believe that by overwhelming majorities you and I, in the long run and if it be necessary, will act together to protect and defend by every means our science, our culture, our freedom and our civilization.

Text of Germany's Memorandum to the Belgian and Netherlands Governments

MAY 11 1940

BERLIN, May 10 (AP).—Following is the text of the German memorandum addressed to the Belgian and Dutch governments:

The Reich government for a long time has known of the main aim of British and French war policy. It consists of the expansion of war to other countries and the misuse of their peoples as auxiliary mercenary troops by England and France. The last attempt in this direction was a plan to occupy Scandinavia with the aid of Norway in order to establish a new front there against Germany.

This attempt was frustrated at the zero hour through Germany's interference. Germany gave the world public documentary proof of that.

Immediately after the failure of the British and French action in Scandinavia, England and France resumed their policies for the expansion in other directions.

Thus, during the flight-like retreat of the British troops from Norway the English Prime Minister announced that England, because of the changed situation, was now in a position to transfer the main force of her fleet to the Mediterranean and the English and French units were already by the way to Alexandria.

The Mediterranean now became the center of the Anglo-French war propaganda. Partly this was intended to conceal the defeat in Scandinavia and the great loss of prestige thereby suffered from their own people and from the world, and partly to make it appear as if the Balkans now had been selected as the next theater of war against Germany.

In reality, however, the ostensible shifting of Anglo-French war policy to the Mediterranean served an entirely different purpose: it was nothing other than a large-scale maneuver to divert attention in order to deceive Germany as to the actual scene of the next Anglo-French attack.

For some time it has been realized by the German government that the true object of Britain and France is this: a carefully prepared and now imminent attack on Germany in the west with the view of advancing toward the Ruhr district across Belgian and Dutch territory.

Germany has recognized and respected the integrity of Belgium and Holland on the natural supposition that the two countries would preserve the strictest neutrality in the event of war between Germany on one hand and Britain and France on the other.

Belgium and Holland have not complied with this condition.

It is true that so far they have tried to retain the outward appearance of neutrality, but the countries have favored Germany's enemies with complete partiality and have even supported them in their intentions.

Basing their views on documents in their possession and particularly on appended reports of the Reich Ministry of the Interior of March 29, 1940, and of the German high command of May 4, 1940, the German government desires to draw attention to the following facts:

First, since the outbreak of the war the Belgian and Dutch press have shown an anti-German attitude in excess even of that taken by British and French newspapers. In spite of continual protests on the part of the Reich they have not up to the present time changed their attitude.

In addition to this, leading personalities in public life in both countries have to an increasing extent in recent months expressed the view that the place of Belgium and Holland was at the side of Britain and France. Many other incidents in the political and business life of Belgium and Holland emphasize this tendency still more.

Second, Holland, in conjunction with certain Belgian circles, has lent herself to giving support to attempts of the British Secret Service to bring about a revolution in Germany, which amounts to a flagrant breach of their most elementary obligations as a neutral.

The organization built up by the secret service on Belgian and Dutch soil, which enjoyed the fullest support of the Belgian and Dutch authorities reaching as far as the highest circles of officials and of the general staff, had no other object than the removal of Der Fuehrer and of the German government by all the means at their disposal and the setting up of a government in Germany which would be ready to work for

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the destruction of the unity of the Reich and would agree to the formation of a powerless federation

Measures taken by the Belgian government and the Dutch government in the military sphere make the position even clearer. They provide incontrovertible proof of the true intentions of the policy pursued by Belgium and Holland.

They are in marked contrast to all declarations made by the Belgian government and the Dutch government to the effect that they would, with all their power and in every direction, oppose any attempt to make use of their sovereign territory for the passage of troops or as a base for operations on land, at sea or in the air.

Thus Belgium, to give an example, has exclusively fortified itself (on its German border). Facing France no fortifications of any kind have been built. The repeated urgent representations of the German government were, it is true, answered each time by the Belgian government with assurances that care would be taken to put an end to this state of affairs, which operates against Germany only. In actual fact, however, nothing was ever done and all promises in this direction remained unfulfilled.

On the contrary, Belgium up this very moment continued exclusively and unabatingly to perfect her fortifications. Her Dutch coast represents an equally open and unguarded means of entry for the British Air Force. The German government has furnished the Dutch government, by a series of communications, with proof of the violation of the Dutch neutrality by the British aircraft.

Since the outbreak of the war, British airmen have been appearing almost daily over German territory coming from Holland. There are 127 cases in which British military aircraft has crossed over Dutch territory. It has been proved indisputably in every detail, the Dutch government being duly notified.

In reality, however, the number is far greater, being many times the number of cases notified. In all these additional cases there is likewise no doubt that the British planes were involved. In a large number of cases in which Dutch territory has been flown over and the fact that the Dutch government took no effective measures of any kind against this action prove without a shadow of doubt that the British Air Force has systematically been using Dutch sovereign territory as a base for operations against Germany with the knowledge and consent of the Dutch government.

Still more striking proof of the real attitude of Belgium and Holland is, however, the concentration of the entire mobilized Belgian and Dutch troops which is directed against Germany. While at the beginning of September, 1939, Belgium and Holland had their troops distributed fairly evenly along their frontiers, some time later and as collaboration between the Belgian and Dutch general staffs and those of Britain and France intensified, the western frontiers of these countries were completely denuded of troops and the entire Belgian and Dutch forces concentrated against Germany on the eastern frontiers of these two countries.

This massing of Belgian and Dutch troops on the German frontier took place at a time when Germany had concentrated no troops on her Belgian-Dutch frontiers, but when Great Britain and France, on the contrary, had assembled strong mechanized attacking forces on the Franco-Belgian frontier.

In other words, at a time when the neutrality in the west appeared more and more menaced by the attitude of Great Britain and France, and by a massing of British and French troops, and when Belgium and Holland would consequently have had every reason to strengthen their protective measures here, they withdrew their own troops from the endangered western frontier, where no German troops at all were stationed.

It was not until that moment that Germany adopted her counter measures and now also passed her troops on Belgian and Dutch frontiers. However, the Belgian and Dutch general staffs by these sudden measures, quite contrary to every rule of strategy, disclosed their true attitude.

Their action becomes understandable when it is realized that these measures were taken only after reaching the staff and that Belgian and Dutch troops have never considered themselves as anything but the vanguard of the Anglo-French Army.

Documents in possession of the German government prove that preparations made by Britain and France on Belgian and Dutch territory for their attack on Germany have already reached an advanced stage.

Thus some considerable time ago all obstacles on the Franco-Belgian frontier which might have impeded the advance of the Anglo-French forces were secretly removed. Airdromes in Belgium and Holland were inspected by British and French officers and improvements were duly carried out. Means of transport were stationed in readiness on the frontiers in Belgium and recently advanced staff and troop units of British and French armies arrived in various places in Belgium and Holland.

These facts, as well as additional reports, which have become more frequent in the last few days, are undeniable proof that an Anglo-French attack on Germany is imminent, and that this attack on the Ruhr will take place through Belgium and Holland.

An impression of the Belgian and Dutch attitude as gained from these irrefutable facts is incontestible and clear. From the very outbreak of the war, contrary to the declaration ostensibly made by their governments, both countries have secretly sided with Britain and France—that is to say, with the very powers who had determined to attack Germany and had actually declared war.

Although the attention of the Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs has on more than one occasion been earnestly directed by Germany toward this attitude, nothing has changed in the least.

On the contrary, the Belgian Minister for Defense recently made a statement in Belgium tantamount to admission that the general staffs of Belgium, France and Britain had come to an agreement on all measures necessary for concerted action against Germany. If, in spite of this, Belgium and Holland still persist in making a pretext of a policy of independence and neutrality, this cannot lighten these indubitable facts, which must be regarded as anything but an attempt at deception as to the real intentions of Belgian and Dutch policy.

In view of this state of affairs, the German government can no longer doubt that Belgium and Holland are determined not only to tolerate the impending Anglo-French attack, but support it in every direction, and that agreements reached between the general staffs of the two countries and those of Britain and France can serve only this purpose. The objection advanced by Belgium and Holland, that this development does not conform with their intentions, and that in consequence of their helplessness before Britain and France, they were simply being forced to adopt this attitude, we cannot accept as valid.

In any case, as far as Germany is concerned, it has no bearing on the situation.

The struggle for life and death was thrust on the German people by Britain and France. The German government does not intend to await an attack of Britain and France, nor to allow the war to be carried through Belgium and France on to German soil.

They have, therefore, issued orders for their troops to safeguard the neutrality of the countries with all the military means at the disposal of the Reich.

The German government desires to make the following supplementary announcement: German soldiers are not entering Holland and Belgius as enemies, for the German government neither desired nor brought about this development. The responsibility rests with Britain and France and on the Belgium and Dutch governments, who tolerated and favored them.

The German government further declares that Germany does not intend by these measures to attack the integrity of the Kingdow of Belgius and the Kingdom of Holland or their possessions or property in Europe or in their colonies, either now or in the future.

The Belgian and Dutch governments today still have it in their power to safeguard the welfare of all peoples at the last moment by insuring that no resistance is offered to the German troops. The German government herewith requests the two governments to issue the necessary orders without delay. Should the German troops encounter opposition in Belgium or Holland, it will be crushed with every means. The Belgian and Dutch governments alone would bear the responsibility for the consequences and for the bloodshed, which could then become unavoidable.

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RAIDS FOLLOW QUICKLY AFTER NAZI LANDINGS

Some Are Attacked Near The Hague And Others Near Rotterdam

Germans Had No Time To Set Up Anti-Aircraft Guns, British Report

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[By the Associated Press]

London, *Saturday*, May 11—The Air Ministry announced early today that German troop-carrying aircraft had been destroyed by Royal Air Force flyers yesterday afternoon on the beach near The Hague, the Netherlands, and on the air field near Rotterdam.

The communique said the raids followed so quickly the German occupation of the landing areas that the Germans had no time to establish defenses.

At Waalhaven airdrome the attacks were concentrated on a large number of German planes, including fifty troop-carriers, the British reported. Numerous direct hits were noted.

Four In One Attack

In one dive bombing attack alone, four German planes were destroyed.

"The only ground opposition came from the guns of stationary aircraft, and this was ineffective," a communique said.

"Enemy fighters, however, were active in force, and a number of combats took place.

"The attacks on Rotterdam's former civil airport at Waalhaven began shortly after 3 oclock yesterday afternoon. The airport hangars presumably fired by the Dutch before evacuation were already ablaze when the first of the British bombers arrived over the aerodrome.

Direct Hits Noted

"Attacks were concentrated on the large number of enemy aircraft, including fifty troop carriers which were dispersed along the sides of the aerodrome, and numbers of direct hits were noted until the pall of smoke over the aerodrome from successive bombing attacks became so dense as to make close observation impossible.

"Four enemy aircraft were destroyed in one dive-bombing attack alone. Numerous fires were started, and heavy casualties were inflicted on enemy personnel.

"Ten enemy troop carriers which had disembarked troops on the beach about eight miles north of The Hague also were attacked by a British bomber force in concert with long-range fighters.

"Flying low above the beach and firing with their front guns, the British fighters first attacked the line of stationary aircraft with devastating effect.

One Lifts Plane In Air

"The bombers, attacking from a higher level, followed up the onslaught with salvoes of high-explosive bombs. One salvo bursting twenty feet away from a troop transport was seen to lift the great three-engined machine bodily off the ground, and as it fell back it burst into flames.

"When the raiding forces withdrew, two enemy aircraft could be seen half submerged in the water. Two more were in flames, and the remainder were riddled by bullets and bomb splinters."

Earlier, British reconnaissance flyers had reported they saw large numbers of German troop transport planes flying toward The Hague during Friday.

Britain Weighs Chance Of Parachute Invasion

London, May 10 (AP)—Great Britain weighed tonight the chances of an invasion by Nazi airplane-borne troops on the heels of the attempted German *blitzkrieg* in the Low Countries.

The outgoing Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, had warned the House of Commons that Germany might try a "ligthning swoop" on England, which has not known a major land invasion since the Norman conquest of 1066.

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Fear increased throughout the nation that Adolf Hitler mgiht send a new "invincible armada" through the sky to mask the landing of troops from planes and ships.

Man In Street Wonders

Analysis of speeches by the Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, and Oliver Stanley, War Minister, during the two-day debate in Parliament this week showed that each had stressed the gravity of England's peril.

The man in the street, reading that the Government knew of German troop concentrations at Baltic ports, wondered whether the pessimism in high places reflected information concerning the imminent delivery of another Nazi blow.

Although no Briton lives much more than one hundred miles from the sea, the idea of invasion has been as strange to the average man as it is familiar to the French—until this week.

Views Norway Defeats

But as the nation realized that its army had been defeated, its air force overborne and its navy forced to stand idle in Norway the idea spread that Hitler, like Napoleon, might strike directly at Britain.

Britain's millions no longer regard the royal navy as the only answer needed to a force striking across the North Sea or the English Channel.

The public got scant consolation from Air Minister Sir Samuel Hoare's remark that Britain still lagged behind Germany in air strength, and Churchill's prediction of suffering and difficulty to come because of this "deficiency" was hardly reassuring.

Pick Norfolk As Spot

Strategists selected Norfolk county—flat and bordering on the North Sea—as the likeliest site for the first cloudburst of German parachute troops. They predicted German transports would move into the "wash" to unload units for the drive that would strike northwest through the heart of industrial England.

Army officers who laughed at the idea a month ago didn't laugh today.

"The old Hun will try anything," they said.

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They took some consolation from the fact that Napoleon cried "give me control of the Channel for six hours and the war will be over," but never got the control.

The dramatic clash preliminary to the first grert blood-letting by the contending powers was accompanied by Chamberlain's resignation as Prime Minister and a final paean of hate against the man he trusted at Munich to "give us peace in our time."

Chamberlain called upon the nation to "fight and work until the wild beast that has sprung from his lair upon us has been finally disarmed and overthrown."

The empire's war effort swelled apace, despite the Cabinet crisis, bearing out Chamberlain's words that if Hitler "counted on our internal divisions to help him he has miscalculated the minds of this people."

War Machine Speeds Up

These developments pointed up the gathering speed of the empire's war machine:

The Royal Air Force threw down the bars and called for volunteers.

Britain "reserved the right" to retaliate for any bombing of civilians.

R. A. F. planes bombed Germany's invading troops in Belgium and airports in Holland seized by the Nazis.

Britain took Danish-owned Iceland under protective custody to prevent, it was announced, its possible use as a submarine and air base by the Nazis, now entrenched in Denmark.

All R. A. F. personnel was recalled.

The Ministry for Home Security asked every Briton to carry his gas mask and watch for invading parachute troops.

Britain canceled the Whitsuntide and the King's birthday holidays.

The British Treasury strengthened its grip on citizens' securities.

While Britain massed her air-striking power and steeled the public against assault from the skies, German planes flew over the Thames estuary, the southeastern coast and into Kent, where an official announcement said four incendiary bombs were dropped near Canterbury, home of famous Canterbury Cathedral.

The Air Ministry said the bombs did little damage and that all the raiders were driven off.

All air force leaves were canceled and pilots, mechanics and ground crews recalled to duty.

A. R. P. Given "Stand-By" Orders

Newspapers screamed "You must carry your gas mask!" Air-raid protection forces were given "stand-by" orders.

Machinery to empty sprawling London of women and children who filtered back into the city since the war started was ready in the event of prolonged raids.

The warning to every Briton to be on the lookout for German troops landing by parachute in Britain pointed to what it said were landings of Germans in the lowlands in uniforms "calculated to deceive observers into thinking they were friendly."

Advised To Notify Police

It continued that "the best way in which the ordinary citizen can help is by keeping watch and if he observes any such attempt reporting it at once to the nearest police station, giving the most accurate information possible as to the place and numbers of persons landing."

The warning said that any attempt to land "would most likely be made during the hours of blackout, particularly at dusk or dawn and in open spaces."

Acknowledge Foe's Advantage

The Government's announcement of speedy aid to Belgium and Holland acknowledged that once again "Germany has gained a military advantage by taking the initiative in attacking neutral countries."

Details of the operations in the Low Countries were kept locked tightly in the conference room at No. 10 Downing street, where the War Cabinet and chiefs of the army, navy and air staffs held three prolonged sessions before Chamberlain resigned.

London prepared to return to total blackout, effective tonight, as the Ministry of Home Defense withdrew most of the relaxations which followed the first groping nights of the war.

Seize Parachute Troops

In Belgium, authoritative British sources said, the Germans had failed to capture a single airport by this means.

The parachute troops are being dealt with and rapidly rounded up, it was stated.

"Some 2,000 Quislings" were rounded up by the Belgians by last night, an authoritative source said, referring to the Norwegian Nazi, Vidkun Quisling, who proclaimed a government and created confusion in orders to the military at the start of the Norwegian invasion.

Reconnaissance planes over Holland reported many road and railway bridges destroyed to hamper the Germans and said signs of inundation were visible from the air.

EFFORT TO KIDNAP QUEEN REPORTED

Nazi Flyers' Attempt To Capture Wilhelmina Of Holland Recounted

Move Apparently Meets With "Failure And Sudden Death For The Perpetrators"

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 10—Two squadrons of Nazi planes, loaded with soldiers, were said today by Edwin Hartrich, Amsterdam correspondent for CBS, to have made a "daring attempt to capture Queen Wilhelmina," an attempt which evidently "has met with failure and sudden death for the perpetrators."

His cable from Amsterdam to CBS in this connection follows:

"A daring attempt of the German Air Force to capture Queen Wilhelmina in the early hours today apparently has met with failure and sudden death for the perpetrators.

Other "Aerial Kidnappers"

"A flight of sixteen large Junkers and possibly more landed at the airport of Valkenburg, five miles from the Queen's summer villa at Ruygenhoek and about seven miles from her residence Huis Ten Bosch in the outskirts of The Hague. Each Junker carried twenty soldiers or more. All were equipped with automatic rifles or machine guns. The planes landed in the early hours of the morning.

"Other contingents of aerial kidnappers landed at Delft about four miles south of The Hague. The strategy was to cut off The Hague from the rest of Holland surrounding the capital city and capture the government, even if only for a few hours."

Goebbels Alleges Plot To Overthrow Hitler

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 10 — Germany threatened the Netherlands and Belgium today with the full force of its military and naval might should they offer the slightest resistance to the Nazi invasion.

In a broadcast German Propaganda Minister Goebbels attributed to England and France and the governments of the invaded nations "a plot to start a revolution in Germany" and said Belgian and Dutch officials sought to overthrow Hitler.

"Should the German troops meet any resistance in Belgium or the Netherlands," Goebbels said in the broadcast, which was picked up by NBC and CBS, "this resistance will be broken with all the power at their (the Germans') disposal.

"Blood On Their Heads"

"Should resistance occur, responsibility for the bloodshed will solely be on the Dutch and Belgian governments.

As is known, there are organizations in Holland and Belgium, to which high personages of the general staffs of both countries belong, which have been plotting to eliminate the Führer and the Reich Government, and to put into power a Government in Germany which would mean the creation of a helpless German Reich again," Goebbels said.

The Low Countries, he went on, made "hostile utterances" against Germany and, "above all, they did absolutely nothing against the hostile utterances against Germany in the press and by persons in public life."

Breaks In On News Program

Goebbels suddenly came to the microphone and interrupted a news broadcast with this statement:

"The war-expansion plans of the Allies and other countries have been well known to the Reich Government. The last such attempt was in Scandinavia—at Norway.

"With their defeat in Norway, the Allies admitted that their troops would be able to go to a new theater of war. . . .

"It has been known to the German Government for a long time that England and France had carefully worked out plans to shift the war to somewhere else.

"England and France never respect the neutrality of any country."

Claims Documentary Proof

On the basis of documentary proof, Goebbels asserted, the German Government was able to enunciate this textual accusation against the Low Countries:

"1. Since the beginning of the war, the Belgian and Dutch Governments have never ceased their hostile utterances against Germany. On the contrary, they outdid themselves with such utterances. Above all, they did absolutely nothing against the hostile utterances against Germany in the press and by persons in public life. They did not make any secret of the fact that their sympathies were with England and France and against Germany. This behavior of the Belgian and Netherlands Governments has all along underlined this tendency.

Charge Of Revolt Plot

"2. The Netherlands and Belgium have done nothing to prevent the violation of their neutrality by Allied planes. They also have connived in a plot to start a revolution in Germany. As is known, there are organizations in Holland and Belgium to which high personages of the general staffs of both countries belong, which have been plotting to eliminate the Führer and the Reich Government, and to put into power a government in Germany which would mean the creation of a helpless German Reich again.

"3. The measures taken by the Royal Dutch and Belgian Governments in a military sphere show even more clearly the real intentions of those governments. If they had been really neutral, they would have taken military measures on all sides.

Alleges One-Sided Moves

"However, they took those measures only in the sectors bordering on Germany, while the frontiers bordering on France were not fortified and no military measures whatever were on them. The repeated complaints of the German Government, however, were always answered with assurances that the (low countries) governments would remove those troops, but this was never done.

"On the contrary, Belgium recently has unabatedly worked on fortifications bordering on Germany, while the Belgian frontier bordering on France was completely unfortified. The open violation of British air forces, flying over the Belgian and Dutch territories, and the violations of their territories were only weakly protested.

"127 British Violations"

"One hundred twenty-seven such violations can be proved in all details. In reality, this figure is much too low. There is no doubt that these violations were always by the British. The fact that no measures were taken by the Royal Netherlands Government against the British air force, and that they quietly tolerated British planes flying over their territory, while protesting against any small German violation, shows their true intentions against Germany.

"The most flagrant fact in the last few days was the complete mobilization of Belgian and Dutch troops. In the beginning of September, 1939, the Belgian and Dutch troops were equally distributed over their countries, but it became immediately obvious that there was cooperation between the Belgian and Dutch, and the English and French general staffs. From then on, the Belgian and Dutch troops were concentrated on their eastern frontiers.

"Never Opposed Other Armies"

"4. Belgian and Dutch troops were concentrated at the German frontiers when Germany did not have any troops whatsoever in those regions. England and France, at the same time, had sent a new army to the French-Belgian frontier. That means, in other words, that the Belgium and the Dutch did not consider as enemies the English and French troops concentrated on their frontiers. Otherwise, they would not have sent their own troops to the eastern borders of their countries against any unthreatened frontier. Only then, did Germany take counter-measures. And Germany herself sent troops to the Belgian and Dutch frontiers.

"The Belgian and Dutch general staffs suddenly took this as an alarming situation, while these measures were taken by Germany only because the others had massed their troops at the frontiers. The Belgians and Dutch never opposed the armies standing on their other frontiers.

"Documents"

"Documents which are in the hands of the German Government prove the plans of the English and French general staffs to use the Netherlands and Belgium for a base of attack against Germany, and that they made plans to this end.

"Allied war material had been brought to the Belgian frontier facing Germany. These facts and the measures taken by the Belgian and Netherlands Governments in the last few days were irrefutable proof that a great attack against Germany was imminent, and that this Allied attack could only be made via Belgian and Dutch territory.

"Irrefutable Proof"

"Germany had the irrefutable proof of those plans, and that the Belgian and Dutch Governments would not resist them. And Germany knows that the declarations given out by the Belgian and Dutch Governments, stating that they wished to preserve their neutrality, were just shields for the outside world, because it was a one-sided neutrality. The neutrality was one in favor of England and France, those powers which have declared war on Germany. Thus, Germany was obliged to take counter-measures.

"The Reich's Government decided to safeguard the neutrality of those two countries (Belgium and the Netherlands).

"Nazi Troops Not Enemies"

"The German Government, therefore, has sent troops into Belgium and Holland. The German troops do not come as the enemy of the Belgian and Dutch people, as the German Government did not want this situation to happen, nor had planned it.

"The responsibility, therefore, rests with England and France, who, together with the Belgian and Dutch governments, had planned to attack Germany through those countries.

"These governments tolerated these plans of the Allies.

Calls For Submission

"The German Government further declares that Germany does not intend that these measures should violate the sovereignity of the Belgian and Dutch governments, neither in Europe nor in their possessions overseas.

"The Royal Belgian Government and the Royal Netherlands Government still can, in the last minute, safeguard the well being of their peoples.

"They have it in their hands to do this, by giving the order that there will be no resistance whatever put up against the German troops.

Denies Responsibility

"The Reich's Government asked the Royal Dutch and Belgian Governments immediately to give out this order.

"Should the German troops meet any resistance in Belgium or the Netherlands, this resistance will be broken with all the power at their, the Germans' disposal. Should resistance occur, responsibility for the bloodshed will solely be on the Dutch and Belgian Governments."

"The above order is dated Berlin, May 9, 1940.

'No Dancing' Order Issued in Germany

BERLIN, May 10 (A. P. via Radio).—The following official announcement was issued at noon today:

"The German nation has entered its decisive battle.

"In accordance with the seriousness of the hour, no dancing will take place."

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3024 - 2181.

30.24-2181

IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT GERMANY HAD ADDRESSED ANOTHER MEMORANDUM TO THE LUXEMBOURG GOVERNMENT.

ACCORDING TO THE AGENCY, GERMANY ESTABLISHED IN HER MEMORANDA TO THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM THAT "SHE IS RELIABLY INFORMED THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE, IN PURSUANCE OF THEIR POLICY OF EXPANSION OF THE WAR, HAVE DECIDED TO ATTACK GERMANY IN THE NEAR FUTURE VIA DUTCH AND BELGIAN TERRITORIES."

BULLETIN

MAY 11 1940

BERLIN, MAY 10-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE "REICH'S GOVERNMENT HAS SUBMITTED TO THE ROYAL BELGIUM AND ROYAL NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENTS A MEMORANDUM WHEREIN THE REICH'S GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT SHE "HAS EVIDENCE" THAT THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARE PLANNING TO ATTACK THROUGH THEIR TERRITORY IMMEDIATELY.

BERLIN--2ND ADD 3RD LEAD GERMAN XXX AGGRESSION.

"THE FUEHRER THEREFORE HAS DECIDED TO TAKE THE NEUTRALITY OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND UNDER HIS PROTECTION."

"GERMANY NOW WILL TALK ONLY THE LANGUAGE WHICH THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS SEEM TO UNDERSTAND, AND SETTLE SCORES ONCE AND FOR ALL WITH THEM," VON RIBBENTROP DECLARED.

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THE FOREIGN MINISTER THEN READ THE TEXT OF THE MEMORANDUM TO THE THREE GOVERNMENTS WHICH BEGAN WITH A REITERATION OF THE GERMAN STANDPOINT THAT "THE MAIN OBJECT OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH IS TO EXTEND THE WAR TO OTHER COUNTRIES."

THIRD LEAD GERMAN

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

BERLIN, MAY 10-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER SENT HIS TROOPS INTO BELGIUM AND HOLLAND SHORTLY BEFORE DAWN TODAY. DUPLICATING HIS TACTICS WITH NORWAY AND DENMARK, HE DEMANDED THAT THEY ACCEPT HIS "PROTECTION" OF THEIR NEUTRALITY WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

GERMANY'S RUHR VALLEY WAS THREATENED BY AN ALLIED ATTACK, HE INFORMED THE GOVERNMENTS OF BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND LUXEMBOURG THROUGH HIS FOREIGN MINISTER, AND THE DUTCH AND BELGIAN GOVERNMENTS WERE CONNIVING AT IT.

WHEREFORE, GERMANY WAS DECLARED COMPELLED TO ACT TO ANTICIPATE THE BLOW.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT SOLEMNLY ASSURED HOLLAND AND BELGIUM THAT THEIR TERRITORIAL SOVEREIGNTY WOULD BE RESTORED TO THEM, UNCHANGED AND THAT THEIR OVERSEAS POSSESSIONS WOULD GO UNTOUCHED.

TO LUXEMBOURG LIKEWISE WAS ASSURED TERRITORIAL AND POLITICAL INTEGRITY.

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THE PRE-CONDITION TO THESE ASSURANCES WAS THAT THESE COUNTRIES ACCEPT GERMANY'S "PROTECTION" WITHOUT RESISTANCE.

ANY RESISTANCE, GERMAN WARNED, WILL BE BROKEN RESOLUTELY.

THE GUILT FOR ANY BLOODSHED WILL FALL ON BRITAIN AND FRANCE, AS WELL AS THE BELGIAN AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS.

BERLIN--FOURTH ADD THIRD LEAD GERMAN X X X NEWSPAPERS.

"X X X IN ADDITION THE LEADING PERSONALITIES IN THE PUBLIC LIFE OF BOTH COUNTRIES TO AN INCREASING EXTENT EXPRESSED THE VIEW THAT BELGIUM AND HOLLAND WERE AT THE SIDE OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

2. "HOLLAND, IN CONJUNCTION WITH CERTAIN BELGIAN CIRCLES, HAS

LENT SUPPORT TO ATTEMPTS OF THE BRITISH SECRET SERVICE TO BRING ABOUT REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

BERLIN--FIRST ADD THIRD LEAD GERMAN XXX GOVERNMENTS.

FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP SUMMONED FOREIGN PRESS REPRESENTATIVES TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE FOR A 7 A.M. CONFERENCE, BUT APPARENTLY HIS TALKS WITH THE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR, VICOMTE JACQUES DAVIGNON, AND THE NETHERLANDS MINISTER JONKHEER H.M. VAN HAERSMA AND THE LUXEMBOURG CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, DR.ALBERT WEHRER--TO WHOM THE SITUATION WAS IMPARTED--TOOK LONGER THAN THE MERE HANDING OVER OF THE MEMORANDA.

NOT UNTIL 8:25 A.M. (2:25 A.M., E.S.T.) DID RIBBENTROP, PALE, SLEEPLESS AND WITH A VOICE HUSKY AND DEEP IN BITTERNESS, ADDRESS THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

"ENGLAND AND FRANCE AT LAST DROPPED THE MASK," HE DECLARED. "THE ATTACK ON THE RUHR VALLEY WAS DEFINITELY PLANNED. IT WAS TO COME VIA BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

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"THIS ATTACK WAS PLANNED WITH THE KNOWLEDGE AND CONNIVANCE OF THE BELGIAN AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS. OUR FUEHRER WAS NOT WILLING TO HAVE THIS IMPORTANT REGION SUBMITTED TO NEW AGGRESSION.

THE NEWS DISTRIBUTED BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE OF IMPENDING ACTION IN THE BALKANS WAS A BLIND, THE MEMORANDUM SAID, TO MISLEAD GERMANY.

"IN REALITY, THE OSTENSIBLE SHIFTING OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH WAR POLICY TO THE MEDITERRANEAN WAS ONLY A LARGE SCALE MANEUVER TO DIVERT ATTENTION TO DECEIVE GERMANY AS TO THE ACTUAL SCENE OF THE NEXT ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACK."

THE REAL POINT OF ATTACK, SAID THE MEMORANDUM, WAS THE WEST, WITH THE RUHR DISTRICT, WITH ITS VITAL COAL AND IRON AND ITS WAR INDUSTRIES AS THE OBJECTIVE.

"GERMANY RECOGNIZED AND RESPECTED THE INTEGRITY OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND ON THE NATURAL SUPPOSITION THE TWO COUNTRIES WOULD PRESERVE THE STRICTEST NEUTRALITY XXX BELGIUM AND HOLLAND HAVE NOT COMPLIED WITH THIS CONDITION."

ALTHOUGH MAINTAINING THE "APPEARANCE" OF NEUTRALITY, THE MEMORANDUM THEN CHARGED, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND IN REALITY "HAVE SUPPORTED THEM (THE ALLIES) IN THEIR INTENTIONS".

EIGHT FACTS, WHICH WERE DECLARED INCONTROVERTIBLE, WERE PRESENTED AS PROOF OF THESE ASSERTIONS.

THESE MAY BE SUMMARIZED BY THE FOLLOWING EXCERPTS:

1. SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, THE BELGIAN AND DUTCH PRESS HAS SHOWN AN ANTI-GERMAN ATTITUDE IN EXCESS EVEN OF THAT TAKEN BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH NEWSPAPERS.

BERLIN--FIFTH ADD THIRD LEAD GERMAN X X X AND FRANCE.

2. "HOLLAND, IN CONJUNCTION WITH CERTAIN BELGIAN CIRCLES, HAS LENT SUPPORT TO ATTEMPTS OF THE BRITISH SECRET SERVICE TO BRING ABOUT REVOLUTION IN GERMANY.

3. "MEASURES TAKEN IN THE MILITARY SPHERE X X X PROVIDE INCONTROVERTIBLE PROOF OF THE TRUE INTENTIONS OF THE POLICY OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

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4. "BELGIUM, TO GIVE AN EXAMPLE, EXCLUSIVELY FORTIFIED HER EASTERN FRONTIER AGAINST GERMANY, WHEREAS ON OTHER FRONTIERS NO FORTS OF ANY KIND HAVE BEEN BUILT.

5. "THE DUTCH COAST LIKEWISE IS AN OPEN AND UNGUARDED MEANS OF ENTRY FOR THE BRITISH AIRFORCE. ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-SEVEN CASES IN WHICH BRITISH MILITARY AIRCRAFT CROSSED THE DUTCH TERRITORY WERE PORVED INDISPUTABLY IN EVERY DETAIL AND THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT WAS DULY NOTIFIED. IN REALITY THE NUMBER OF VIOLATIONS WAS FAR GREATER.

30-24-2183

30.24-2183

6. "STILL MORE STRIKING PROOF OF THE REAL ATTITUDE OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND, HOWEVER, IS THE CONCENTRATION OF MOBILIZED BELGIAN AND DUTCH TROOPS DIRECTED SOLELY AGAINST GERMANY.

7. "THIS MASSING OF BELGIAN AND DUTCH TROOPS ON THE GERMAN FRONTIER TOOK PLACE AT A TIME WHEN GERMANY HAD CONCENTRATED NO TROOPS ON THE BELGIAN OR DUTCH FRONTIERS, BUT WHEN BRITAIN AND FRANCE, TO THE CONTRARY, HAD ASSEMBLED A STRONG MECHANICAL ATTACKING FORCE ON THE FRANCO-BELGAIN FRONTIER.

8. "DOCUMENTS IN THE POSSESSION OF THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT PROVED THAT PREPARATIONS MADE BY BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN BELGIAN AND DUTCH TERRITORY FOR AN ATTACK ON GERMANY ALREADY HAVE REACHED AN ADVANCED STAGE XXX WE HAVE UNDENIABLE PROOF THAT ANGLO-FRENCH ATTACKS UPON GERMANY WERE IMMINENT AND THAT THIS ATTACK ON THE RUHR WILL OCCUR THROUGH BELGIUM AND HOLLAND."

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CHARGING BELGIUM-NETHERLANDS CONNIVANCE WITH THIS PLAN OF ATTACK, THE MEMORANDUM THEN DECLARED THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT "CAN NO LONGER COUNT BELGIUM AND HOLLAND NEUTRAL" AND SAID AGREEMENTS BETWEEN THE GENERAL STAFFS OF THE TWO COUNTRIES AND THOSE OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE COULD ONLY SERVE THE PURPOSE TO SUPPORT AGGRESSION ON GERMANY.

"IN A STRUGGLE OF LIFE AND DEATH", SAID THE MEMORANDUM, "THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT INTEND TO AWAIT ATTACK BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH INACTIVELY. XXX IT HAS THEREFORE ISSUED ORDERS FOR ITS TROOPS TO SAFEGUARD THE NEUTRALITY OF THE TWO COUNTRIES WITH ALL THE MILITARY MEASURES AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE REICH."

VON RIBBENTROP'S NOTE THEN SOLEMNLY ANNOUNCED--AND THE FOREIGN MINISTER IMPRESSIVELY UNDERSCORED EVERY WORD BY THUMPING HIS FINGERS ON THE LONG GREENTABLE--"GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE NOT ENTERING HOLLAND AND BELGIUM AS ENEMIES, FOR THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT NEITHER DESIRED NOR BROUGHT ABOUT THESE DEVELOPMENTS."

VON RIBBENTROP DECLARED THE "GERMAN GOVERNMENT DOES NOT INTEND BY THESE MEASURES TO ATTACK THE INTEGRITY OF THE KINGDOM OF BELGIUM OR THE KINGDOM OF HOLLAND OR THEIR POSSESSIONS, THEIR PROPERTY IN EUROPE OR THEIR COLONIES EITHER NOW OR IN THE FUTURE."

THE NOTE LOSED WITH AN ULTIMATUM AND THREAT TO T

THE NOTE CLOSED WITH AN ULTIMATUM AND THREAT TO THE BELGIAN AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS.

MAY 11 1940

"THE BELGIAN AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS TODAY STILL HAVE IT IN THEIR POWER TO SAFEGUARD.THE WELFARE OF THEIR PEOPLE AT THE LAST MOMENT BY INSURING NO RESISTANCE IS OFFERED TO THE GERMAN TROOPS," IT SAID.

"THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT HEREWITH REQUESTS THE TWO GOVERNMENTS TO ISSUE THE NECESSARY ORDERS WITHOUT DELAY.

"IF GERMAN TROOPS ENCOUNTER OPPOSITION IN BELGIUM AND HOLLAND, IT WILL BE CRUSHED WITH EVERY MEANS."

"THE BELGIAN AND DUTCH GOVERNMENTS ALONE WILL BEAR THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CONSEQUENCES AND BLOODSHED WHICH THEN WILL BE UNAVOIDABLE."

THE NOTE TO LUXEMBOURG WAS A BRIEF DOCUMENT ADVISING THAT "THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT IS RELIABLY INFORMED THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE IN PURSUANCE OF THEIR POLICY OF EXTENDING THE WAR, HAVE DECIDED TO ATTACK GER-

MANY IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE THROUGH BELGIAN AND DUTCH TERRITORY. BELGIUM AND HOLLAND XXX NOT ONLY DO NOT PROPOSE TO RESIST THIS ATTACK, BUT ON THE CONTRARY FAVOR IT. XXX THE OFFENSIVE DECIDED UPON BY FRANCE AND BRITAIN WILL ALSO INCLUDE THE TERRITORY OF LUXEMBOURG.

"THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THEREFORE IS OBLIGED ALSO TO EXTEND THE MILITARY OPERATIONS UNDERTAKEN TO WARD OFF THE ATTACK THROUGH THE TERRITORY OF LUXEMBOURG."

THE NOTE THEN ASKED THE LUXEMBOURG GOVERNMENT TO TAKE THE NECESSARY MEASURES SO THE POPULATION OF LUXEMBOURG WILL PUT NO OBSTACLE IN THE WAY OF THE GERMAN ACTION. IT CLOSED BY ASSURING THAT GERMANY IN THE FUTURE WILL SAFEGUARD THE DUCHY'S POLITICAL INDEPENDENCE AND INTEGRITY.

THE NEWS OF THE INVASION OF BELGIUM, HOLLAND AND LUXEMBOURG FAILED TO CATCH THE GERMANS AS UNPREPARED AS THE SCANDINAVIAN COUP A MONTH AGO YESTERDAY.

BERLIN--EIGHTH ADD THIRD LEAD GERMAN XXX AGO YESTERDAY.

FOR DAYS THE REICH HAS BEEN CALLING RESERVES IN AN UNPRECEDENTED MANNER.

MAY 11 1940

FROM EVERY SIDE EVIDENCE POURED INTO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS OFFICE THAT NOT ONLY MEN UP INTO THE 50'S WERE BEING DRAFTED, BUT EVEN WORLD WAR VETERANS WHO LOST AN ARM OR A LEG WERE BEING CALLED TO TAKE THE PLACES OF MILITARY OFFICE WORKERS SENT TO THE FRONT.

REPORTS FROM THE DUTCH AND BELGIAN FRONTIERS BROUGHT BACK BY TRAVELERS UNANIMOUSLY AGREED THAT ROADS AND RAILWAYS TO BOTH BORDERS WERE CHOKED.

AT AACHEN, FOR INSTANCE, ALL ROADS TO THE BELGIAN BORDER WERE CLOSED TO CIVILIAN TRAFFIC.

PATRIOTIC GERMANS OPENLY BOASTED TO FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS THAT GERMANY HAD COMPLETED THE MINUTEST DETAILS, DOWN TO SUPPLYING 185,000 RUBBER BOATS FOR NAVIGATING THE FLOOD AREAS OF HOLLAND.

A CAREFUL READING OF THE PRESS AND A CAREFUL FOLLOWING OF THE COMMENTS OF AUTHORIZED PERSONS ALSO INDICATED THAT GERMANY WAS NOT AIMING PRIMARILY AT STRIKING OR COUNTER STRIKING IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE FOR THE MOMENT, BUT WAS THINKING PRIMARILY OF HER WESTERN BORD-

BERLIN--NINTH ADD THIRD LEAD GERMAN XXX WESTERNBORDERS.

IN RETROSPECT, THE GERMAN PROPAGANDA MINISTER'S RELEASE OF THE REPORTED TELEPHONE CONVERSATION BETWEEN PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN AND PREMIER REYNAUD OF FRANCE ACQUIRED NEW MEANING.

APPARENTLY GERMAN AUTHORITIES WERE ANXIOUS TO IMPRESS THE GERMAN PEOPLE WITH THE REICH'S INTELLIGENCE SERVICE.

THIS WAS DONE SO THE GERMAN PEOPLE WOULD BELIEVE MORE IMPLICITLY THAT THAT SERVICE AGAIN HAD SUCCEEDED IN FORESTALLING ALLIED ACTION.

IN THE FOREIGN OFFICE SUPREME CONFIDENCE WAS SHOWN THAT HOLLAND "WILL BE PACIFIED" WITHIN 20 HOURS.

MAY 11 1940

NOBODY WOULD ENTERTAIN THE VIEW THAT THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM WOULD HOLD OUT.

INFORMED SOURCES ALSO ASSERTED PREMIER MUSSOLINI OF ITALY WOULD NOT ENTER THE WAR FOR SOME WEEKS NOW.

BERLIN--10TH ADD THIRD LEAD GERMAN XXX WEEKS NOW.

TO BACK UP RIBBENTROP'S ASSERTION THAT GERMANY HAD ABSOLUTE PROOF OF THE MARCHING PLANS OF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH ARMIES, THERE WAS HANDED TO THE FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS A REPORT BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

30.24-2185

30.24-2185

THIS WAS DATED MAY 4 AND CORRESPONDENTS WERE TOLD THERE WOULD BE A FULLER REPORT BY THE GERMAN MINISTRY OF OHE INTERIOR DATED MARCH 29.

THE HIGH COMMAND'S REPORT, SIGNED BY COL.GEN.WILHELM KEITEL, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF GERMAN DEFENSE FORCES, COMPRISES 29 TYPEWRITTEN PAGES.

SECTION ONE ATTEMPTS TO PROVE THAT BELGIUM WAS UNNEUTRAL FROM A MILITARY VIEWPOINT. THIS REPORT SAID BELGIUM LAND DEFENSES SINCE THE WORLD WAR WERE "DIRECTED SOLELY AGAINST GERMANY."

COL.GEN.KEITEL SAID DOCUMENTS FOUND IN WARSAW AFTER THE CAPTURE OF THAT POLISH CAPITAL SHOWED THERE WAS A REGULAR EXCHANGE OF INFORMATION WITH REGARD TO GERMANY ON THE PART OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

SINCE OCT. 2, 1939, OF 21 MOBILIZED DIVISIONS OF THE BELGIUM FIELD ARMY, APPROXIMATELY 14 STOOD ON THE NORTHERN AND EASTERN FRONTIERS.

LOCAL POPULATIONS, HE SAID, WERE PREPARED FOR REMOVAL FROM THEIR HOMES ONLY ALONG THE GERMAN BORDER.

EVIDENCE KEPT ACCUMULATING, THE COMMANDER CHARGED, THAT THE BELGIANS MORE RECENTLY HAD ENTERED UPON MILITARY ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE ENGLISH AND THE FRENCH AND GENERAL STAFF TALKS OCCURRED REGULARLY WITH THE WESTERN POWERS.

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AS A RESULT, ORDERS HAD BEEN GIVEN FOR THE BELGIAN GENDARMERY TO CLEAR THE ROADS ALONG THE FRENCH BORDER TO ENABLE FRENCH TROOPS TO ENTER QUICKLY, THE COMMANDER SAID.

BELGIAN EMPTY RAILWAY CARS WERE PLACED AT THE BORDER FOR FRENCH USE, HE SAID, AND LOCOMOTIVES AND HEAVY RAILWAY MATERIAL WERE HELD IN READINESS.

KEITEL ALLEGED THAT 18 BRITISH SPORTS PLANES WITH BRITISH INSTRUCTORS HAD ARRIVED NEAR LIEGE FOR THE BELGIAN ARMY, AND THAT FRENCH AND BRITISH COMMANDS HAD ARRIVED AT VARIOUS BELGIAN GARRISONS.

FRENCH OFFICERS SUPERVISED THE CONSTRUCTION OF BELGIAN FORTIFICATIONS, WHILE BRITISH MUNITIONS SUPPLIES ARRIVED REGULARLY, HE ASSERTED.

THE GERMAN RECONNAISSANCE FLIGHTS, HE CONTENDED, SHOWED THE FRENCH-BRITISH LEFT WING WITH MOTORIZED AND MECHANIZED DIVISIONS STANDING READY IN RAILWAY STATIONS FOR AN ATTACK VIA BELGIUM.

HE CHARGED THAT BRITISH SOLDIERS HAVE BEEN OCCUPYING IMPORTANT POSITIONS, SUCH AS AIRDROMES, IN BELGIUM.

SECTION TWO OF KEITEL'S REPORT TOOK UP THE NETHERLANDS. AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR, HE SAID, THE DUTCH ARMY WAS SO DEPLOYED AS TO INDICATE THE POSSIBILITY OF A BRITISH LANDING CONSTITUTING THE CHIEF DANGER TO THE COUNTRY.

BY THE MIDDLE OF NOVEMBER, HE SAID, THE PICTURE HAD CHANGED. THE DUTCH TROOPS STOOD AT THE GREBBE LINE (THE NETHERLAND'S WATER DEFENSES FACING EAST) AND SOUTH THEREOF, WITH THE VANGUARD ALONG THE IJSSEL LINE (ALSO FACING GERMANY.) MAY 11 1940

ADDED OBSTACLES WERE BUILT AGAINST GERMANY, HE SAID, AND NON-EFFECTIVE ONES DIRECTED TOWARD THE NETHERLANDS SOUTHERN BORDERS.

TO HOLLAND, TOO, ACCORDING TO KEITEL'S REPORTS, CAME BRITISH OFFICERS WHO POSED AS TOURISTS.

THE INTELLIGENCE SERVICES OF ENGLAND AND HOLLAND COOPERATED WITHOUT STINT AND COUNTLESS NEUTRALITY VIOLATIONS DIRECTED AGAINST GERMANY WENT UNCHALLENGED, HE COMPLAINED.

VARIOUS REPORTS REACHING THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF LED TO THE SUSPICION THAT THE DUTCH AND ENGLISH AIR FORCES GENERAL STAFFS WERE COOPERATING, WITH BRITISH OFFICERS INSPECTING DUTCH AVIATION UNITS AND SUPPLYING ANTI-AIRCRAFT FORMATIONS WITH GUNS.

TRANSPORTS WERE MOVING CONSTANTLY FROM BRITISH AND FRENCH HARBORS TOWARD THE NORTHEAST. COMMERCIAL SHIPPING IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL WAS FORBIDDEN.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH OFFICERS, ACCOMPANIED BY DUTCH OFFICERS, RECONNOITERED AROUND UTRECHT.

SECTION CEE CONTAINS A SUMMARY OF DEDUCTIONS MADE FROM REPORTS RECEIVED BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

ITS TEXT READS:

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"DURING THE PAST WEEK IT BECAME MORE AND MORE CERTAIN THAT BRITISH AND FRENCH MEASURES SUCH AS THE MASSING OF MOTORIZED AND ARMORED DIVISIONS ON THE BELGIAN BORDER, STRENGTHENING THE LEFT WING WITH NORTH AFRICAN ATTACKING DIVISIONS, LANDING CANADIAN UNITS ON FRENCH SOIL, ETC., X X X X WERE INTENDED TO PREFACE AN ATTACK IN THE NEAREST FUTURE ON THE PART OF THE WESTERN POWERS VIA BELGIAN AND DUTCH TERRITORY.

"DESPITE THESE FACTS, NO MEASURES OF ANY KIND WERE INAUGURATED BY BELGIUM AND FRANCE. MARCHING PLANS CONTINUED TO BE DIRECTED AGAINST GERMANY, ALTHOUGH FOR MONTHS ALLEGEDLY 'ALARMING' FORMATIONS FOUND NO CONFIRMATION.

"ALONG THE BELGIAN-FRENCH FRONT, STREET BARRICADES WERE REMOVED IN THE ENTIRE AREA UP TO THE OCEAN WHILE AT THE SAME TIME CONSIDERABLE AUGMENTATIONS WERE EFFECTED AGAINST GERMANY ALONG THE BORDER. THEREBY THE BRITISH FRENCH BORDER WAS OPEN AT ALL TIMES TO AN INMARCH OF INVASIONARY CHARACTER FOR THE WESTERN POWERS.

"OF A DECISIVE NATURE IN THIS CONNECTION WAS THE ATTITUDE ESPECIALLY OF BELGIUM, WHICH MUST BE CHARACTERIZED AS ONE-SIDEDLY OPPOSED TO GERMANY.

"ONLY ON THAT SCORE CAN BE EXPLAINED THE REASONS GIVEN BY THE BELGIANS FOR THE ONE-SIDED MARCHING PLANS AGAINST GERMANY AND FOR THE REMOVAL OF SECURITY MEASURES AGAINST FRANCE DESPITE MARCHING PLANS, THE DANGER TO BELGIUM FOR A FRENCH-ENGLISH FLANK ON THE BELGIAN FRONTIERS.

"THE REASON ASSIGNED IS IN EFFECT THAT BELGIUM HERSELF WAS THREATENED ONLY BY THE GERMAN MARCHING PLAN.

"FAVORITISM SHOWN BY BELGIUM TO A FRENCH-ENGLISH ENTRY ALWAYS PRESUPPOSED A GERMAN INVASION.

MAY 11 1940

"HEREIN LIES A LACK OF CANDOR WHICH HAS AS ITS PURPOSE TO CAMOUFLAGE THE ENGLISH-FRENCH INTENTIONS OF ATTACKING, INTENTIONS WHICH WERE FAVORED BY BELGIUM.

"THE SUDDEN REGROUPING OF BELGIAN FORCES AT THE EASTERN FRONT WAS BEGUN OCT. 2, 1939, ALTHOUGH THERE WAS NO THREAT OF GERMAN MEASURES EXISTED AND THERE WAS AN INIMICAL ATTITUDE IN BELGIUM BEYOND PERADVENTURE OF DOUBT.

"SUCH STRIPPINGS OF THE BORDER COULD ONLY BE CARRIED THROUGH AFTER AGREEMENT WITH THE POWERS ON ITS BORDER, NAMELY THE WESTERN POWERS.

30.24 - 21.87

30.24-2187

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY ANNOUNCED THE APPOINTMENT OF CHARLES HOWARD SMITH, WHO WAS THE BRITISH MINSTER AT COPENHAGEN BEFORE THE GERMAN INVASION OF DENMARK, AS MINISTER TO ICELAND.

MAY 11 1940

LONDON, MAY 10 (AP)---
LONDON-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--HARD-HITTING WINSTON CHURCHILL, ENGLAND'S NEW PRIME MINISTER, IS THE ONE MAN TO WHOM THE BRITISH PUBLIC HAS LOOKED FOR INSPIRATION AND ENCOURAGEMENT SINCE THE WAR BEGAN.

AGGRESSIVE

CALLED BACK TO HIS WORLD WAR JOB AS SUPREME DICTATOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S NAVY ON THE DAY BRITAIN DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY, THE 65-YEAR-OLD POLITICIAN HAS BECOME A NATIONAL HERO.

PEOPLE LIKE THE FORTHRIGHT WAY HE ALWAYS SAYS WHAT HE THINKS AND FEELS, THE FREQUENT SURPRISES HE SPRINGS, AND HIS "BULLDOG DETERMINATION" TO INFLICT A CRUSHING DEFEAT ON NAZI GERMANY.

MAY 11 1940

IN SIX MONTHS THE NAVY HAS LOST AROUND 3000 OFFICERS AND MEN AND OVER 30 SHIPS, YET SO GREAT IS THE NATION'S CONFIDENCE IN CHURCHILL THAT HIS CONDUCT OF THE WAR AT SEA HAS SELDOM BEEN CRITICISED BY THE MAN IN THE STREET.

A TIRELESS, ENTHUSIASTIC WORKER WHO ALWAYS HAS POURED HIS ABUNDANT ENERGY INTO WHATEVER JOB HE HAD, CHURCHILL SELDOM HAS SPENT MORE THAN A FEW HOURS AWAY FROM HIS OFFICE IN WHITEHALL SINCE HE TOOK OVER THE NERVE CENTER OF THE NAVY.

THE DAY CHURCHILL ASSUMED OFFICE AN OFFICIAL HANDED HIM A GOVERNMENT PASS SO HE WOULDN'T BE STOPPED BY ADMIRALTY DOORKEEPERS POSSIBLY UNAWARE OF HIS IDENTITY. HE TORE THE PASS INTO SHREDS. "MY FACE IS MY FORTUNE," HE SAID.

MAY 11 1940

A FAVORITE TARGET OF POLITICAL CARTOONISTS FOR MORE THAN 30 YEARS, CHURCHILL IS BETTER KNOWN BY SIGHT TO THE PEOPLE OF ENGLAND THAN ANY OTHER STATESMAN.

HIS WARTIME SPEECHES HAVE BEEN HAILED AS "THE BEST ORATORY OF THE WAR." THE PUBLIC HAS TURNED TO HIM WITH EAGER ANTICIPATION FOR THE COLORFUL, DRAMATIC DETAILS OF THE CONFLICT, AND HE SELDOM HAS DISAPPOINTED. HIS SPEECHES HAVE BEEN CRITICISED, BUT CHURCHILL WEATHERS CRITICISM WITH DOGGED IMPERTURBABILITY.

AUTHORIZED ARMY AND NAVAL SPOKESMEN, SCRUPULOUSLY HONORING THE TRADITION OF THE "SILENT SERVICE" BY DECLINING TO DRAMATIZE

WHAT MEAGER NEWS THEY ARE ALLOWED TO GIVE OUT, OFTEN HAVE APPEARED SURPRISED BY THE "STARTLING DISCLOSURES" CHURCHILL HAS MADE.

AN "OLD FASHIONED PATRIOT" WHO BELIEVES IN THE POWER AND MAJESTY OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, CHURCHILL IS A "BIG SHIP" MAN WHO

STOCKHOLM, MAY 10-(AP)-THE BATTLE FOR NARVIK, ALMOST FORGOTTEN IN THE RUSH OF EVENTS IN WESTERN EUROPE, RAGED ON TODAY WITH BRITISH NAVAL GUNS POUNDING THE GERMAN-HELD NORTHERN NORWEGIAN ORE PORT AND ALLIED-NORWEGIAN TROOPS DRAWING TIGHTER THEIR RING OF STEEL BY LAND.

MAY 11 1940

TO BOLSTER THEIR INCREASINGLY PRECARIOUS POSITION, THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED INTENSIFYING EFFORTS TO LAND ADDITIONAL PARACHUTE TROOPS TO AID THEIR BESEIGED GARRISON. THE ALLIES WERE TRYING TO WORK AROUND INTO POSITIONS FROM WHICH THEY COULD BLAST OUT STRONGLY-ENTRENCHED GERMAN MACHINE-GUN NESTS.

DESPITE ALL THE MANEUVERING, THE LATEST ADVICES SAID NO DECIDING ADVANTAGE HAD BEEN GAINED BY EITHER SIDE.

SRC PETE'S -EDB-1039P

ous violation of neutrality, stated that she had absolute evidence of plans for a French-British attack against Germany via Holland and Belgium. This method is well known by now."

Nyadagligt Allehanda declared that "the attack has this time been started with brutal accuracy, characteristic of Germany's plans of war."

"England has been busy publicly washing her dirty linen," this newspaper continued. "The disorganization which possibly could have been a result of this among England's highest leaders has given the Germans a favorable opportunity for a surprise."

Sigrid Undset Seeks Refuge In Stockholm

Nobel Prize Winner Flees From Nazi-Occupied Town In Native Norway

Stockholm, May 10 (AP)—Sigrid Undset, Norwegian author and winner of the Nobel prize for literature in 1928, arrived here today, a refugee from her German-invaded homeland.

She fled from Nazi-occupied Lillehammer fourteen days ago after seeing service in the Norwegian cause as a censor.

MAY 11 1940

"I have seen war," she said, "both bombs and machine guns and other terrific things. But it is an experience I do not want to talk about."

U. S. Fleet Move Praised

Stockholm, May 10 (AP)—The conservative Swedish newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet* said today that "in the United States the widening of the European war must have a great effect; the American foresight in letting the fleet stay in Hawaii to lessen Japan's appetite for the East Indies must be praised."

PROBABLY WOULD FORCE PREMIER MUSSOLINI TO MAKE A DEFINITE

DECLARATION OF HIS ATTITUDE IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MAY 11 1940

NEWS OF THE LATEST GERMAN ACTION SPREAD THROUGH

EGYPT LIKE WILD-FIRE. THE FIRST WORD CAME UNDER BROADCAST-

FROM MIDDLE YORK

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, MAY 10 (AP).-THE BRITISH AND FRENCH WAR FLEET, AIR FORCES AND ARMY IN THE NEAR EAST STOOD "FULLY PREPARED" FOR INSTANT ACTION TODAY AT

MAY 11 1940

THE FIRST SIGN OF ITALIAN HOSTILITY AS EGYPT QUICKENED THE PACE OF HER OWN LAST-MINUTE WAR PREPARATIONS.

BRITISH SOURCES EXPRESSED THE OPINION THAT GERMANY'S INVASION OF HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG

Washington, May 10 -(AP)-The Belgian govt. asked the state dept. early today to inform the German govt. that Brussels, which had been bombd by Nazi planes, is an open city and that no troops are stationed there.

The department immediately communicated this message to the German Foreign Office thru the United States Embassy in Berlin. The Belgian request was conveyed thru Ambassador Joseph Kennedy in London, who had received it by phone from United States Ambassador John Cudahy in Brussels.

MAY 11 1940

Cudahy informed Kennedy that during the bombing a house near the United States Embassy was hit.

George A. Gordon, United States Minister to the Netherlands, telegraphed the state department that the Netherlands government considered itself to be in a state of war with Germany and had asked aid from Great Britain and France.

Gordon reported that the Netherlands frontier had been crossed by the Germans, who had bombed military objectives, including the airfield at Waalhaven.

He said the Dutch had opened anti-aircraft fire in the vicinity of the Hague. The commercial attache at the American Embassy said he saw two bombs dropped in the outskirts of the city.

SWEDES DECLARE INVASION OUTRAGE

MAY 11 1940

Press Denounces Germany for Violating Word.

STOCKHOLM, May 10 (A. P.).—The Swedish press today criticized Germany's invasion of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg as "an outrageous violation of neutrality."

While refugees still streamed across the border into Sweden from German-invaded Norway, the latest Nazi move shoved the Norwegian campaign out of the Scandinavian news picture.

The newspaper Aftonbladet observed: "Germany has attacked and, as an excuse for her outrage-

30-24-2189

SOMEWHERE IN FRANCE (NOTE: DATELINE DELETED BY CENSOR),
MAY 10-(AP)--I HAVE JUST SEEN THE SCATTERED REMAINS OF THREE
PRIVATE HOMES WHERE TWO CIVILIANS WERE BLOWN TO BITS AND ANOTHER
GRAVELY INJURED DURING GERMANY'S FIRST AERIAL ONSLAUGHT ON
FRANCE.

BY WM. McGAFFIN

PLOUGHING THROUGH THE DEBRIS ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF THIS
VILLAGE (NOTE: NAME DELETED BY CENSOR) I SUDDENLY CAME UPON A
JAGGED PIECE OF BONE AND FLESH WEDGED AGAINST A WALL.

"HER THIGH," SAID ONE OF THE MILITARY OFFICERS WHO WAS
CONDUCTING ME.

MAY 11 1940

MALCA LEON, YOUNG AND PRETTY, WAS ENGAGED TO BE MARRIED.
THEY PICKED UP HER REMAINS IN A SACK AFTER THE GERMAN PLANES WENT
OVER AT DAWN TODAY.

FOUR PLANES DROPPED 24 BOMBS, ACCORDING TO THE OFFICER.
WHEN I ASKED HIM IF THERE WERE ANY MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN THE
NEIGHBORHOOD, HE REPLIED WITH AN EMPHATIC "NONE WHATEVER."

"THEN WHY?" I INQUIRED.

HIS EXPLANATION WAS THAT THE NAZI AVIATORS, GROWN
NERVOUS, MUST HAVE WISHED TO LIGHTEN THEIR LOAD TO FACILITATE
THEIR ESCAPE AFTER BEING CAUGHT IN A CURTAIN OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT
FIRE.

DIRECT HITS WERE SCORED ON TWO OF THE THREE HOUSES
WHICH STOOD IN A ROW ALONG THE SIDE OF THE ROAD. THE SCENE WAS
REMINISCENT OF THE DESTRUCTION A MID-WESTERN TORNADO BELCHES
BEHIND.

MAY 11 1940

THE RESULTS OF THE BOMBING WERE ALMOST FREAKISH. THE
DIRECT HITS WERE ON THE TWO END HOUSES, KILLING ONE PERSON IN
EACH. IN THE CENTER HOUSE MADAME PAULINE BLUTEAU AND HER SEVEN
CHILDREN ESCAPED UNHURT, THOUGH ALL THE WINDOWS WERE SMASHED.

THE OTHER PERSON KILLED WAS GILBERT VASSEUR. THE
INJURED WAS JEAN GOURDT, FUTURE FATHER-IN-LAW OF MADEMOISELLE
LEON. HE WAS TAKEN TO A HOSPITAL.

THE AREA ABOUT THE HOUSES LOOKED LIKE A MINIATURE
BATTLEFIELD. SOLDIERS WERE PRODDING THE CRATERS FOR PIECES OF THE
BOMBS, WHILE A CROWD OF SPECTATORS LOOKED ON. OUT IN BACK, BY THE
SIDE OF THE ONION PATCH, A FLOCK OF CHICKENS CLUCKED AND PECKED,
WITH NOT A FEATHER OUT OF PLACE.

MCGAFFIN-- GT 322P

LONDON, MAY 10(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST HEARD HERE TODAY SAID THE MINES HAD BEEN LAID OUTSIDE ALL NETHERLANDS AND BELGIAN PORTS "TO SAFEGUARD GERMAN TROOPS AGAINST ENEMY OPERATIONS."

FH458AED MAY 11 1940

LONDON, MAY 10(AP)- - -SWITZERLAND DECLARED A PRECAUTIONARY "STATE OF WAR" BEGINNING AT MIDNIGHT TONIGHT AND ORDERED A GENERAL MOBILIZATION OF ITS CITIZENS' ARMY FOR DAWN TOMORROW AFTER THE INVASION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES LEFT HER THE ONLY SMALL NEUTRAL IN EASTERN EUROPE WITHIN EASY STRIKING DISTANCE OF GERMANY.

MAY 11 1940

PRESIDENT MARCEL PILET-GOLAZ OF THE SWISS CONFEDERATION APPEALED TO THE NATION TODAY TO IGNORE ALL RUMORS AS THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THE SWISS ARMY WAS READY "FOR ANY EVENTUALITY XXX TO FACE ANY MENACE FROM WHATEVER SIDE IT MAY COME, IN CONFORMITY WITH THE ABSOLUTE DESIRE OF THE FEDERATION FOR NEUTRALITY."

NANCY, FRANCE, MAY 10-(AP)-SIXTEEN PERSONS WERE KILLED AND 30 INJURED IN BOMBING RAIDS BY GERMAN PLANES DURING THE DAY IN THE NANCY REGION, CIVIL AND MILITARY AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

MAY 11 1940

TWO NEW ALARMS WERE SOUNDED, FROM 3 P.M. TO 4:35 P.M. AND FROM 5:30 P.M. TO 6:30 P.M. DURING WHICH SEVERAL BOMBS WERE DROPPED.

MILITARY AUTHORITIES SAID A SCHOOLHOUSE WAS AMONG THE BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

LONDON, MAY 10-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-BRITISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES WENT INTO ACTION EARLY TODAY AT SEVERAL POINTS ON THE THAMES ESTUARY WHEN FIVE PLANES, BELIEVED TO BE HEINKEL BOMBERS, WERE SEEN FLYING IN AN EASTERLY DIRECTION.

MAY 11 1940

FLASHES OF BURSTING SHELLS WERE PLAINLY VISIBLE TO THOUSANDS OF PERSONS IN TOWNSHIPS NEAR THE RIVER WHO WERE AWAKENED BY SOUNDS OF THE GUNS. THE PLANES WERE FLYING AT AN ALTITUDE OF ABOUT 10,000 FEET.

THE FIRING AWAKENED RESIDENTS AT 4:40 A.M. 10:40 P.M. (EST THURSDAY). AIRPLANES WERE HEARD OVER THE VICINITY AND PUFFS OF SMOKE WERE SEEN IN THE SKY OVER THE ESTUARY.

LONDON, MAY 10 (AP).-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT BRITISH AIR FORCES IN FRANCE HAD BOMBED GERMAN TROOPS.

THE AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE STATED:

"HEADQUARTERS OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE IN FRANCE ANNOUNCES:

MAY 11 1940

"IN THE COURSE OF TODAY'S OPERATIONS ON THE WESTERN FRONT, THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAS BEEN CONSTANTLY IN ACTION.

"OUR RECONNAISSANCE AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN OPERATING OVER A WIDE AREA. ENEMY TROOPS HAVE BEEN ATTACKED BY OUR BOMBER SQUADRONS. WHEREVER GERMAN BOMBERS HAVE BEEN ENCOUNTERED

OUR FIGHTER SQUADRONS HAVE ENGAGED THEM.

"REPORTS INDICATE THAT IN THE COURSE OF THESE COMBATS NUMEROUS ENEMY AIRCRAFT HAVE BEEN DESTROYED.

"SEVERAL OF OUR AIRDROMES HAVE BEEN BOMBED. LITTLE DAMAGE HAS BEEN DONE, AND NO LIVES HAVE BEEN LOST."

RDG-345PED.

ROME, MAY 10 (AP).- UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM PHILLIPS WAS SUMMONED TO SEE URGENTLY TO CHIGO PALACE TODAY AND SAW ITALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO.

MAY 11 1940

NIGHT LEAD MILITARY (SUBS FOR ROME IN SUPP BJT)

BY PRESTON GROVER

BERLIN, MAY 10-(AP)-GERMANY'S MARCH INTO BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG AND HOLLAND TODAY GAVE EVERY PROMISE OF FOLLOWING THE WHIPLASH PATTERN OF 1914.

MAY 11 1940

DEVELOPMENTS OF THE NEXT FEW DAYS OR OF THE NEXT HOUR MIGHT DECIDE WHETHER THE DRIVE WILL CONTINUE ON TO PARIS.

IT WAS PURELY SPECULATIVE WHETHER THE GERMAN GENERAL STAFF PLAN CONTEMPLATED A DRIVE THROUGH BELGIUM TO PARIS AND DESTRUCTION OF THE ENEMY FORCE, OR SIMPLY THE ABSORPTION OF THE LITTLE COUNTRIES TO GAIN A PLATFORM FOR BOMBING ENGLAND.

ADVICES HERE INDICATED ACTIVITIES WERE CONCENTRATED ON A FRONT NORTHWARD FROM THE END OF THE MAIN MAGINOT LINE OPPOSITE THE BELGIAN AND DUTCH FRONTIERS, AND THAT THERE WAS LITTLE ACTIVITY TO

30-24-2191

THE SOUTH, WHERE THE MAGINOT LINE FACES THE WEST WALL.

THE HIGH COMMAND WITHHELD EVEN THE BRIEFEST DETAILS OF WHAT WAS GOING ON AT THE FRONT, BUT EARLY OFFICIAL AND SEMI-OFFICIAL BULLETINS INDICATED THAT IN MANY RESPECTS THE CAMPAIGN WAS FOLLOWING THE PATTERN SET IN POLAND.

THE REICH'S AIRPLANES LAUNCHED A DRIVE NOT ONLY AGAINST THE AIR FORCES OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND, BUT BOMBED NUMEROUS AIRPORTS IN FRANCE, INCLUDING THOSE AT METZ, SAINT OMER, VITRYLE AND FRANCOIS.

"SUCCESSFUL AIR ATTACKS," GERMAN BULLETINS SAID, HAD BEEN LAUNCHED AGAINST BOTH AIRPORTS AND AIR FORCES, "PUTTING OUT THE EYES OF THE ENEMY."

HUGE TRANSPORT PLANES, ACCOMPANIED BY FAST PURSUIT SHIPS, SHOWERED PARACHUTE TROOPS ON BELGIAN AND DUTCH AIRPORTS AND ON OTHER MILITARY POINTS. A REPORT THAT SOME OF THE PARACHUTE TROOPS HAD BEEN DRESSED IN DUTCH UNIFORMS TO ESCAPE IMMEDIATE DETECTION WAS FLATLY DENIED BY THE GERMANS. ALL WORE STANDARD NAZI UNIFORMS, THEY DECLARED.

THE HIGH COMMAND CLAIMED TO HAVE CAPTURED SEVERAL BELGIAN AND DUTCH AIRPORTS SOON AFTER HOSTILITIES BEGAN, AND TO HAVE MACHINE GUNNED FRENCH AIR FIELDS IN ORDER TO KEEP THEIR PLANES ON THE GROUND.

MAY 11 1940

"AIRPORTS LYING IN EASTERN AND CENTRAL FRANCE WERE TARGETS OF GERMAN SURPRISE ATTACKS," SAID THE HIGH COMMAND, "IN THE COURSE OF WHICH MANY FIRES WERE STARTED."

THE HIGH COMMAND IMPLIED THAT WAR HAD BEGUN ON THE FULLEST SCALE WHEN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM CALLED UPON BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS FOR ASSISTANCE. AS A RESULT, OBSERVERS SAID, GERMANY NOW WAS PRESENTED

WITH AN EXCELLENT CHANCE TO DUPLICATE THE VON SCHLIEFFEN PLAN WHICH NEARLY CAPTURED PARIS IN 1914.

UNDER THAT PLAN, A FIVE-FORKED ATTACK WAS LAUNCHED ON THE FRENCH CAPITAL, WITH THE FASTEST UNITS MOVING THROUGH BELGIUM. ONLY A GERMAN BLUNDER AT A CRUCIAL POINT AND BRILLIANT ALLIED DEFENSE SAVED PARIS THEN.

IT IS WIDELY UNDERSTOOD THAT HUGE GERMAN FORCES HAVE BEEN CONCENTRATED OPPOSITE LUXEMBOURG. THIS FORCE POSSIBLY WILL DRIVE TOWARD PARIS, WHILE FASTER-MOVING MOTORIZED AND ARMORED DIVISIONS SWEEP SOUTHWARD THROUGH HOLLAND AND BELGIUM IN THE PATH OF THE 1914 ARMIES.

MAY 11 1940

THIS DRIVE A QUARTER OF A CENTURY LATER IS DRAMATIZED BY THE AMAZING ACTIVITY OF THE AIR ARM, WHICH HAD ITS BIRTH IN THE LAST WAR. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAS CREDITED THE AIR FORCE WITH A DECISIVE PART IN CAPTURING ONE FORT, AND OBSERVERS HERE EXPECT CONTROL OF THE AIR TO ENABLE THE ARMY TO CONSOLIDATE ITS EARLY ADVANTAGES. #

LONDON (THE BRITISH PRESS ASSOCIATION

SAID REPORTS REACHING AUTHORITATIVE LONDON MILITARY CIRCLES ASSERTED ABOUT 200 PARACHUTISTS IN BRITISH UNIFORMS HAD LANDED AT THE HAGUE AIRPORT.

MAY 11 1940

(OTHERS IN DUTCH UNIFORMS WERE SAID TO HAVE DESCENDED AT DODRECHT, THE NETHERLANDS.)

HOWEVER, GERMANS DENIED, THAT THEIR TROOPS HAD MADE USE OF ANY FOREIGN MILITARY UNIFORMS IN CONDUCTING THE INVASIONS OF BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS.

BERLIN.MAY 10--(AP)--FOLLOWING IS THE [redacted] TEXT OF THE [redacted] GERMAN HIGH COMMAND'S COMMUNIQUE DIRECTED TO BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG:

"THE REICH GOVERNMENT TODAY SUBMITTED TO THE ROYAL BELGIAN AND ROYAL NETHERLAND GOVERNMENTS A MEMORANDUM WHEREIN THE REICH'S GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED THAT SHE HAS EVIDENCE IN HER HANDS WHICH UNEQUIVOCALLY [redacted] PROVES THAT THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH PLAN AN ATTACK AGAINST GERMANY IMMEDIATELY AND THAT THIS ATTACK TOWARD THE RUHR WILL COME VIA BELGIUM AND HOLLAND."

MAY 11 1940

"THE REICH'S GOVERNMENT, THEREFORE, HAS ORDERED GERMAN TROOPS TO SAFEGUARD THE NEUTRALITY OF THESE COUNTRIES WITH ALL MILITARY MEANS OF THE REICH."

"DNB SAID THE GOVERNMENT ADDRESSED ANOTHER MEMORANDUM TO TO THE LUXEMBOURGH GOVERNMENT WHICH SAID, "THE REICH GOVERNMENT HAS ESTABLISHED AS SHE HAS BEEN RELIABLY INFORMED THAT ENGLAND AND FRANCE IN PURSUANCE OF THEIR POLICY OF EXPANSION, HAVE DECIDED TO ATTACK GERMANY IN THE NEAR FUTURE VIA DUTCH AND BELGIAN TERRITORIES.

"IN ORDER TO WARD OFF THE IMPENDING ATTACK, GERMAN TROOPS HAVE RECEIVED ORDERS TO

3024-2193

HAVE RECEIVED ORDERS TO SAFEGUARD THE NEUTRALITY OF THESE TWO COUNTRIES. SINCE THE OFFENSIVE DECIDED UPON BY FRANCE AND ENGLAND SHALL ALSO INCLUDE LUXEMBOURG, THE REICH GOVERNMENT FINDS ITSELF FORCED TO EXPAND MILITARY OPERATIONS UNDER WAY FOR STAVING OFF THE ATTACK NOW ALSO TO INCLUDE THE LUXEMBOURG TERRITORY."

AMSTERDAM (BY RADIO TO LONDON), MAY 10 (AP)--- IT WAS ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE NETHERLANDS HAD BEEN INFORMED FROM LUXEMBOURG THAT THE LUXEMBOURG GOVERNMENT HAD LEFT ITS LITTLE COUNTRY.

MAY 11 1940

06005 CAF 520A

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-A BRITISH SOURCE SAID TODAY THAT UNCONFIRMED REPORTS HAD BEEN RECEIVED THAT THE DUTCH FRISIAN ISLANDS IN THE NORTH SEA, FACING ENGLAND, HAD BEEN BOMBED AND PARACHUTE TROOPS LANDED THERE.

MAY 11 1940

HF826AED

THE HAGUE, THE NETHERLANDS, MAY 10-(AP)- GEORGE A. UNITED STATES MINISTER / GORDON ESCAPED INJURY TONIGHT WHEN GERMAN PLANES, BOMBING THIS SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, DROPPED A BOMB NEAR HIM.

MAY 11 1940

--FV--1225

SUB LONDON EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH BRUSSELS RAID

LONDON, MAY 10-(AP)-FOUR HUNDRED PERSONS WERE KILLED OR WOUNDED IN THE FIRST GERMAN AIR RAID AGAINST BRUSSELS, EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY.

MAY 11 1940

FH500AED

BERLIN, MAY 10 (BY RADIO) ---THE GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT THE HAGUE, CAPITAL OF THE NETHERLANDS HAD BEEN OCCUPIED BY GERMAN FORCES.

MAY 11 1940

BERLIN, MAY 10 (AP)---ADOLF HITLER HAS GONE TO THE WESTERN FRONT TO ASSUME PERSONAL DIRECTION OF MILITARY OPERATIONS, THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MAY 11 1940

BERLIN, MAY 10-(AP)-APPARENTLY IN RESPONSE TO FOREIGN RADIO BROADCASTS, A GERMAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN TODAY DECLARED NOTHING BUT MILITARY OBJECTIVES HAD BEEN BOMBED IN THE SWEEPING NAZI DRIVE AGAINST BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS.

FOREIGN REPORTS CONCERNING BOMBINGS OF ANTWERP, NAMUR AND LYON WERE MENTIONED IN THIS RESPECT.

MAY 11 1940

BRUSSELS (BY RADIO), MAY 10-(AP)-BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL HENRI SPAAK INFORMED THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AMBASSADORS TODAY "THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT HAS DECIDED TO RESIST WITH ALL ITS POWER" THE GERMAN INVASION.

MAY 11 1940

HE APPEALED FOR ALLIED HELP AS PROVIDED IN TREATIES AND IMPLORED THAT IT BE GIVEN "WITHOUT ANY DELAY."

FH739AED

BUDAPEST, MAY 10 (AP)---THE GERMAN-HUNGARIAN FRONTIER WAS CLOSED THIS MORNING. BY ACTION OF THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

GENEVA, MAY 10--(AP)--ALL MEMBER NATIONS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOR CONFERENCE, WHICH WAS SCHEDULED TO MEET JUNE 5, WERE NOTIFIED TODAY THAT THE MEETING HAS BEEN POSTPONED FOR A YEAR ON ACCOUNT OF THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION.

JB FOLTZ 0213S CCC 750P

MAY 11 1940

BERNE, SWITZERLAND, MAY 10 (AP).--ANTONI ARRAGONA OF BOTH OF NEW YORK CITY AND PAUL LUSTIG, TWO AMERICAN STUDENTS AT LAUSANNE MEDICAL SCHOOL WHO HAS BEEN IN A FRENCH JAIL AT ANNECY SINCE APRIL 28, HAVE BEEN RELEASED BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES ON THE REQUEST OF UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM BULLITT.

MAY 11 1940

ARRAGONA AND LUSTIG WERE ARRESTED WHEN THEIR ROW BOAT IN WHICH THEY STARTED FROM LAUSANNE WAS DRIVEN TO THE FRENCH SIDE OF LAKE GENEVA BY A STORM.

GERMANY'S DOMINATING POSITION IN THE AERIAL TO DATE BRANCH OF EUROPEAN WARFARE CAN BE EXPLAINED READILY.

ENOUGH BY THE FACT THAT THE BEST AVAILABLE ESTIMATES GIVE ADOLF HITLER'S AXIS A 3 TO 1 NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY IN FIRST-LINE WAR PLANES OVER THE COMBINED FORCES OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AND THEIR NEW ALLIES IN THE LOW COUNTRIES, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND.

MAY 11 1940

THESE ESTIMATES GIVE GERMANY UPWARDS OF 20,000 FIRST-LINE PLANES, WITH UPWARDS OF 100,000 MEN TO FLY THEM.

HERE IS HOW THE BELLIGERENTS LINE UP:

NATION	AREA (SQ. MILES)	POPULATION	MEN UNDER ARMS	FIRST-LINE PLANES
BRITISH EMPIRE	13,909,782	500,000,000	2,500,000	6,000 (BRITAIN AND FRANCE COMBINED
FRANCE	216,367	42,000,000	6,000,000	
NETHERLANDS	13,440	8,728,000	400,000	500
BELGIUM	11,775	8,386,000	600,000	500
LUXEMBOURG	999	300,000	UNKNOWN	UNKNOWN
GERMANY (INCL. CONQUERED TERRITORIES)	315,000	105,000,000	9,000,000	20,000 UP

ITALY, GERMANY'S NON-BELLIGERENT AXIS PARTNER, WITH AN AREA OF 119,744 SQUARE MILES AND A POPULATION OF 44,026,000, HAS 1,250,000 MEN UNDER ARMS AND AN AIR FORCE ESTIMATED AT

AT LEAST 10,000 WAR PLANES.

30-24-2196

FALL OF LIEGE FORT DENIED; DUTCH FRONTIER CITY TAKEN

Hitler Drops More Parachute Troops on Low Countries--- Fifth Column Coup at The Hague Foiled--- Invaders Defeated at Rotterdam.

MAY 12 1940

BRUSSELS, May 11 (A. P.).—The Belgian High Command reported tonight that German troops, supported by planes and tanks, had gained a foothold in Belgian defensive positions in the Maastricht region.

(In Berlin, the German High Command reported the capture of Eben Emael, the strongest fort in the defenses around Liege. DNB, the German official news agency, reported the capture yesterday of another fort in the Liege chain.)

The communique reported that "around Liege our positions remained intact." It added:

"The enemy suffered heavy losses before certain of our fortifications. Enemy aircraft carried out systematic bombing attacks on numerous districts in a large part of our territory."

PARIS, May 11 (A. P.).—The French military authorities reported tonight that Germans had crossed the Maas River in southern Holland and had taken Arnhem in east central Holland.

Military sources said that German troop landings on beaches south of The Hague had caused a "troubled" situation in the Netherlands.

The Germans first began to land troops from boats, they said, while Nazi motorized forces were crossing the eastern Netherlands frontier yesterday.

British planes bombed the beaches and at the same time Dutch troops attacked German units.

The landings began again today, French sources said tonight.

MAY 12 1940

They described the situation as still uncertain, although Dutch detachments were reported to be in control.

Berlin Claims Victories.

BERLIN, May 11 (A. P.).—Germany's High Command announced tonight that the armies of Adolf Hitler, in a slanting assault from above on the Albert Canal-Liege fortified zone, had occupied Eben Emael, termed the strongest fortress in the Liege defenses.

The commander and 1,000 men surrendered, the announcement said.

It was the second fort claimed to have been taken in the greater Liege zone, where the imperial German steamroller was stalled for a week of frontal assault in 1914.

This time the German armies sliced through the Dutch appendix province of southern Limburg, which virtually is undefendable; seized Maastricht, on the border between the western edge of Dutch Limburg and Belgium, and captured the vital bridges over the Maas River and the Albert Canal in Maastricht and to the west of it.

Action 15 Miles From Liege

MAY 12 1940

Then, according to the official German announcement, they stormed Fort Eben Emael, which controls these crossings, and it surrendered this afternoon.

The scene of this action is some fifteen miles north of Liege proper. The new Albert Canal runs north from Liege to above Maastricht, thence west to Antwerp, and, with its correlated fortresses, is Belgium's shield against invasion from the northeast and north.

DNB, the official German news agency, said that the fort taken yesterday in the Liege area was made "completely defenseless" by German planes.

Add Berlin

It was for its capture, the Agency said, that Capt. Koch and Lieut. Witzig received Germany's highest war decoration, the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross.

MAY 12 1940

DNB said it disclosed the identity of the fort to show how the German air force had proved anew there was nothing which it could not demolish.

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Nazis Claim Fort Before Liege; Say They Still Hold Airdromes

Hitler Issues Communique on Activities of Personally Directed Warriors—Reports Victories on New Front.

MAY 12 1940

BERLIN, May 11 (A. P.).—One of Belgium's strong forts before strategic Liege, where the Germans were checked crucially in the world war, is in German hands after proving "completely defenseless against surprise attack by German planes," DNB, the official German news agency, reported today.

At the same time authoritative quarters claimed that Belgian and Netherlands airports occupied by the German Air Force in the new blitzkrieg continued definitely in German possession, although "German troops there are fighting with Belgian and Dutch troops."

[The Netherlands Foreign Minister announced in London that all airdromes seized by the Germans in his land had been recaptured.

[Liege, 25 miles within Belgium from the German border and 62 miles southeast of Brussels, capitulated in August, 1914, only after the stubborn Belgian resistance had given the Allies more than a week to concentrate forces to throw into the path of the Germans.]

After recalling the German claims (denied by the British) of having sunk a British battleship off Namsos, Norway, DNB said:

"The first day of the German advance against the formidable fortifications which the Belgians erected in the East against Germany already has shown that these too are unequal to withstanding the lightning attack of the German air force.

"For instance, one of the strongest forts in the area before Liege proved completely defenseless against surprise attack by German planes.

"After a brief, desperate fight on the part of the garrison, the fort was overwhelmed by the superiority of forces from the air and fell into the hands of the German troops in a few minutes."

Say Civilians Were Killed.

Meanwhile authorized German spokesmen challenged the Allied Powers to prove that German bombers had attacked non-military objected in Brussels, killing civilians, and offered to furnish evidence to foreign journalists in Berlin that the French attacked what the Germans called the open town of Freiburg, Germany, and killed twenty-four civilians.

Freiburg, a famed university town with a population of 120,000, is near the Black Forest. It lies within the zone of the German West Wall, but the Germans contend it is an open town.

It was reiterated officially that Hitler has given strict orders to the Air Force to attack military objectives only.

Hitler Reports Victories.

Lightning successes were also reported today by the German High Command on land and sea and in the air as Adolf Hitler's personally directed warriors relentlessly pressed their total warfare against the Allies on a front extending from the Arctic to mid-Europe.

A communique from Hitler's headquarters at the front reported these successes:

1. The destruction of between 300 and 400 enemy airplanes on the ground and the shooting down of twenty-three more in air fights during operations in France, Holland and Belgium.

2. The repulse of enemy border troops in the Netherlands and Belgium by the German western army with the aid of the air force and parachute troops.

3. The sinking of an enemy destroyer, one enemy submarine and two merchant ships.

In the air, the Germans acknowledged the loss of eleven of their own planes and said fifteen others were missing.

Mass air attacks were carried out yesterday on air bases in Belgium, France and Holland.

Seventy-two airports were raided, the report said, and numerous airport buildings and hangars were destroyed by fire and explosions.

"Especially hard hit were the French air bases at Metz, Nancy, Rheims, Rommilly, Dijon and Lyon," the communique added.

Three paragraphs of the communique were devoted to the invasion of the former neutrals by land.

"The German Western Army, after crossing the Netherlands, Belgian and Luxemburg borders, everywhere repulsed enemy border troops . . . and despite the destruction of many bridges and barricades of all kinds is on a swift forward attack," the High Command reported.

"Parachute and air troops landed . . . units of the Air Force supported the advance of the Army . . far-reaching reconnaissance brought clarifications of the enemy army movements."

The sea attack saw the destruction by bombs of two merchantmen of 5,000 and 2,000 tons respectively between Calais and Dunkerque, off the French coast.

MAY 12 1940

Hitler Issues Communique.

The communique from the Fuehrer's headquarters said:

"The German western army, after crossing the Netherlands, Belgian and Luxemburg borders, everywhere repulsed enemy border troops in the Netherlands and Belgium and, despite the destruction of many bridges and barricades of all kinds, is on a swift forward attack.

"Parachute and air troops landed at various places and are about to execute the tasks of protection given them. In a continuous flow units of the air force supported the advance of the army in so far as they attacked fortifications, defense positions, marching columns, troop concentrations, and damaged or destroyed roads, rail lines and bridges through bomb hits.

Enemy Movements Clarified.

"Far - reaching reconnaissance brought clarifications of the enemy army movements.

"The German Air Force furthermore on May 10 carried out the first big-scale attack with massed forces against army enemy air bases in France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

"Seventy-two airports were raided, between 300 and 400 enemy airplanes were destroyed on the ground and numerous airport buildings and hangars were destroyed by fire and explosions.

"Especially hard hit were French air bases at Metz, Nancy, Rheims, Rommilly, Dijon and Lyon.

"The enemy lost twenty-three airplanes in air fights. Eleven of our own planes were shot down and, in addition, fifteen are missing.

"The enemy, as previously reported on May 10, bombed the city of Freiburg and, during the night of May 10-11, dropped incendiary and splinter bombs on three localities in the Ruhr region, killing two civilians. Several civilians were injured and slight material damage caused. Three enemy airplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft.

"Sunk were: By bombs, two merchant ships of 5,000 and 2,000 tons, respectively, between Calais and Dunkirk; through a submarine of our own, one enemy submarine; through a speedboat, an enemy destroyer."

With Hitler himself at the front, directing activities from a secret headquarters, his own newspaper, the Volkischer Beobachter, declared:

"The geographic position of this new theater of operations—at the crossroads of three great fighting powers—elevates this phase of the struggle high above everything else which so far has happened.

"The war has been carried to its strategic center, where the decision must fall. Main bodies of the fighting armies and air forces now are going into action."

Contact Points Not Indicated.

There was no indication in Berlin whether the French and British forces had come to grips with the Germans in the course of the first spectacular day of western fighting.

[The French said they were fighting the Germans in Luxemburg, the British told of smashing German aerial troop transports into junk in Holland, and the Allied forces moved into strategic centers in both Belgium and the Netherlands.

[The Netherlands reported taking a toll of more than 100 German planes in recapturing all but one of her seized airports.]

Nor was there any gauge here to compare the German army's progress with the speeding steam-roller strategy with which it rolled over Poland last September and moved into Denmark and Norway on April 9.

Curt army communiques showed that the German effort to smash westward was undertaken from several distinct sectors. Troops from the area in front of the Luxemburg border advanced across that vest-pocket principality and crossed the Belgian frontier, according to the communiques.

Former German Town Taken.

How far the Germans penetrated into Belgium was not made clear. Further north units moving from the Eifel sector reported capture of Malmedy, a former German town which is in Belgium, roughly, fifteen miles due west of the German border.

Germany ceded Malmedy to Belgium under the Versailles Treaty after the world war. Since Hitler's rise to power there have been frequent calls for its "return home to the Reich."

Still further north a German Army group operating out of the Aachen sector reached the Netherlands city of Maastricht, dashing clear across the narrow loop of South Limburg province and taking control of bridges across Belgium's defensively vital Albert Canal, the German communiques said.

Maastricht is about ten miles north of Liege, Belgium, which is the heart of a twenty-mile-deep zone of heavy Belgian fortifications.

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It was impossible to determine from the military reports whether the German troops would attempt to break through to Liege.

Other German advances were reported to have cut across the Maas River at many points in Holland and penetrated to the Ijsel River east of Arnhem, east central Holland.

Air Force Blasts Way.

The scrappy, young German air force, developed especially to conduct the Nazi-type blitzkrieg, took a leading role in opening the German drive. It bombed Dutch and Belgian airports and dropped parachute troops to occupy many of them. There were no reports in Berlin, however, on what happened to these advance units.

The air force also raided airdromes in eastern and central France yesterday.

[The French said towns were bombed, killing at least fifty persons, and that forty-four of the raiders were shot down. Belgians reported eight German planes shot down in the first day of war.]

The German infantry also got direct air support in beating down resistance wherever it was particularly tough.

The German flyers, however, did not appear to have that control of the air of which they could boast after the first day's operations in Poland. On the contrary, they admitted encountering heavy resistance, saying they lost seven planes and that some others had made emergency landings.

Contradictory Air Reports.

They listed 100 enemy planes shot down or disabled on the ground, however, and pledged a stern five-fold retaliation for what was described as an enemy air raid on the open city of Freiburg, in southwest Germany, in which twenty-four civilians were reported killed.

[The British denied any such Allied raid, but said they bombed German troops back of the western front.]

Dr. Fritz Todt, in charge of German fortification construction, directed workers on the German West Wall today to be ready to build new fortifications and told them that the value of their work on the West Wall now is being shown.

This was taken to indicate that construction crews might follow the army advance to solidify its gains with forts.

The novel but historic Netherlands defense stratagem of flooded lowlands was derided by the German shortwave radio, which said the waters had forced the Dutch to retreat, while the Germans, reportedly forearmed with 185,000 rubber boats, overcame the obstacle.

Great Britain's Cabinet change, with Winston Churchill succeeding Neville Chamberlain, has "very little interest for us at the moment," said authoritative Nazi sources. But DNB, the official news agency, said the change meant that "the most extreme war agitators have seized power in London. Chamberlain, who constantly sought to play the role of gentleman with an umbrella and prayer book, is now succeeded at the head of the English Cabinet by an exponent of plutocracy, who always has preached a brutal war of destruction against the German people."

Brussels Raided Twice.

BRUSSELS, May 11 (A.P.).—Brussels was bombed twice today while the Belgian Army's strong line of defense continued to hold up the German invaders, and British and French troops, supported by tanks and artillery, moved up to bolster the Belgian positions.

A late-day communique said the Belgians are continuing their fight against the enemy at the Albert Canal of the Meuse River and in the Ardennes Mountains. It reported that several air raid alarms had been sounded in Brussels and that an aerial battle had taken place over the Evers Airdrome.

An earlier Belgian communique told of fighting between advance Belgian units and German troops "at several places."

The communique added that German parachute troops had landed at points in the interior, but that most of them had been captured. Fifteen German airplanes were reported brought down.

Planes Reported All Night.

Ambulances returning to Brussels hospitals indicated that the latest raids by Nazi bombers had taken a further human toll. The first bombing of the capital yesterday nine and ten planes were seen over morning left forty-one dead and eighty-two injured.

This morning's first alarm sounded at 6:15 A. M. (1:15 A. M., New York time); the second fifty-five minutes later.

Planes were reported all over the country last night, and shortly after 5 o'clock this morning flights of Namur, thirty-five miles southeast of the capital, and Dinant, fifteen miles south of Namur.

Four Soldiers Are Killed.

Four soldiers were reported killed in a bombardment of Rixensart, about ten miles from Brussels, while Alost, fifteen miles west of here, also was reported bombed.

British and French troops, with tanks, artillery, motorcycles and engineers, were observed moving through Belgium this morning, but the Government kept strict censorship on their movements, as well as on the situation at the front and other military information.

Refugees from the frontier areas arrived in Brussels throughout the night, many of them riding in open trucks.

Brussels, which early in the war became accustomed to blackouts and restrictions on cafes and theaters, presented a perfectly prepared blackout during the night. Blue bulbs had been placed in all the street lights before the war began. The inhabitants were calm.

BELGIAN CHIEF SAYS GERMANS' DRIVE IS HALTED

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Gen. Denis Asserts Traps and Mined Roads Have Stalled Invader.

'CHUTE TROOPS MOPPED UP

British and French Soldiers Are Advancing to Join Army of Defenders at the Front.

BRUSSELS, May 11 (A. P.).—Militant Belgium proclaimed today that a lightning defense had stopped Nazi Germany's lightning invasion.

On land, Defense Minister Lieut.-Gen. Henri Denis declared the German thrust bogged down in a maze of traps, obstructions and mined roads and bridges long prepared to halt just such a blitzkrieg as Adolf Hitler sent upon Belgium before yesterday's dawn.

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The army, under the direct command of thirty-eight-year-old King Leopold 3d, backed up Gen. Denis's pronouncement. In all the border area, it said, the German invaders were halted.

Behind the lines, Belgian defenders mopped up German parachute troops and at the same time police were alert against any fifth column movement that might aid invaders dropped from the skies.

All Germans in the country were arrested. Leon Degrelle, leader of Belgium's Rexist (Fascist) party and Staf Declerq, Flemish extremist, were taken into custody.

Germans Carried to Jail.

Crowds of Belgians, roused by the fighting words of their King that "the Belgian cause is pure," jeered angrily as police vans carried Germans to jail.

British and French fighting men, brothers-in-arms of the Belgians in the last war, streamed through the country on their way to the fighting front. The cheering populace greeted the Tommies and poilus gaily, pelting them with flowers.

The entire country was on the alert for further air raids.

The death list from German bombs which fell yesterday in the center and suburbs of Brussels reached forty-one. Eighty-two persons were wounded. Eight German planes were shot down over Belgian territory, an official announcement said.

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In one area of Brussels twenty houses were wrecked by Nazi bombs. German raids on Belgian airports missed fire in one respect: All planes had been moved from the ports. The planes of the Sabena Air Lines, for instance, were reported safe in England.

Fighting Foot by Foot.

King Leopold raised the fighting spirit of his subjects by a proclamation saying that "foot by foot" the Belgians were fighting the German advance.

The powers of the country, he said, is "infinitely greater than in 1914," and though a hard fight lies ahead, "no one can doubt the final result" because "the Belgian cause is pure."

Refugees hurried out of the combat zones as the British-French Allies moved in. Evacuation of the residents of Liege, a battleground in the world war, was to begin today.

Happy over the turn of events were four British Royal Air Force aviators, interned since their planes crashed on Belgian territory earlier in the war. Among them was Jim Trotter of Charlottesville, Va., U. S. A., who crashed on February 24.

Belgium steeled herself internally for total warfare. Food rationing at fixed prices started today. Motion picture theaters and some shops were closed as well as the Brussels Bourse.

The blackout through the country last night was the first since the tense days at the beginning of the war.

While sirens signaled, the people slung on their gas mask containers, taped up windows and sealed windows and doors with blackout paper.

Dutch Report Germans Halted.

AMSTERDAM, May 11 (A. P.).—The Dutch General Staff announced today that British and French troops now are operating in conjunction with Dutch forces and that the German advance has been stopped at the front.

Stout defense by troops on the eastern frontier gave engineers time to complete the inundation of the main flood water defenses, cutting Holland in half. The sluices were opened early yesterday, when the invasion began, but the process takes more than thirty-six hours.

Meanwhile Nazi bombs smashed at the center of Amsterdam, the greatest city in the Netherlands, killing about twenty persons.

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One bomb fell 300 yards from the post office, demolishing dwellings. This is near the Dam, a broad plaza on which is located the gloomy royal palace, seldom used.

One bomber dropped its destructive load just before the sirens sounded the second alarm of the day.

The bombs hit about 200 yards from the window from which this correspondent was watching in the Associated Press bureau in De Telegraaf Building.

There was a tremendous explosion. Black smoke, dust and debris rising for several hundred feet.

Many Persons Are Injured.

Three old houses on the corner of the Blauwburgwaal and the Heerengracht were razed. Many persons were injured.

Downtown streets were crowded at the time, and civilians made for the shelter of buildings. They exhibited remarkable composure, however.

The all-clear signal was sounded fifteen minutes after the bombing.

The raid, which came at 11 A. M., was Amsterdam's first, although the city had a twenty-five-minute alarm

beginning at 6:25 A. M., when a large enemy plane drew defensive fire. At that time, a sentry atop the palace tower fired his rifle at the high-flying plane.

Later the plane was reported shot down southeast of the city.

A raid on Amsterdam's airport, south of the city, resulted in four German planes being shot down by Dutch and British flyers.

Bombs from the planes set several small fires, but no one was killed or injured.

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Queen Appeals to King of Italy.

The radio announced this afternoon that Queen Wilhelmina had sent a message to King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, saying:

"I trust your Majesty will use your influence in the hope that civilian populations may be spared the catastrophes of the war and that the principles of humanity may be respected by all belligerents."

She appealed to the "noble sentiments always shown by the House of Savoy" and to the King's humanitarian sentiments in the war "which has been thrust upon Holland."

The Dutch Army, after holding its own in the first surprise attack by land and air troops yesterday, fought vigorously to wipe out "islands" of German parachute troops who are trying to gain control of strategic points behind the nation's land and water defenses.

The armies of the east on the Ijssel and Maas rivers, were fighting bitterly to gain time for the complete flooding of the main water line from the Zider Zee to the Belgian border.

Allied troops, British and French, were arriving and marching east toward the main defenses.

The radio announced that Dutch army units had been attacked outside The Hague by a group partly in civilian dress and partly in Dutch military uniform.

"They probably were traitors and some of them possibly were German parachutists," said the announcer, bitterly.

Fifth Column Is Active.

In disclosing that besides the parachute troop menace, the Dutch Government was fighting a "Fifth Column," officials said that German residents had tried to capture Police Headquarters in The Hague, but had failed.

Documents found on some captured parachute troops disclosed that they were to be met at landing points by German residents of Holland, bearing special orders and identification cards, Government officials said.

"But undervaluation of Dutch soldiers already has cost these parachute troops dearly," said a semi-official statement. "Many of them have been killed or taken prisoner.

"The methods the parachutists were instructed to use are in flagrant contradiction of international law and morals.

"They were instructed to summon Dutch drivers and threaten them with their arms to make them transport them.

"This is a negation of the position of the civilian population in a belligerent country."

Dutch Recapture Airdromes.

Meanwhile Dutch shock troops were reported officially today to have recaptured airdromes at The Hague and Rotterdam in bitter see-saw battles which saw The Hague field change hands three times.

The Dutch Foreign Minister, Eelco N. van Kleffens, made an announcement in London that no airdromes in the Netherlands remain in the hands of the German forces which seized them yesterday.

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The Dutch attacked this morning at Rotterdam, determined to wrest from the Germans the nearby Waalhaven airfield, base of their forces of occupation in the big coastal city.

The assault lasted for two hours—directed not only at the airport but also at Germans on Dordrecht Island.

In the attack on Dordrecht Island alone, Van Kleffens said, more than 1,000 Dutch were lost but the German force was completely destroyed.

British Warplanes Help.

The Dutch counter-assault at Rotterdam was launched at 8:40 A. M. (3:40 A. M., New York time) in conjunction with a heavy British bombardment of the airdrome, on the left bank of the Nieuwe Maas, which bisects Rotterdam.

Had the Germans been able to consolidate their hold within Rotterdam, they would have had a coastal base for assaults directly across the narrow lower neck of the North Sea against the British Isles.

From the Allied viewpoint, the reported victory at Rotterdam over Adolf Hitler's plane-carried advance guard appeared as the most dramatic, if not most important, development thus far in the two days of Blitzkrieg and counter-Blitzkrieg.

Van Kleffens, who went to London yesterday to establish liaison with the Allied command, declared that the Germans, apparently the air force—had sown magnetic mines in all Dutch harbor entrances. He added that all the mines had been swept up by last evening.

On other fronts, the Dutch and Belgians reported that their troops were holding the German Army a short distance from the frontier; the French said that the first real German attack on the Maginot Line in the Moselle region east of Luxemburg had been repulsed and the British Air Ministry said that the Royal Air Force had destroyed at least fifty German planes and put many others out of action yesterday.

However, the Germans reported advances. DNB, the official German news agency, reported that one of the Belgian fortresses before Liege was in German hands and the Germans asserted they still held Dutch airports seized in the Blitzkrieg yesterday, although they were being forced to fight for them.

Germany carried the aerial transport warfare to Belgium, dropping fresh parachute troops from transports between Brussels and Louvain.

Other Reports of Fighting.

Other reports on the shifting fates of war included:

1. The announcement by British military circles that Arlon, in South Luxemburg, was in Allied hands. This was one of the first concrete indications that Germany had not gobbled up all of the little grand duchy, nestled in a corner of the Maginot and Siegfried lines.

2. Unconfirmed advices that German forces in Belgium had reached the outer defenses of Liege and had crossed the Albert Canal, a main line of Belgian defense. German forces crossing Holland's appendix province of Limburg were said to have taken the Albert canal bridges west of that city. Further north, another German column pushed on Roermond, a center of the Netherlands first line defenses near the eastern border.

3. The declaration of a British source that the Allied advance in Belgium is "proceeding according to plan"—this coupled with the statement that, although it is too early to be optimistic, yesterday's operations were "satisfactory."

4. The Belgian claim that lightning defense, consisting in part of blasting away bridges and other routes of approach, had halted the German overland advance.

5. Word that the strongest German advance in the Netherlands appeared to be north of the Rhine, toward Almelo, Hengelo and Arnhem. German forces were said to have penetrated as far north as Groningen.

Dutch Bridges Blown Up.

A British source said that the Nazi blitzkrieg tactics seem to have been frustrated by the swift action of the Dutch in destroying bridges on the Nieuwe Maas River. All were blown up except one at Gennet, some fifteen miles south of the Rhine.

Parachute invasions have been defeated thus far, said the Dutch, warning their citizens, however, to be on the alert for further incursions.

In all, the Allies said, they had shot down, captured or damaged at least 180 German planes during yesterday's fighting and the Germans declared 100 Allied planes were destroyed.

Ships Land Nazi Troops.

German troops were being landed on Holland's coast from small freighters flying the Swedish flag, Edwin Hartrich, Columbia Broadcasting System correspondent, informed network news officials here today in a cable from Amsterdam, where he is stationed.

Bombing of Amsterdam and parachutist attacks south of Rotterdam were described by Mr. Hartrich in the balance of the cabled report, which stated:

"The Holland radio cut off its programs at 2:30 P. M. today to give a steady stream of communiques and warnings about a mass attack of German planes which were dropping parachutists over Tilburg, to the south of Rotterdam.

"Minute by minute the story came through the loud speakers—all revealing how the Germans were engaged in an aviation drive to cut off Holland at the south from the Allies.

Put Death Toll at 43.

"Parachutists are reported to be dropping from transport planes and bombers. The transports are accompanied by Messerschmitt planes to ward off any Allied attacks.

"Amsterdam was bombed this morning at 10:45 o'clock. At least forty-three persons were killed and about thirty injured when four bombs dropped in the city on the Herrengracht Canal. A single German bomber dived on the city to about 2,000 feet and then let go four bombs which completely demolished a bakery, a private residence and a canal coffee house.

"The surprise bombing came as a distinct shock to the local residents, for the bomber had struck before the sirens began their wailing.

"This was the second alarm of the day. The first took place at 6 A. M. and lasted twenty minutes."

DUTCH RESIST NEW LAND AND AIR ATTACKS

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German Soldiers Clinging to Rotterdam Get Aid by Plane.

ALLIED TROOPS MOVING UP

Parachute Forces Alight in Droves but Holland Says They Are Being Wiped Out.

AMSTERDAM, May 11 (A. P.).—The Netherlands' fighting forces, with Allied re-enforcements moving up to join them in the fighting zones, put up a stiff resistance today against new land and air assaults of the Nazi blitzkrieg.

The Dutch claimed they were winning their fight. Army communiques and official announcements cited numerous specific victories against the German war machine.

German parachute troops, clinging to a foothold gained at Rotterdam on the first day of the German invasion, were reported to have received re-enforcements by air during the night.

Sharp fighting was going on at Rotterdam, where the Germans were reported hard pressed.

Bitter Resistance Reported.

Along the frontier the Dutch reported bitter resistance.

[Reuters, British news agency, said that foreign observers at Amsterdam were of the belief that at no point have German troops penetrated more than thirteen miles into Dutch territory.]

As soon as light came again German warplanes resumed their methodical flights over the country.

Amsterdam had a twenty-five-minute air raid alarm early today, but the German warplanes flew away amid the roar and rattle of anti-aircraft and machine guns and it was said no bombs were dropped. The raiders returned less than an hour later but the results of this foray were not known.

[A British broadcast said the Dutch wireless had reported that several hundred parachute soldiers tried to land this morning.

"Waves of them attempted to come down in the Dorbrecht area on the river Maas, near Rotterdam. Their objective was believed to be the bridge of the Moerdyk which forms the connection between west Holland and Belgium," said the British announcer.

Since 6 o'clock this morning, numerous landings in various parts of the Netherlands have been reported by the Dutch wireless.]

Says 'Chute Troops Wiped Out.

The Dutch declared the Nazi attack by parachute soldiers was meeting defeat. Literally swarms of these "men from Mars" were being wiped out, they said.

A Netherlands communique said that in the first day of the blitzkrieg at least 100 German planes were shot down.

All but one of the airports taken early yesterday by Nazi soldiers dropped by parachutes or brought in by air transports now are back in Dutch hands, the announcement continued.

In the recapture of these airports fourteen Nazi planes were taken.

At the Waalhaven airport, at Rotterdam, only port still held by the Germans, the parachute soldiers were hard pressed.

Every five minutes, however, the Dutch radio declared that "increasing numbers" of parachutists were dropping in southern Holland, near the Belgian frontier.

Transport Plane Downed.

During the air fighting over the Hague a transport loaded with German troops was shot down and it crashed into a house. The Dutch declared the German soldiers were dressed in the uniform of the Netherlands Army.

[Yesterday a German Government military spokesman declared it was untrue that any German parachute troops dropped in Holland were disguised as Dutch soldiers.]

British planes joined in the Netherlands' hot fight against invasion by air. The British air ministry declared British bombing attacks destroyed many German-occupied airports. At the Rotterdam airport fifty planes, including troop carriers, were reported attacked.

British troops were on their way to the eastern fighting zone where the Dutch were fighting both with modern arms and the flood waters which have been a part of their defense scheme since the Spanish seige of Leyden in the sixteenth century.

Britain Sends Warships.

The British-French Allies, moving quickly to aid the Netherlands, also sent warships. Two British destroyers and a French vessel arrived yesterday afternoon at Flushing and went up the ship canal to Middleburg.

Early last night motorized French troops also reached Middleburg from the sea. German planes raided the port, dropping incendiary and explosive bombs near the docks. Several fires were started.

A severe air attack was launched on 400 royal engineers but they made the landing without confusion.

Last night there was intense fighting as the Dutch sought to wipe out a small but strong Nazi force on the south side of the River Maas at Rotterdam. Driven out of their positions controlling a big bridge connecting two parts of the city, the Germans established themselves in their headquarters, the Maas hotel.

Nazi Plane Shot Down.

PARIS May 11 (A. P.).—The French News Agency Havas reported from Amsterdam that a German bombing plane was shot down today in an Amsterdam suburb.

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British Destroy 50 German Warplanes

[By the Associated Press]

30.24-2197.

London, May 11—The Air Ministry announced today the Royal Air Force destroyed at least fifty enemy aircraft yesterday and damaged or put out of action many more.

"Some twenty of our aircraft are missing," the Ministry said.

"During last night the airdrome still occupied by the enemy at Waalhaven, near Rotterdam, was heavily bombed by a large number of Royal Air Force aircraft.

"Extensive damage was done to the airdrome and many enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Nazi Troops Bombed

"Bombing attacks were made between the Rhine and Meuse rivers on enemy concentrations and on troops advancing toward the Dutch frontier.

"Reports so far received show that, in the course of extensive operations carried out yesterday and last night by bomber, fighter and reconnaissance aircraft of the Royal Air Force operating from this country and in France, at least fifty enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed and many more put out of action or seriously damaged, either in the air or on the ground.

"Altogether some twenty of our aircraft are missing."

Nazi Troops Crushed

Meanwhile, Dutch shock troops fighting for their invaded homeland were reported officially to have recaptured airdromes at The Hague and Rotterdam in bitter see-saw battles which saw The Hague field change hands three times.

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Dutch Foreign Minister Belco Van Kleffens, who made the announcement in London, declared that no airdromes in the Netherlands remain in the hands of the German forces which seized them yesterday.

He declared that the German forces on the left bank of the Nieuwe Maas river at Rotterdam had been crushed—but at a cost to the Dutch of more than 1,000 lives.

Two-Hour Assault

At the same time fresh German parachute troops were reported dropping from aerial transports between Brussels and Louvain, Belgium.

The Dutch attacked this morning at Rotterdam, determined to wrest from the Germans the nearby Waalhaven air field, base of their forces of occupation in the big coastal city.

The assault lasted for two hours—directed not only at the airport but also at Germans on Dordrecht Island.

Admits Loss Of 1,000

In the attack on Dordrecht Island alone, Van Kleffens said, more than 1,000 Dutch were lost, but the German force was completely destroyed, he declared.

Had the Germans been able to consolidate their hold within Rotterdam they would have had a coastal base for assaults directly across the narrow lower neck of the North Sea against the British Isles.

From the Allied viewpoint, the reported victory at Rotterdam over Adolf Hitler's plane-carried advance guard appeared as the most dramatic, if not most important, development thus far in the two days of *Blitzkrieg* and counter-*Blitzkrieg*.

13-Mile Penetration

Belgian and Dutch forces, on land and in the air, fought as comrades in arms of the British and French. Thousands of British Tommies and French poilus poured into the Low Countries, Belgium especially, to help the Belgians and Dutch dam the tide of invasion.

Foreign observers at Amsterdam believe that at no point have German troops penetrated more than thirteen miles into the Netherlands, it was reported today by Reuters, British news agency.

Reports that German planes had bombed Belgian towns of Alost, Renaix, Louvain and Verviers were relayed from Brussels today by Reuters, British news agency.

Nazis Reported Across Canal

Other reports on the shifting fates of war included:

1. The announcement by British military circles that Arlon, in south Luxembourg, was in Allied hands. This was one of the first concrete indications that Germany had not gobbled up all of the little Grand Duchy, nestled in a corner of the Maginot and Siegfried lines.

2. Unconfirmed advices that German forces in Belgium had reached the outer defenses of Liege and had crossed the Albert Canal, a main line of Belgian defense. German forces, crossing Holland's appendix province of Limburg, were said to have taken the Albert Canal bridges west of that city. Farther north, another German column pushed on Roermond, a center of the Netherlands' first-line defenses near the eastern border.

"According To Plan"

3. The declaration of a British source that the Allied advance in Belgium is "proceeding according to plan"—this, coupled with the statement that, although it is too early to be optimistic, yesterday's operations were "satisfactory."

4. The Belgian claim that lightning defense, consisting in part of blasting away bridges and other routes of approach, had halted the German overland advance.

5. Word that the strongest German advance in the Netherlands appeared to be north of the Rhine, toward Almelo, Hengelo and Arnhem. German forces were said to have penetrated as far north as Groningen.

Calls For Reinforcements

Van Kleffens, who flew to London yesterday to establish liaison with the Allied command, said a British bombardment of the Rotterdam airport during the night preceded the 8 A. M. attack in that sector.

The Minister said reinforcements were needed in south Holland because "the German plan makes it necessary for us to scatter forces which would be kept together in the normal course of events."

Magnetic Mines Sowed

Van Kleffens said that two-thirds of his country's gold deposits had been sent away before the invasion and that the remainder is being sent.

The Minister said that German planes sowed magnetic mines in all Netherlands ports on the first day of the invasion, but that all had been swept up by evening.

He credited the Royal Dutch Navy for "a great part" in dislodging the Germans from Dordrecht Island in the Rotterdam operations.

Concealed In Barges

The island and other interior and coastal vantage points had been gained by German parachutists or soldiers landed in harbors by seaplanes, where they were said to have been concealed in barges until the signal to strike.

A British source said that the Nazi *blitzkrieg* tactics seem to have been frustrated by the swift action of the Dutch in destroying bridges on the Nieuwe Maas river. All were blown up except one at Gennet, some fifteen miles south of the Rhine.

Two of the most tensely interested neutrals were Switzerland and Italy—each wondering when their turn might come.

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Swiss Mobilize

The Swiss commenced general mobilization and Generalissimo Henri Guisan announced, "Our army is ready to do its duty on each of our frontiers."

Messages of sympathy to rulers of the three invaded countries went out from King George VI, expressing dismay over "the brutal and wholly unwarranted German invasion."

Prime Minister Winston Churchill is expected to announce his new war Cabinet within a few hours, the authoritative British Press Association reported. It added other members of the Cabinet will be named next week. Churchill conferred with his predecessor, Neville Chamberlain, and Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, and later with two Labor leaders, Major Clement R. Atlee and Arthur Greenwood.

Former Prime Minister Chamberlain, "the great appeaser," who relinquished the seals of Britain's highest office yesterday to still party strife, agreed to serve in Churchill's Cabinet.

Seen Check On Churchill

Financial circles said Chamberlain probably would be chosen Chancellor of the Exchequer, the post he held in the Baldwin Government before becoming Prime Minister May 28, 1937. Other quarters predicted he would be Lord President of the Council, Minister Without Portfolio or leader of the House of Commons.

It was generally agreed that his function would be to act as a check on Churchill's daring.

Eden Is Mentioned

Political observers thought either Greenwood or Major Attlee would represent Labor, and Sir Archibald Sinclair the Liberals. Anthony Eden, Alfred Duff Cooper, A. V. Alexander and Herbert Morrison were others mentioned as strong possibilities.

The British looked for a national Government to unite political factions into a war regime such as led the nation to victory in the World War, something many Britons feared the Chamberlain regime could never do.

There was also the likelihood that David Lloyd George, World War Prime Minister, would be given a Government post to end what Conservatives call his "brilliant mischief-making" in parliamentary debate.

Fighting Speech

In a fighting speech calling on the nation to rally behind the new Prime Minister, Chamberlain said simply, "My duty was plain. I saw the King and presented my resignation."

That decision was reached, he said, when bitter debate in Commons over the British military failure in Norway made it clear that "some new and drastic action must be taken if confidence was to be restored to the House of Commons and the war carried on with a vigor and energy which are essential to victory."

Terms Hitler "Beast"

He said it became apparent yesterday "that the essential unity could be secured under another Prime Minister, though not under myself," and, therefore, he resigned.

Chamberlain's farewell speech from No. 10 Downing Street, broadcast internationally, termed Hitler—the man with whom Chamberlain shook hands at Munich over "peace in our time"—a "wild beast."

French and British Allies Continue to Pour Fresh Troops Into Low Countries.

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—Belgium and the Netherlands, fighting shoulder to shoulder with the Allies, struck back today at a German blitzkrieg which thundered into the lowland countries at the time-worn crossroads of European conflicts.

The Dutch and Belgians reported success in holding back the invaders.

Germany gave little information about the progress of the fighting and poured more Nazi legions into the battle zone, attempting to outflank France's western front fortifications.

Great Britain and France rushed troops and planes to the battlelines, while in London a domestic political drama unfolded.

Neville Chamberlain stepped out as Prime Minister so that Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty in two wars, could form a National Government of many parties to still the storm of criticism arising from Britain's military failure in Norway.

Paris was roused by repeated air raid alarms but there was no reported repetition of German bombings which yesterday killed at least 100 civilians in French towns and cities.

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German planes, the strong arm of Nazi military might, continued to roar over Amsterdam and the Dutch said that "increasing numbers" of German parachute troops were dropping in Dutch territory near the Belgian frontier.

The parachutes have been defeated thus far, said the Dutch, warning their citizens, however, to be on the alert for further incursions. British dispatches from Amsterdam reported that the Germans had penetrated no farther than thirteen miles into the Netherlands across the frontier.

All But One Airport Recaptured.

All but one airport—that at Rotterdam—has been recaptured, along with fourteen Nazi planes, Dutch reports stated, drawing a picture of a nation summoning her every resource—including a complex flood system—to fight off the invaders.

180 Planes Shot Down.

In all, the Allies said, they had shot down, captured or damaged at least 180 German planes during yesterday's fighting and the Germans declared 100 Allied planes were destroyed.

Both British and French troops were in the Netherlands moving toward the war front. Warships and planes also arrived to help stiffen Dutch resistance.

Through the fields of Flanders 200,000 British Tommies streamed eastward across the Belgian frontier to meet a foe which came over this same route in 1914 to menace Paris.

King Leopold said that the Belgians were fighting the Germans "foot-by-foot" and expressed faith that this time the Germans, halted by tank traps, blasted bridges, and highly trained Belgian soldiers would be thrown back.

Tiny Luxemburg, south of Belgium, had apparently been almost completely overrun by Germans before the French made contact with them in the grand duchy wedged between the Maginot Line and the German West Wall fortifications.

It was understood that the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg had reached safety on French soil.

The British Command in France announced that eight Nazi air attacks, attempting to break up the British advance into Belgium, had been driven off in the past twenty-four hours.

During the first day of the German invasion at least forty-one Belgian civilians were killed in air raids, but dispatches said the people's morale remained high.

German reports said that Malmedy, fifteen miles inside Belgium from the German frontier, had been captured and that Masstricht, the Netherlands, only ten miles north of Liege, was taken. Liege is in the heart of Belgium's twenty-mile deep defense zone.

Germans Say Little.

The Germans, however, were telling little about military operations, but they indicated belief the decisive phase of the war was beginning in the Low Countries where European armies have fought for centuries to determine mastery of the Continent.

Two of the most tensely interested neutrals were Switzerland and Italy—each wondering when their turn might come.

The Swiss commenced general mobilization and Generalissimo Henri Guisan announced, "Our army is ready to do its duty on each of our frontiers."

Some Italian elements cheered for a German victory, but Italy remained on the sidelines.

Messages of sympathy to rulers of the three invaded countries went out from King George VI, expressing dismay over "the brutal and wholly unwarranted German invasion."

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Chamberlain to Serve

Mr. Chamberlain, "The Great Appeaser" who relinquished the seals of Britain's highest office yesterday to still party strife, agreed to serve in Mr. Churchill's cabinet.

In financial circles it was said that he would probably be made Chancellor of the Exchequer, the post he held in the Baldwin Government before becoming Prime Minister on May 28, 1937. Other spokesmen predicted he would be Lord President of the Council, Minister without portfolio or leader of the House of Commons.

It was generally agreed that his function would be to act as a check on Mr. Churchill's daring.

Political observers thought either Arthur Greenwood or Major Clement Attlee would represent Labor and Sir Archibald Sinclair the Liberals. Anthony Eden, Alfred Duff Cooper, A. V. Alexander and Herbert Morrison were others mentioned as strong Cabinet possibilities.

The British looked for a national Government to unite political factions into a war regime such as led the nation to victory in the world war, something many Britons feared the Chamberlain regime could never do.

There was also the likelihood that David Lloyd George, the World war Prime Minister, would receive a Government post to end what the conservatives call his "brilliant mischief-making" in parliamentary debate.

Calls Hitler a Beast

In a dramatic ceremony at Buckingham Palace last night, Mr. Churchill, whose mother was an American, realized a lifetime ambition when he solemnly kissed the King's hand signifying his accept-

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ance of the Premiership.

In a fighting speech calling on the nation to rally behind the new Prime Minister, Mr. Chamberlain said simply: "My duty was plain. I saw the King and presented my resignation."

That decision was reached, he said, when bitter debate in the Commons over the British military failure in Norway made it clear that "some new and drastic action must be taken if confidence was to be restored to the House of Commons and the war carried on with a vigor and energy which are essential to victory."

He said it became apparent yesterday "that the essential unity could be secured under another Prime Minister, though not under myself," and therefore he resigned.

Mr. Chamberlain's farewell speech from No. 10 Downing Street, broadcast internationally, termed Hitler—the man with whom he shook hands at Munich over "peace in our time"—a "wild beast."

Watch for Parachute Troops.

The British people willingly abandoned their Whitsuntide holidays for this week end to speed production of war materials as the Government cautioned citizens to carry gas masks, tighten blackout restrictions and watch out for German parachute troops who might drop from transport planes.

Communiques described how the British, in co-operation with their French Allies, had gone into action on land and in the air in response to appeals from Belgium and the Netherlands.

The Air Ministry told of a "devastating" attack on German troop-carrying planes at the Hague and Rotterdam, saying heavy damage was inflicted before the Germans could wheel anti-aircraft batteries into position after capturing the airports.

Four Nazi Planes Down.

Four German planes were destroyed, they said, in one dive attack alone over Waalhaven, Rotterdam's Civilian Airport which was one of the first Nazi objectives after their dawn invasion was launched yesterday.

The air ministry denied a Berlin announcement that Allied planes had bombed Freiburg, Germany, killing twenty-four civilians. The British and French governments previously had warned that if German planes attacked undefended towns the Allies would consider themselves free from pledges given President Roosevelt to refrain from bombing anything but military objectives.

Belgium and the Netherlands were described in reports reaching London as putting up strong resistance while the Allied forces moved in to their assistance.

Britain's mechanized army, which had been stationed opposite the Belgian frontier in France for just such an emergency, was reported moving steadily eastward.

The London Times in a leading editorial, welcomed the Netherlands and Belgium "into the growing fellowship of nations pledged to active maintenance of the cause of civilization.

"The grand alliance of our time for destruction of the forces of treachery and oppression is being steadily marshaled," the paper said.

Germans Score Direct Hits On French Homes

By William McGaffin

Associated Press Staff Correspondent

Somewhere in France (Note: Dateline Deleted by Censor), May 11—I have just seen the scattered remains of three private homes where two civilians were blown to bits and another gravely injured by Germany's first great aerial onslaught on France.

Plowing through the debris on the outskirts of this village (name deleted by censor), I suddenly came upon a jagged piece of bone and flesh wedged against a wall.

"Her thigh," said one of the military officers who was conducting me.

Was Engaged To Wed

Malca Leon, young and pretty, was engaged to be married. They picked up her remains in a sack after the German planes went over at dawn today.

Four planes dropped twenty-four bombs, according to the officer. When I asked him if there were any military objectives in the neighborhood he replied with an emphatic "none whatever."

"Then why?" I inquired.

His explanation was that the Nazi aviators, growing nervous, must have wished to lighten their loads to facilitate their escape after being caught in a curtain of anti-aircraft fire.

Direct hits were scored on two of the three houses which stood in a row along the side of the road. The a... was reminiscent of the destruction a Mid-Western tornado leaves behind.

Direct hits were on the two end houses, killing one person in each. In the center house Madame Pauline Bluteau and her seven children escaped unhurt, though all the windows were smashed.

Chickens Unharmed

The other person killed was Gilbert Vasseur. The injured person was Jean Gourot, future father-in-law of Mlle. Leon. He was taken to a hospital.

The area about the houses looked like a miniature battlefield. Soldiers were prodding the craters for pieces of the bombs, while a crowd of spectators looked on. Out in back, by the side of the onion patch, a flock of chickens clucked and pecked, with not a feather out of place.

BULLETINS

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sunday, May 12—A German radio broadcast heard here early today said Essen, where the great German Krupp arms works are located, and two other German towns had been bombed by Allied planes.

Essen is about fifty miles from the Netherlands frontier in the rich Ruhr coal fields.

London, Sunday, May 12 (AP)—The Netherlands Air Ministry radio service announced shortly after 5 A. M. today (9.40 P. M. E. S. T. Saturday) that several German planes had been sighted over Gertruidenberg, east of Rotterdam, flying westward.

Berlin, May 11 (AP)—Field Marshall Hermann Wilhelm Goering, head of German mighty air force, left Berlin for air force headquarters on May 9, according to an announcement tonight.

The German air attack on the Low Countries, France and Britain began early the next day.

Brussels, May 11 (AP)—This Belgian capital was bombed from the air again tonight. Heavy detonations resounded in the center of the city, and an air-raid alarm was in effect from 6.20 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Civilian casualties in today's bombings were said authoritatively to be higher than that on Friday, first day of the German invasion.

French Down Five More Nazi Planes.

PARIS, May 11 (A. P.).—The French announced tonight that five more German airplanes were shot down today in raids in northern France, bringing the total for two days to forty-nine planes in France alone.

Parachutists Reported Behind Maginot Line.

German parachute troops landed at dawn today behind the French Maginot Line in an attempted threat against the rear of the fortifications, according to a Berlin short wave broadcast picked up by the National Broadcasting Company's listening post station here late today. Speaking in English, the German announcer asserted that no mention of this activity had been made by the French.

Aviators Fire on Paris-Brussels Express.

BRUSSELS, May 11 (A. P.).—The Paris-Brussels railway express was attacked by machine-gunning airplanes near Mons today. It was not learned at once whether any one was injured.

Belgian Towns Reported Bombed.

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—Reports that German planes had bombed the Belgian towns of Alost, Renaix, Louvain and Verviers were relayed from Brussels today by Reuters, a British news agency.

Brussels Hospital Reported Afire.

The British Broadcasting Corporation reported early today that a hospital in Brussels was in flames. The broadcast, picked up by NBC, according to the Associated Press, gave no further details.

The official British wireless said that a message from the Netherlands early today reported the landing of Nazi parachute troop planes on the Dutch islands of Zeeland. These islands, in the southwestern coastal area, form the province of Zeeland. The broadcast was picked up by CBS.

Officials in Java Reported Held as Pro-Nazi.

SINGAPORE, May 11 (A. P.).—The Straits Times reported today in a dispatch from Batavia that 100 Hollanders, including high officials and police officers, had been interned in Java on suspicion of being pro-Nazi and dangerous. All Germans in the Netherlands East Indies were interned immediately after Germany invaded Holland.

Say Channel Ship Felled Plane.

PARIS, May 11 (A. P.).—A Havas news agency dispatch from Brussels today said that an estimated thirty persons were killed when a German bomber crashed after being hit by a shell fired from a British channel steamship at anchor in the canal at Villebrug.

Nazis Scuttle Merchant Ship.

PARAMARIBO, Netherlands Guiana, May 11 (A. P.).—The crew of the 6,040-ton German merchant vessel Goslar, which took refuge here early in the war, scuttled their vessel in Parimaribo harbor today. The Goslar's crew of eighty men has been interned.

Swedes Fire on German Plane.

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—Swedish guns opened fire on a German plane over Goteborg, Sweden, a Reuters, British news agency, dispatch from Stockholm reported early today. The effect of the fire was not known.

Swiss Planes Fell Nazi Bomber.

PARIS, May 11 (A. P.).—Swiss pursuit planes shot down a German bomber near Brugg, French press dispatches from Geneva said today.

Nazis Make First Big Maginot Line Attack

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 11—Germany's first large-scale drive of the war against France's Maginot Line was launched yesterday in concert with the invasion of the Low Countries, French military sources said today.

The Nazis threw a full division—between 12,000 and 15,000 men— against the French in an attack east of Luxembourg which was reported to have been unsuccessful.

While French authorities termed the battle the "first great attack of the war," the high command contended itself with an announcement that the French had maintained their positions.

The attack, launched as a vast struggle began in Belgium and the Netherlands for air supremacy and advantages on land, apparently was intended to keep the French forces busy on their heavily-fortified line and thus hamper the shifting of forces into the invaded Low Countries.

The general staff said fighting was continuing today, French troops moving into a "spirited" battle with German infantry in two sectors.

When the Nazi division attacked yesterday, the French

advance guard followed its appointed role, sounded the alarm, and then withdrew.

This particular sector extending east from the Luxembourg border has been one of the most agitated along the Western front, even in the days when patrol activities were the main actions of a stalemated war.

It extended the German push to a jagged line between 300 and 400 miles long—from the North Sea along the Dutch and Belgian borders through the territory of Luxembourg and along the French border itself east of the tiny Grand Duchy.

French Recapture Moselle Outposts

In the struggle for air supremacy over Belgium, British and French planes fought off German flyers attempting to halt the flow of Allied troops into the beleaguered Low Countries.

Luxembourg and the country east of the Moselle river along what was previously known as the French front were the scenes of the fighting today.

In the Moselle river sector, French troops were said to have recaptured outposts from which they withdrew yesterday under heavy German attacks.

Situation In Other Sectors

French sources described today's situation in the other main lowland sectors as follows:

Netherlands—Dutch forces have succeeded in "mopping up" virtually all the German troops landed by plane and parachute yesterday in an attempt to seize the nation's airports; only one field remained in German possession. Fourteen Nazi planes were captured intact at one airport. The German frontal attack was said to have been halted thirteen miles inside the border.

Belgium—Belgian and German troops are in contact near the Belgian-Northern Luxembourg frontier, where "light" Nazi advance units have been halted at the first line of Belgium's defenses.

A Belgian communique reported today that contact units were continuing the fight against the Germans along the Albert canal and the Meuse river as well as in the Ardennes Mountains.

FRENCH TROOPS JOIN IN BATTLE WITH GERMANS

Nazis Throw Full Division Into 'First Great Attack' in Moselle Sector.

AIR WAR ON OVER BELGIUM

Struggle for Supremacy Develops as Allied Troops Are Bombed Eight Times.

PARIS, May 11 (A. P.).—French troops moved into a "spirited" battle with German infantry in two sectors of the newly opened war front today, the General Staff reported, while their Belgian and Dutch Allies fought to stem the Nazi advance further north.

The tiny Duchy of Luxemburg, through which the Germans moved swiftly yesterday, and the country east of the Moselle River along what was previously known as the French front, were the scenes of the land fighting today.

In the Luxemburg sector, a General Staff spokesman said, French advance guards were "maintaining our advance" in a series of engagements with Nazi patrols.

On the Moselle River sector, French troops were said to have reoccupied the outposts from which they withdrew yesterday under heavy German attacks.

Germany threw a full division of troops against the French forces in the sector east of the Moselle yesterday in what French military spokesmen described today as the "first great attack of the war."

Battle for Air Supremacy.

Meanwhile, today a vast struggle for air supremacy was developing over Belgium as British and French planes fought off the attacks of German bombers attempting to halt the flow of Allied re-enforcements into the beleaguered Low Countries. This struggle was disclosed in a terse British communique which reported that Allied planes had fiercely resisted attempts by the German Air Force to smash the movement of Allied troops into Belgium.

British General Headquarters said that the German air force had made eight attacks on Allied columns moving into Belgium in the last twenty-four hours, only to be met by "vigorous" resistance.

Allied fighting planes and anti-aircraft guns drove the Germans off as they attempted to machine-gun roads and troops concentrations, the communique said. The troops were said to have behaved admirably under fire.

Mention Parachute Troops.

The communique mentioned "reports" that the Germans had attempted to land parachute troops, but did not mention the outcome of this maneuver nor the sectors involved.

The British communique follows:

"The Germans are trying to prevent the movements of the Allied troops in the direction of the Belgian front by machine-gunning roads and communicating centers.

"Eight raids have taken place in the last twenty-four hours, but Allied aviation retaliated vigorously as well as the anti-aircraft batteries accompanying the convoys and installed for the protection of open cities and forts.

"Reports were received that the enemy attempted to drop troops by parachute.

"No panic was noted, but to the contrary an admirable coolness continues to reign among the Belgian and French population."

100 Killed or Wounded.

Meanwhile, an official spokesman in Paris announced that Nazi bombing planes had killed or wounded 100 French civilians in a series of widespread air raids which accompanied the assault on the Low Countries yesterday. Forty-four of the raiders were reported shot down.

Paris experienced its second air alarm in two days shortly before dawn today and German airplanes appeared at several other places over France, but there were no reports of new bombings. Anti-aircraft batteries blazed into action in east-central France during one thirty-minute alarm.

In retaliation for the Nazi air raids yesterday, the French said, their bombers successfully attacked "several enemy airdromes" during the night and also made extensive reconnaissance flights over Germany. All planes were said to have returned safely.

For the second successive day Paris was roused at dawn by the distant drone of airplane motors and shrilling sirens, but the threat from the skies failed to materialize. The alarm drove the civilian population to cover for forty-five minutes, beginning at 6:13 A. M. (1:13 A. M. New York time).

Anti-aircraft batteries blazed into action in east-central France during a thirty-minute alarm which began three hours earlier and another air raid scare roused the southeastern region at about the same time.

The latter area experienced a second alarm which began at daybreak and lasted for an hour and fifteen minutes.

Official French Version.

The French High Command issued later the following communique:

"During the night our movements were continued in Belgium.

"In southern Luxemburg, despite violent attacks, the enemy was unable to effect any new advance.

"Nothing to report from Lorraine and Alsace.

"Bombing by German aviation in French territory yesterday caused many victims among the civil population. The High Command regrets to announce that more than a hundred were killed or wounded including, more particularly, women and children.

"French bombers attacked during the night several enemy airdromes.

"Numerous aerial reconnaissances were made over German territory.

"All our planes returned to their bases."

Clash In Luxemburg.

The High Command also asserted that forty-four of the Nazi bombers which participated in yesterday's raids over France had been shot down by anti-aircraft batteries.

While the bulk of the Anglo-French northern armies raced to positions in Belgium, the first direct engagements between Allied and German troops on the new war front took place in the little Duchy of Luxemburg.

Military dispatches indicated that most of that unarmed country's 1,000 square miles of territory had been quickly overrun by the Germans before they came in contact with French outposts.

"Sharp combats" were reported between the opposing advance guards.

Using pontoon bridges hastily thrown across the Moselle River, the Nazi motorized columns sped swiftly through the defenseless duchy and hastily consolidated their positions against the possibility of an Allied counter attack.

Their advance was halted—at least temporarily—near the French boarder where the Allies had converted a series of abandoned mine pits into strong defensive positions.

Gigantic armies were massing for battle further north where the Belgians and Dutch—with almost 1,600,000 men under arms—were putting up stiff resistance against the German attacks by land and air.

At least that many more men, including 200,000 British troops who have been poised for months behind France's northern frontier, were in the Allied columns hastening to the assistance of the invaded countries.

British Force Spreads Out.

Endless lines of staff cars, motorcycles, tanks and trucks crowded with men and arms sped northward on all available roads, raising clouds of dust in the little Belgian villages where the civilian population cheered their coming.

The movement of the Allied columns was carried out with precision, according to plans worked out months ago in preparation for just such a contingency.

The British divisions participating in the operation advanced on the left flank of the long front extending from the Moselle River to the North Sea.

With the exception of two brigades stationed at Strasbourg the British expeditionary force in France has been concentrated in a sixteen-mile long, three-mile wide sector near Lille.

The Vanguard of the advancing columns was composed of speedy mechanized combat units, which were followed by the slower three-and-a-half ton, five-ton and twelve-ton tanks. Motorized infantry, and artillery brought up the rear, while overhead roared fighting planes en route to Low Country bases.

News of the Belgian and Dutch success in delaying the German land advance yesterday was received with gratification. The French High Command, in its communique last night, said that the Nazi attempts to land troops by parachute behind the lines in Holland were on the whole unsuccessful.

The political situation in France, which had been unsettled just before the Low Country invasion, appeared to have been calmed by the expansion of Premier Reynaud's Cabinet to include the extreme Right.

Latest additions to the Cabinet were the Rightist leaders Louis Marin and Jean Ybarnegaray as Ministers-without-portfolio.

Reports on the widespread German air raids on France yesterday indicated that the material damage was slight, but the French Government asserted that it would reply in kind if the Germans continued the attacks—which were said to have been aimed at non-military objectives.

Two British Officials Beaten Up By Anti-Allied Crowd in Rome

Secretary of Embassy and Assistant Naval Attache Are Set Upon by Seven Men —Pro-Nazis Demonstrate.

ROME, May 11 (A. P.).—Reliable spokesmen reported today that Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador, was preparing to protest to the Italian authorities against a reported assault on two members of his embassy staff and the appearance of anti-British posters in Rome.

The two British diplomats, George La Bouchere, secretary of the embassy, and Commander Rodd, Assistant Naval Attache, were attacked and beaten by men who were plastering posters on midtown walls last night, it was stated.

The posters said: "England has missed the bus." They were part of an extraordinary campaign to impress Italians with Germany's strength and the Allies' weakness.

At the same time Premier Mussolini, in the Senate and in a report from Luca Pietromarchi, Chief of the Economic War Office of the Foreign Ministry, heard two expressions of Italian displeasure over Allied contraband control.

Two American newspaper correspondents, Miss Virginia Cowles and John Whitaker, had been guests of the British officials at a dinner party and the diplomats were taking them home when the attack occurred.

Attacked Without Warning.

The party first stopped at the hotel of Miss Cowles, where they found posters on the hotel facade.

While they were reading the posters, a witness said, seven men attacked the three men without warning and slugged them for several minutes. The British then told their assailants they were from the British Embassy.

Friends said that Miss Cowles was pushed but not struck.

They reported that a crowd collected, about fifty men who had been pasting up the posters. The British officials then entered the hotel and telephoned Sir Noel Charles at the British embassy.

The hotel manager was said to have been knocked down when, appearing in pajamas and dressing gown, he asked the crowd to respect the foreigners.

When Sir Noel arrived he hailed two passing motorcycle policemen, but witnesses said they declined to intervene and rode away. Sir Noel and his colleagues then telephoned the police from another hotel across the street.

Witnesses said that eventually the Police Chief arrived and escorted the foreigners to their two cars, which they found covered with posters. Sir Noel insisted that they be removed, and the Police Chief complied while the crowd shouted disapproval.

Posters were still on the walls of the hotel this afternoon.

Demonstration Called Off.

Before the attack on the Britons had become known, Italian spokesmen said that an anti-British demonstration, which they had previously announced for today, would not take place. They gave no reasons for the change in the plan which was said to have called for the assembly of Italian students this afternoon in the Piazza Venezia under the balcony of Premier Mussolini's residence.

Meanwhile, in a pro-German demonstration in the center of Milan, several hundred students shouted "down with the Allies!" and paraded through the central streets of Milan, cheering Premier Mussolini, Germany and Adolf Hitler.

Mussolini Approves.

Mussolini himself applauded as the Italian Senate was told earlier today that the "disturbance" of Italy's shipping by Great Britain and France must change.

The statement was made by Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, Under-Secretary of the Navy, whose declaration that "only the possession of force can modify a situation which is just contrary to one's own interest" caused Mussolini to nod in approval.

"Serious disturbance to international sea traffic caused by Anglo-French control is felt particularly by nations bordering on the Mediterranean," Admiral Cavagnari said, "and first of all by Italy, because of her geographic, strategic

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and economic situation.

"This must necessarily change because it is contrary to natural rights."

Not Impressed by Air Claims.

The speaker's reference to the Allied blockade of Germany, which has been tying up Italian imports of cotton, oil and other raw materials, was made in a discussion of the navy budget.

Admiral Cavagnari indicated that he had little faith in figures of naval losses announced either by the Allies or Germany.

After observing that both sides had boasted of inflicting huge losses on the enemy in the Norwegian campaign, he expressed the conviction that "after the damaged ships are repaired there will not be much change in the ratio of strength between the two opposing navies."

He said that airplanes had met with considerable success in attacks on unarmed merchant craft, but had not proved effective against war vessels.

"We have learned reliably that experienced pilots, both German and Allied, have even recently affirmed and confirmed the great difficulty of striking a warship maneuvering at high speed," he said.

Calls Control Illegal.

Signor Pietromarchi, in making his report for the Economic War Office, recalled Italy's protest to London on March 3 against the Allied contraband control as a violation of international law.

He said that the control had "completely banished from the economic life of Europe the essential conditions for the carrying on of commercial relations and therefore the safety of contracts."

He said it appeared "not only as a weapon between the belligerents, but as an instrument of commercial hegemony destined to reach sectors which have nothing to do with contraband control."

He declared that 857 Italian ships had been stopped and taken to control ports from the beginning of hostilities up to May 3.

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Forecasts German Victory.

The Fascist press meanwhile considered the substitution of Winston Churchill for Nevile Chamberlain as British Prime Minister and the shakeup in the Cabinet of the French Premier, Paul Reynaud, as likely to have little effect on events.

The extremist Fascist newspaper of Bologna, Resto del Carlino, asked whether it would be during the Government of Mr. Churchill, "another octogenarian," that Britain would "receive the first salute of landing German troops and whether M. Reynaud would be able to placate with another Cabinet shake-up" a revolution which may break out in France.

Resto added its voice to the Fascist effort to discourage manifest sympathy for Belgium and Holland among the Italian people. It said that Fascist Italy would not "feel sorry for the fate which befell two sacrosanct countries rotten with democracy and anti-Fascism."

It predicted a short and bloody war with a German victory.

Fascist press comment, although restrained, was frankly pro-German.

No Sign of Decision Yet.

An undercurrent of excitement ran through the people, who have been repeatedly warned by their leaders that they cannot hope to escape the war indefinitely, but the failure of the authorities to restore the blue street lamps and provisional air raid shelters which marked the chief cities last September was taken generally as an indication that Italy is not intending to fight immediately.

Diplomatic spokesmen expressed the belief that the Catholic Church was exercising a strong restraining influence to offset extremists who might wish to see Italy in the war on the side of Germany. The Vatican newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, strongly condemned the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries, and expressions of sympathy for the people of Belgium and Holland were heard among some elements of the population, who speculated on the feelings of King Victor Emanuel, whose only son, the Crown Prince Humbert, is married to the Belgian Princess Marie Jose.

It was generally believed in diplomatic circles that one factor that would govern Italy's future action would be the attitude of the United States. Some observers expressed the belief, however, that Mussolini might decide the time was ripe to enter the fray if the Germans scored a quick success in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Pro-Nazis Demonstrate.

MILAN, Italy, May 11 (A. P.).—Several hundred students shouting, "Down with the Allies!" staged a pro-German demonstration today in the center of Milan.

They made no effort to march on the British and French Consulates, as is a common move in such demonstrations.

The students had attended a semester-end meeting at the School of Fascist Culture, where the Milan secretary of the party told them to remain calm and sure of Italy's destiny. The speaker's subject was: "Why We Are Anti-Bolshevist, Anti-Democratic and Anti-Bourgeois."

After parading the central streets of Milan and cheering Premier Mussolini, Germany and Reichsfuehrer Hitler, the students dispersed.

RULERS OF INVADED NATIONS RECEIVE BRITISH SYMPATHY

King George Calls Nazis' Attack a Brutal and Unwarranted Act.

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—King George VI today sent to the ruling heads of the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg his sympathy over "the brutal and wholly unwarranted German invasion."

The King's message to Leopold III, King of the Belgians, said: "German forces are invading your country in flagrant violation of international law and of specific assurances given by the German Government.

"This outrage is committed in spite of the strict neutrality observed by Belgium since the outbreak of the war.

"I wish to express to your Majesty how deep is my disgust at this crime and how profound my admiration for the gallant resistance now being made by the Belgian people under your Majesty's leadership.

"For the second time within a quarter of a century Germany has made an unprovoked attack upon your country and once more, in accordance with obligations assumed by my Government and the French Government, the Allied forces are hastening to the support of your people.

"I have complete faith that together our arms will again prevail and that Belgium will maintain her freedom and independence.

"In this critical hour, I wish to convey to Your Majesty and to your people an expression of sympathy and admiration for your country which is felt by my peoples throughout the world.

"George R. I."

The messages to Queen Wilhelmina of The Netherlands and Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg were phrased similarly.

London Teachers Told To Prepare for Bombings

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—Kenneth Lindsay, Parliamentary secretary to the Board of Education, advised the National Association of Head Teachers to end its conference today instead of on Monday.

By Monday at the latest, he said, every teacher would be needed at his school. Teachers have charge of removing school children in event of air raids.

KEYES IN BELGIUM

British Admiral Is Appointed Naval Attache.

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger John Brownlow Keyes, World War naval hero, who wanted to lead an attack on Trondheim, left London yesterday on Governmental service. Admiral Keyes commanded British naval units in an action at Zeebrugge and Ostend in the first World War.

Admiral Keyes, it was disclosed, has been appointed naval attache at Brussels for liaison work with King Leopold.

Winnie.

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—The man in the street has nicknamed aggressive new Prime Minister Winston Churchill "Winnie."

But for telephone operators Churchill has a private nickname—"Mister Winch."

He combined the first letters of his two names for a "nom-de-phone" to deceive wire-tappers, it was disclosed.

Now he may have to coin another.

Dutch Women Attack Parachute Troops

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—Dutch housewives took vengeance on captured German parachute troops unlucky enough to land in a suburban market place near Amsterdam, the London Daily Express correspondent reports.

"When the Nazis were rescued by Dutch soldiers they were too weak to walk. They had been thoroughly beaten by women who rushed them with knives, clubs and rolling pins," the dispatch said.

England Announces Conscription Schedule

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Labor announced today a monthly schedule for conscription during the remainder of the year "unless military requirements necessitate acceleration." The class of 1912—the Ministry today changed the system of classes from the age to the year of birth in continental style—will be called up on May 25, the class of 1911 in June, 1910 in July and so on in order until 1904 and part of 1903 will be called in January.

The Pope's message was made public a short time after he had received Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, in private audience.

Similar messages also were sent by the Pope to Queen Wilhemina of the Netherlands and Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg.

Pontiff's Words to Leopold.

The message to King Leopold said:

"In a moment when, for the second time against its will and right, the Belgian people sees its territory exposed to the cruelties of war, we, being profoundly moved, send your Majesty and to the entire nation so beloved by us assurance of our paternal affection, and, while praying to the all-powerful God that this stern trial may end with the restoration of full liberty and independence of Belgium, we send your Majesty and your people our apostolic blessing with all our heart."

Leopold's Message to Pope.

King Leopold's message to the Pope read:

"In spite of formal and repeated undertakings to respect Belgian neutrality, and in spite of our attitude of absolute loyalty, Germany has brutally attacked Belgium without warning.

"My country, with consideration for its honor and faithful to its word, is defending itself with all its strength.

"I permit myself to ask your Holiness, head of the Catholic Church, that you may, with your high moral authority, support the cause for which we are fighting with invincible determination."

The pontiff telegraphed to the Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxemburg (reported by the Associated Press to be in exile in France):

"In this sad moment, when the people of Luxemburg, despite its love of peace, is enveloped by wars and torment, our heart goes out to it and, while we implore its celestial patroness to give aid and protection that it may live in liberty and independence, we send your royal Highness and your faithful subjects our apostolic blessing."

The pontiff's talk with the President's representative was one of a series of audiences in which the Belgian Ambassador to the Holy See, Adrien Nieuwenhuys, and the British Minister, Francis Osborn, were received separately.

It was assumed the Belgian and British diplomats called to inform his Holiness of the war situation following the German invasion of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg, and that Mr. Taylor obtained his audience to learn the pontiff's views.

Nazis Cite Monroe Doctrine

BERLIN, May 11 (AP).—By landing military forces in the Netherlands West Indies, the newspaper "National Zeitung" said tonight, the British "carried the war into territory which comes within the scope of the Monroe Doctrine."

Every change in this area "is an affair which is of interest for all American states," it continued. "Of special interest, however, is the occupation of Curacao and Aruba because the islands lie in a very important strategic position in relation to the Panama Canal."

Pope Prays for Low Countries

Sends Messages to Rulers Expressing Hope for Their Full Independence.

VATICAN CITY, May 11 (A. P.).—Pope Pius XII today threw his moral force to the support not only of Catholic Belgium and Luxemburg, but also of Protestant Holland, in messages to their rulers saying he was praying for their triumph.

Vatican officials disclosed that the Pope had anticipated an appeal for support from King Leopold, one of the most devoutly Catholic of present-day sovereigns, by sending his message last night before receiving one from the King. Leopold's message arrived this morning.

The pontiff told King Leopold he was praying for the restoration of Belgium's "full liberty and independence."

Prayer for Holland.

The Pope's message to Queen Wilhelmina said:

"Having learned with deep emotion that your Majesty's efforts in behalf of peace have not succeeded in preserving your noble people from becoming a theater of war, contrary to its will and its right, we pray God, supreme judge of the destinies of nations, to hasten the restoration of justice and liberty with all His powerful assistance."

Pope's Talk with Taylor.

Netherlands Ministers Escape Their Own Guns

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—A Netherlands seaplane bringing Dutch Foreign Minister Eelco Van Kleffens to England to ask for help made a forced landing at Brighton yesterday with leaking gas tanks, punctured by Dutch anti-aircraft guns covering the flight against German bombers.

"It was a very close shave," said Van Kleffens, who was accompanied by his wife and the Netherlands Colonial Minister, Charles J. I. M. Welter.

"Off the Dutch coast six German bombers appeared overhead high in the sky. Our anti-aircraft went into action immediately to cover our flight. Unfortunately they shelled us."

Indies Well Defended.

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—The Dutch Foreign Minister, Eelco N. Van Kleffens, said today that by far the greater part of the Dutch Navy was in the East Indies.

That colonial area, he said, had strong land sea and air forces, including American-made bombers of latest types and 100 fighting planes.

Nazi Ship Is Hit, Tanks Fired in Raid on Bergen

British Navy Planes Attack Twice; All Americans in Norwegian City Are Safe

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—The Admiralty announced tonight that British Navy planes had "made two further attacks on Bergen," Norwegian west coast port now held by the Germans. The Admiralty said three hits were scored on a German ship believed to be the Bremse, a 1,460-ton training ship carrying four 5-inch guns.

The communique said the second attack was a complete surprise to the Germans.

"The enemy fuel tanks were attacked and heavily damaged," it said. "Two of the largest were set on fire and flames were seen to spread."

"Since the 8th of April the fleet air arm have shot down twenty enemy aircraft off Norway, besides accounting for many others on the ground," the communique added. "Further, fifty-one enemy aircraft have been destroyed by anti-aircraft gunfire of the fleet."

The Admiralty announced earlier today that additional mines "may be laid without further warning" along Norway's west coast from the 60th degree of north latitude (just south of Bergen) to the 65th degree (about 350 miles to the north).

BERLIN, May 11 (A. P.).—Authorized spokesmen reported today that German bombers scored heavy hits on a British battleship off Narvik and also seriously damaged "one or more cruisers" along the Norwegian coast.

An Allied destroyer also was reported to have been destroyed in the English channel.

STOCKHOLM, May 11 (A. P.).—The battle of Narvik, almost forgotten in the rush of events in western Europe, raged on today with British naval guns pounding the German-held northern Norwegian ore port and Allied-Norwegian troops drawing tighter their ring of steel by land.

The Germans were reported intensifying efforts to land additional parachute troops to aid the besieged garrison.

Despite all the maneuvering, the latest advices said no deciding advantage had been gained by either side.

Berlin Refers to Iceland

BERLIN, May 11 (AP).—Authoritative German sources said today the Pope Pius's "prayer and appeal on behalf of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg is completely uninteresting to us unless Iceland is included."

Iceland, a possession of Nazi-occupied Denmark, has been taken over by British troops.

ITALIANS BOLSTER DODECANESE BASES

Merchant Seamen Find New Troops, Guns and Planes.

SMYRNA, Turkey, May 11 (A. P.).—Merchant seamen returning from Italy's strategic Dodecanese islands say that the Fascists are rushing construction on many new land and seaplane bases.

Within the last few days anti-aircraft batteries have been installed at important points on the islands, they declared. Coastal batteries have been strengthened with heavier guns.

More than 40,000 Italian troops are said to have been landed at Rhodes, and 9,000 on the island of Coo. Freighters are busily unloading munitions, guns and light tanks.

Combined naval and air maneuvers were seen. Large numbers of small, fast torpedo boats participated.

A new seaplane-airplane base was reported commissioned at Stampalia three weeks ago.

SWISS SOLDIERS READY FOR DUTY

Frontier People Tense After Seeing Foreign Planes.

AIR PATROL PROTECTS BASLE

Gen. Guisan Says Nation Will Fight All Aggressors.

BERNE, May 11 (A. P.).—Switzerland's frontier population, told by Gen. Henri Guisan that the fully mobilized Swiss Army "is ready to do its duty on each of our frontiers," was tense today after a night in which foreign planes several times flew over Swiss cities.

For the first time since the war began a Swiss air patrol flew over Basle, at the junction of the Swiss, French and German borders, to protect the city last night.

German planes passed over Basle en route to France, but were seen returning to Germany later in the night after they had been met by heavy French anti-aircraft fire.

Over Schaffhausen, near the German frontier in the north, six foreign war planes of unknown nationality were seen flying from east to west through a heavy fog yesterday afternoon.

The Swiss made no protest over twenty-seven bombs which dropped on Swiss territory yesterday. An inquiry still is going on. It is believed they were released by a German pilot seeking to escape from a French pursuit squadron.

Gen. Guisan issued an order of the day which declared the army's determination to defend Switzerland "with its last drop of energy" against "all aggressors whoever they may be."

The general mobilization order of yesterday went into effect at dawn today, bringing to the colors 300,000 to 400,000 fresh troops, it was estimated. It was reported that 300,000 men for some time had been in the Winkelried Line facing Germany and in small fortifications facing France.

The order of the day said that general mobilization had been imposed "by the gravity of the international situation."

Guisan also warned against any news "spread by radio, pamphlets or other means which would put in doubt the national will of resistance." Such news, the generalissimo said, must be considered as "lies of defeatist propaganda."

Swiss Deprive Aliens of Arms

BERNE, Switzerland, May 11 (AP).—The Swiss Federal Council tonight ordered all foreigners possessing firearms to surrender them to police by May 15. Schools throughout Switzerland have been closed for at least a week and the buildings have been turned to mobilized troops.

France Bars Outdoor Meetings

PARIS, May 11 (AP).—Outdoor meetings, sports events and other gatherings were prohibited today for an indefinite period by the French Ministry of the Interior because of the danger of air raids.

LUXEMBOURG'S RULER IS SAFE

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—It is understood that Grand Duchess Charlotte, ruler of German-invaded Luxembourg, has arrived safely on French soil, Reuters (British News Agency) announced today.

Many citizens of the tiny principality escaped by automobile into France this morning, according to the agency.

The Grand Duchess Charlotte, now 44 years old, has ruled the duchy of Luxembourg since Jan. 15, 1919, succeeding her elder sister, Marie Adelaide, who relinquished her title to enter a convent in Italy. The sister died in 1924.

Their father, Grand Duke William IV, who preceded them on the throne, died in 1912.

Conscription in Britain Put on Monthly Schedule

Class Will Be Called Each Time Through Next January

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—The Ministry of Labor announced today a monthly schedule for conscription during the remainder of the year "unless military requirements necessitate acceleration."

The class of 1912—the Ministry changed today the system of classes from the age to the year of birth, in continental style—will be called up May 25, the class of 1911 in June, 1910 in July and so on in order until 1904 and part of 1903 will be called in January. Those who have reached the age of twenty will be included in each call.

N. Y. Students Say Arrest In France Was No Ordeal

Detained When Storm Carried Boat Across Swiss Border

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, May 11 (AP).—Anthony Aragona and Saul Lustig, both of New York, the two American medical students who were released yesterday by French military authorities, arrived here late last night.

"We were treated very rough, especially when we were released," said the young men.

They were arrested April 28 when a storm on Lake Geneva blew their rowboat to the French shore.

Aragona, Lustig and 128 other American medical students plan to remain in Lausanne and continue their studies.

Moscow Predicts Barrage

MOSCOW, May 11 (AP).—The Communist party newspaper Pravda today forecast intensified bargaining between "imperialist Japan, the United States and Britain" over the fate of the Dutch East Indies.

Pravda said that recent events had caused anxiety in the capitalistic countries "contending for the role of patron" of the Indies, and that Japan was in the most favorable position.

Churchill Is 'Winnie' To Man in the Street

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—The man in the street has nicknamed the aggressive new Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, "Winnie."

But for telephone operators Churchill has a private nickname—"Mister Winch." It combined the first letters of his two names for a "nom-de-phone" to deceive wire-tappers, it was disclosed. Now he may have to coin another.

British Hold Communist Paper

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—The Minister of Information today prohibited the dispatch abroad of The Communist Daily Worker and Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist publication, Action. Both, the Ministry said, "make a practice of publishing allegations which create in the minds of neutrals a misapprehension about British policy."

Italy Ready for Draft Of Women and Children

ROME, May 11 (A. P.).—The Fascist party, which is responsible under the new Italian civil mobilization law for recruiting of women and children for war service, announced today that preliminary organization already is under way.

A National Board of Civilian Mobilization, subsidiary regional boards and recruiting centers in every community have already been set up. The first step will be a census. Recruiting centers will then compile data showing the tasks for which each potential recruit is best fitted.

Actual mobilization, an announcement said, will be carried out as required, gradually and selectively.

Kalinin at Viipuri, Where He Once Worked

VIIPURI, May 11 (A. P.).—Michael Kalinin, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the U. S. S. R., arrived by special train yesterday at this former Finnish city, acquired by Russia at the end of the Finnish-Russian war.

Kalinin was greeted by army commanders, railway employees and other workers. In the days before the Russian revolution he once was a worker here.

Stunned By Invasion Of Their Homeland

12,000 Dutch-Americans In Holland, Mich., Consider Plans For Raising Relief Funds

Holland, Mich., May 11 (AP).—Word that the German *blitzkreig* had been let loose on their homeland came as a stunning blow to the 12,000 or more residents of this community who are of direct Dutch descent. Today they were considering possible plans for the raising of relief funds.

News of the invasion of the mother country came as local Dutch-Americans were making final plans for their annual tulip festival, a revival of old Netherlands costumes and customs.

Instead of abandoning the festival, they plan to make it as reminiscent as possible of the homeland. The tulip festival is scheduled to open next Saturday.

Britain Bars Rise in Egg Prices

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—Maximum prices for home-produced eggs will be enforced beginning next Tuesday, because the German invasion has cut off imports of eggs principally from the Netherlands, the Food Ministry announced today. Prices will be stabilized at approximately the present levels to prevent profiteering, it said.

Cousin of Anthony Eden Here on Yankee Clipper

Coming to Study at Vassar, She Won't Discuss War

Miss Cynthia M. Eden, seventeen years old, a first cousin of Anthony Eden, new British Secretary of State for War, arrived yesterday on the Pan American Airways Yankee Clipper from Europe. She refused to comment on the latest war developments when questioned by reporters at the seaplane base at LaGuardia Field, North Beach, Queens.

Miss Eden said she was coming to this country for the first time to take undergraduate courses in languages at Vassar College. She left London on April 27 and was delayed at Lisbon for ten days by bad flying weather, she said. Miss Eden went from LaGuardia Field to the Hotel Ritz-Carlton to visit friends. She will return to England next year.

Town Of Italy In Texas Urges Il Duce To Peace

Sends Telegram Requesting That Nation Help Stop War In Europe

Italy, Texas, May 11 (AP).—The residents of Italy, Texas, who received a friendly letter from Premier Benito Mussolini last year, sent him a cablegram today. It read:

"We respectfully urge the great Italian nation to help stop murderous aggressions and bring peace to warring Europe."

Mussolini wrote Italy citizens to congratulate them on the choice of a name for their town after they had written him about it.

200 Leave New York For Naples And Genoa

29 Persons, Including Seven Hollanders, Cancel Passage On Italian Liner Rex

New York, May 11 (AP).—The Italian liner Rex sailed for Naples and Genoa at noon today with 200 passengers. Twenty-nine persons, including seven Hollanders, canceled passage, officials of the line said.

Italo Verrando, New York manager of the Italian line, said transatlantic service would continue as he had "been assured by private advices that Italy would not enter the war in the immediate future."

Among those who sailed were four press association representatives. Byron Price, executive news editor of the Associated Press, said he planned to visit Associated Press bureaus abroad to acquaint himself with working conditions.

RUMANIA CHOOSES A DEFENSE CHIEF

Tatarescu Gives Gen. Ilcuzu Three Cabinet Posts.

BUCHAREST, May 11 (A. P.).—Rumania's entire defense was placed today in the hands of Gen. Ion Ilcuzu, regarded as the country's cleverest strategist.

Gen. Ilcuzu will head the ministries of National Defense, Air and Marine in a new Cabinet formed by Premier Gheorghe Tatarescu.

Mr. Tatarescu resigned today and was immediately asked by King Carol to re-form and strengthen his Government.

Persons close to the government said King Carol wanted representatives of all political thought, from the extreme Left to the extreme Right, represented in the new Government because of belief that Rumania must be united in the face of a possible extension of the war throughout Europe.

The monarch was understood to be alarmed at the manner in which dissatisfied factions opened the way in other countries for Nazi penetration.

GAFENCU RETAINED.

LONDON, May 11 (AP).—A Bucharest dispatch to Reuters (British) News Agency today said Premier Tatarescu had reconstructed his cabinet, making only minor changes and retaining Grigore Gafencu as Foreign Minister.

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BUCHAREST, MAY 11-(AP)-HAVING GIVEN COMMAND OF RUMANIA'S ARMY, AIR FORCE AND NAVY TO A SINGLE CABINET MINISTER, PREMIER GHEORGHE TATARESCU TONIGHT PROMISED THE COUNTRY THAT HIS NEW GOVERNMENT WOULD "GUARD THE FRONTIERS WITH GREATER VIGILANCE THAN EVER."

GENERAL ION ILCUZU, CONSIDERED THE COUNTRY'S CLEVEREST STRATEGIST, EMERGED FROM THE ONE-DAY CABINET SHAKEUP WITH UNPRECEDENTED POWERS TO UNITE THE MINISTRIES OF WAR, AIR AND MARINE UNDER HIS LEADERSHIP.

TATARESCU, WHO RESIGNED TODAY AND THEN REFORMED HIS GOVERNMENT AT KING CAROL'S COMMAND WITH GRIGORE GAFENCU RETAINED AS FOREIGN MINISTER, DECLARED:

"RUMANIA WILL OBSERVE THE STRICTEST NEUTRALITY IN ALL CIRCUMSTANCES AND WILL NOT LEND HERSELF TO FOREIGN INTERESTS.

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Japan Gives Stand on Indies

Demands Status Quo in Dutch Possessions —Sends Notes to Major Powers.

TOKIO, May 11 (A. P.).—The Japanese Government announced today it had notified all Powers concerned that Japan would insist on maintenance of the status quo in the Dutch East Indies in spite of Holland's involvement in the European war.

The Foreign Office said that such notification had been handed to the American, British, French, German and Italian embassies as well as to the Dutch legation.

This action gave effect to a Cabinet decision that Japan should state her position concerning the rich East Indian empire of the Netherlands. The Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, made a declaration on this point on April 15.

The decision was reached at an extraordinary session of the Cabinet.

The earlier Japanese declaration was made in a Foreign Office statement expressing the view of Mr. Arita that Japan attaches importance to the role of the Dutch East Indies in Asiatic affairs as well as economic relations between Japan and the islands.

"Should hostilities in Europe produce repercussions in the Netherlands East Indies it would give rise to an undesirable situation," said Mr. Arita.

Compared to Greenland.

Two days later Cordell Hull, the American Secretary of State, called for international respect of the status quo in the Dutch East Indies, regardless of what might transpire in the Netherlands.

Just before the Hull statement was made the Japanese newspaper Nichi Nichi speculated that the United States or Great Britain might seize the islands if Germany should invade the Netherlands, but said that Japan would "vigorously oppose" any change in the political status of the islands.

On April 18, the day after the Hull statement, Commander T. Kahoe, acting as a spokesman for the Japanese Admiralty, said that Japan's concern for the Dutch East Indies was similar to the interest of the United States in Greenland but that Japan has "much more vital" interests in the Dutch Pacific possessions.

Meanwhile a high Dutch official said here today that Japanese trade with the Dutch East Indies, including receipts of Dutch rubber and oil, may increase as a result of the European war.

Now that the Netherlands has been attacked by Germany, there is no more Dutch Empire trade with the Germans, and sales to Soviet Russia may be reduced in fear that such goods might eventually reach the Reich.

"We have already assured Japan that the European developments would not interrupt trade with the East Indies," this official said.

Assistance Waived.

The Dutch legation issued a statement emphasizing that events in the Netherlands would not affect the Dutch possessions in the East Indies, which were characterized as "a separate constitutional unit" over which the Governor has full powers.

"The Netherlands Government will waive any offer of protection by any foreign Power with regard to its colonial possessions, being itself fully prepared to uphold the independence of overseas territories regardless of conditions in the mother country," the statement said.

Washington Wants No Change.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (A. P.).—The United States reiterated today that any change in the status of the Netherlands East Indies would be prejudicial to the stability and peace of the entire Pacific area.

Secretary Hull, commenting on the announcement that Japan would insist on maintenance of the status quo of the Netherlands's Far-Eastern empire, restated American official interest in the islands.

Noting that both Great Britain and Japan as well as the United States had made it clear recently that the integrity of the islands would be respected, Mr. Hull said:

"This Government assumes that each of the Governments which has made commitments will continue to abide by those commitments."

He quoted from a statement which he issued April 17 setting forth the same position.

Text of Statement.

The statement said:

"I have no full report about the matter referred to in the press dispatches from Tokio. During recent weeks a number of governments, including Great Britain, Japan and the United States, have made clear in official public utterances their attitude of continued respect for the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies.

"This was in harmony with definite commitments formally made in writing in 1922. This Government assumes that each of the governments which has made commitments will continue to abide by those commitments.

"On April 17, 1940, in a public statement, I said:

" 'Intervention in the domestic affairs of the Netherlands Indies or any alteration of their status quo by other than peaceful processes would be prejudicial to the cause of stability, peace and security not only in the region of the Netherlands Indies but in the entire Pacific area.'

"In view of these facts, commitments and expressions of intention to respect the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies cannot be too often reiterated."

Allies Guard Dutch West Indies

Troops Sent to Curacao and Aruba to Aid in Preventing Oil Sabotage.

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—Informed persons said today that Allied forces had landed in the Netherlands West Indies islands of Curacao and Aruba to prevent sabotage by Germans.

A statement issued to the press said that the United States Government had been informed by Allied diplomats in Washington of the decision to land troops.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (A. P.).—Dr. Alexander Loudon, the Netherlands Minister, said today that his Government had arranged with Great Britain and France for the landing of small Allied forces at the Caribbean Islands of Curacao and Aruba to protect oil refineries.

"The Netherlands Government are seriously concerned to guard against probable German attempts at sabotage at Curacao and Aruba, particularly to the oil refineries which are so vitally important to the Allied war effort," the Minister said.

"Lest it should be found that the local Netherlands authorities have insufficient forces at their disposal to deal with such attempts, it has been arranged by the Netherlands Government in consultation with their Allies that small additional forces from neighboring Allied territories should be made available to proceed to both places."

The Dutch island of Aruba, north of Venezuela, contains the world's largest oil refinery. A nearby Dutch island, Curacao, holds what is reputed to be the second largest refinery.

Both are owned in majority by American capital, with an investment of many millions of dollars.

Officials here estimate that Curacao and Aruba produce one-third of the Allies' supplies of high octane gasoline, necessary for good performance by warplanes. The authorities of the two islands already have declared martial law.

A dispatch from Aruba said that 150 French marines were landed there, but this action was not regarded in Washington as an infringement of the Monroe Doctrine.

The troops were viewed as an aid to Dutch authorities rather than presenting any challenge to Dutch sovereignty.

The Governor proclaimed a state of war against Germany in the territory of Curacao yesterday. All Germans in Aruba were rounded up and sent to an unidentified island for detention. Attempts to scuttle or burn three German ships were frustrated. The crew of a fourth managed to set fire to their vessel and it was badly burned.

Loudon's Explanation.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (A.

An Aruba dispatch last night said that 150 French marines had been landed there from the cruiser Jeanne d'Arc.

The text of the Allied notice:

"It is learned in authoritative quarters in London that the Netherlands Government, the French Government and his Majesty's Government have been in consultation on steps to be taken to prevent possible German attempts at sabotage in the important oil refineries on the Netherlands West Indian islands of Curacao and Aruba.

"In view of the danger that local authorities might have insufficient forces at their command to deal with such attempts, it was agreed that an Allied force should at once be dispatched to co-operate with the local administration in the execution of the necessary measures for security of these islands. Allied units have already been landed and have been cordially welcomed. The United States Government has been kept informed of the position by Allied diplomatic representatives in Washington.

Important to Allies.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (A. P.).—Intensification of the American neutrality patrol to maintain constant watch over the Dutch West Indies appeared likely today in order to prevent any attempt by German sea raiders or submarines to destroy the valuable oil properties there.

The Dutch island of Aruba, north of Venezuela, contains the world's largest oil refinery. A nearby Dutch island, Curacao, holds what is reputed to be the second largest refinery.

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Blackout of Hawaii Will Not Be Broadcast

HONOLULU, May 11 (A. P.).—A projected national broadcast of the blackout of Hawaii next Thursday during army maneuvers will be censored to prevent alarming listeners, army officers promised today.

The Hawaii tourist bureau had expressed fear the broadcast might lead to mass hysteria, similar to that which greeted Orson Welles's "Martian invasion."

The scene would be perfect, with the spread of war in Europe and fear that it might involve Japan and the United States in the Dutch East Indies. The entire American fleet is concentrated in Hawaiian waters.

U.S. TO WATCH RICH DUTCH OIL ISLANDS

Aruba and Curacao Are

KEY LIEGE FORTRESS FALLS

GERMANS CREDIT SECRET WEAPON

1,000 BELGIANS TAKEN PRISONER, NAZIS SAY

FORD'S ANTWERP PLANT IS BOMBED

Diplomats Report All U. S. Citizens Are Unhurt.

WASHINGTON, May 11 (A. P.).—American diplomats in the European war zone reported to the State Department today that German planes had bombed the Ford automobile plant in Antwerp, parts of neutral Switzerland and eighteen towns in France.

The automobile plant was struck by three small bombs at 2:30 P. M. yesterday without serious damage, a dispatch from Consul-General Louis Sussdorff Jr. said. No Americans were hurt, but four Belgian employees were wounded. The damage to the plant consisted mostly of broken glass.

Ambassador John Cudahy reported from Brussels that from time to time yesterday German planes flew over the Belgian capital and dropped many incendiary bombs without causing serious fires.

From Berne Minister Leland Harrison cabled that Swiss territory was violated many times yesterday by German war planes headed toward France.

Ambassador Bullitt at Paris reported that the French Government had published a list of eighteen towns in France that had been bombed and said the city of Nancy was bombed twice.

The first direct word from Bergen, Norway, since the German occupation of that port city came in a report from Consul Morris P. Dunlap, by way of the Oslo legation, saying that all Americans in Bergen and surrounding districts were well.

U. S. Goods to Holland And Belgium Facilitated

Allies Ease Blockade Rule, Navicerts Now Optional

WASHINGTON, May 11 (AP).—Great Britain and France today gave clearance through their contraband patrol to American exports destined for Holland and Belgium.

The British Embassy said the Allies would dispense with navicerts on shipments to the Dutch and the Belgians. Navicerts are certificates, obtainable by shippers from British consulates, which state that designated exports are not contraband and therefore not subject to seizure by the British contraband patrol.

The British Embassy said navicerts still would be issued for shipments to the Netherlands and Belgium if shippers desired them, and that the navicerts would be issued promptly if ships involved [illegible] call at neutral as well as Allied ports.

Meanwhile, Agriculture Department officials said the extension of the war to the Netherlands and Belgium threatens—if the German invasion assumes broad proportions—an important market for American farm products and an important source of supply for Britain.

LARGE PARACHUTE LANDING REPORTED

Destruction of Moerdyk Bridge Said to Be Aim.

A new wave of German parachute troops dropped on the Netherlands at dawn today, the British wireless said in a broadcast intercepted in New York by CBS.

The British broadcast, as reported by CBS, said:

"German parachute troops are being dropped in Holland in large numbers. The Dutch wireless early this morning said that the number who had tried to land this morning was believed to run to several hundred.

"Waves of them attempted to come down in the Dordrecht area on the river Maas, near Rotterdam. Their objective was believed to be the bridge of Moerdyk which forms the connection between West Holland and Belgium.

"Since six o'clock this morning, numerous landings in various parts of the Netherlands have been reported by the Dutch wireless."

British Air Danger

[By the Associated Press] DEVON-FRANCIS

New York, May 11—The next few days may well decide whether the British Isles, free from invasion by a continental power for almost 900 years, are in danger of attack by airborne German infantry.

German strategists have talked for years of the possibility of an invasion of the British Isles over the heads of the British fleet.

The establishment of airdromes within an hour's flying time of England was an objective of the Nazi attack against the Low Countries.

Such an aerial invasion, with troops supported by light field pieces, would be an audacious undertaking, but the lightning Polish campaign and the invasion of Norway proved the Germans capable of such undertakings.

The Germans have the planes and the pilots. Except against very spirited opposition, they have and can use a bombing technique for disrupting highway and railroad communications vital to the defensive movement of troops.

The purpose would be to throw the civil population into panic and demoralize the entire British military organizaton, as much as to seize and hold ground.

Seaplanes In Holland

In descending on Holland, the Germans used seaplanes carrying as many as forty men each with their personal field equipment.

These seaplanes were similar to the Blohm & Voss ships used for three seasons by Deutsche Lufthansa, the German transport company, in experimental flying across the North Atlantic.

In addition the Nazis have almost limitless numbers—considering their factory productivity—of Dornier flying boats, some of which have been shot down off the English coast on reconnaissance flights. The Dornier type is known as the work horse of German naval aviation.

Must Have Superiority

The Germans have in quantity for airdrome operation both bi-motored and tri-motored Junkers metal transport planes and a few of the four-motored type made by Junkers, Heinkel and the Focke-Wulf companies.

If the Allies do not have the airplanes and pilots to match the German version of air warfare—the first tenet of which is establishment of air superiority—they will be in a fair way of losing the lightning campaign in the low countries.

How Nations' Leaders View War

By Associated Press.

Here's how the leaders of nations viewed the advent of "real war" in Europe:

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, addressing the Pan-American Scientific Congress—"A continuance of these processes of arms presents a definite challenge to the continuation of the type of civilization to which all of us in the Americas have been accustomed."

KING GEORGE OF ENGLAND—"I have complete faith that together our arms will again prevail."

ADOLF HITLER, Fuehrer of Germany—"The fight beginning today will decide the fate of the German nation for the next 1,000 years."

QUEEN WILHELMINA of the Netherlands—"I and my Government will do our duty."

KING LEOPOLD of Belgium—"The Belgian cause is pure and with the help of God will triumph."

GEN. MAURICE GAMELIN of France, Commander-in-Chief of the British and French armies—"The orders are, for France and her Allies: Courage, energy, confidence."

Brussels Reports Enemy Losses Heavy And Own Positions Intact—Capital Bombed—Dutch City Of Maastricht Captured By Invaders

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, May 11—A "new type of weapon" enabled the armies of Adolf Hitler to capture Eben Emael, described as the strongest fortress in Belgium's Liege defenses, the German high command announced tonight.

The fort's commander and 1,000 men surrendered, the announcement said.

A picked air-force detachment, in a slanting attack from above, already had put the fort out of action yesterday, the command said, and held its garrison in check with the new weapon until an army unit attacking from the north arrived and forced the surrender.

Details Kept Secret

"Further and more precise details must, of course, be kept in the dark," authorities said of the new weapon.

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It was a matter of speculation whether this was the weapon which Adolf Hitler mentioned in a speech at Danzig last year and which has had experts guessing at its nature ever since. (There also has been speculation whether it was the magnetic mine.)

Eben Emael was the second fort claimed to have been taken in the Liege fortified zone, where the imperial German steamroller was stalled for a week of frontal assault in 1914.

Nazis Seize Maastricht

This time the German armies sliced through the Dutch appendix province of southern Limburg, which virtually is undefendable, seized Maastricht, on the border between the western edge of Dutch Limburg and Belgium, and captured the vital bridges over the Maas river and the Albert canal in Maastricht and to the west of it.

Then, according to the official German announcement, they stormed Fort Eben Emael, which controls these crossings, and it surrendered this afternoon.

15 Miles North Of Liege

The scene of this action is some fifteen miles north of Liege proper. The new Albert Canal runs north from Liege to above Maastricht, thence west to Antwerp, and, with its correlated fortresses, is Belgium's shield against invasion from the northwest and north.

The German High Command's communique said:

"The strongest fort of the fortress of Liege, Eben Emael, which commands the crossing over the Maas (river) and the Albert Canal at and west of Maastricht, surrendered this afternoon. The commander and 1,000 men were taken prisoners.

Fort Put Out Of Action

"The fort was already put out of action May 10 and the garrison was kept in check by a picked detachment of the air force under the leadership of Lieutenant Witzig and by the use of a new type of weapon. When the unit of the army attacking from the north successfully established contact with the Witzig detachment after a hard fight the garrison gave up."

Authorized sources said German troops who occupied Belgian and Netherlands airports yesterday still held them today, but were "fighting with Belgian and Dutch troops."

Germany's cautiously worded communique, however, claimed between 300 and 400 enemy planes were destroyed on the ground and 23 shot down in air fights yesterday. The Germans said they lost 11 and 15 were missing.

Enemy Sub Sunk

The high command also reported the sinking of one enemy submarine by a Nazi submarine, the sinking of an enemy destroyer by a Nazi speedboat, and the sinking of two merchant ships of 5,000 and 2,000 tons, respectively, by aerial bombs between Calais and Dunkerque.

On the far north Norwegian front, which has settled into an Allied siege of a German garrison at the ore port of Narvik, the high command said bombs of various calibers had hit a British battleship and one cruiser off Narvik.

German officials explained that the actual spot news on developments in the latest war arena was meager because details might prove valuable to the enemy.

DNB's account of the capture of the Belgian fort said that the first day of the German advance "against the formidable fortifications which the Belgians erected in the east against Germany already has shown that these too are unequal to withstanding the lightning attack of the German air force.

"For instance, one of the strongest forts in the area before Liege proved completely defenseless against surprise attack by German planes.

"After a brief, desperate fight on the part of the garrison, the fort was overwhelmed by the superiority of forces from the air and fell into the hands of the German troops in a few minutes."

Allies Challenged

Meanwhile authorized German spokesmen challenged the Allied powers to prove that German bombers had attacked non-military objectives in Brussels, killing civilians, and offered to furnish evidence to foreign journalists in Berlin that the French attacked what the Germans called the open town of Freiburg, Germany, and killed twenty-four civilians.

DNB said thirteen of the victims were children between the ages of 5 and 12, killed when a bomb landed in a playground.

German spokesmen intimated that photographic material in the hands of the high command left no doubt that the French attacked Freiburg and violated international law.

Near Black Forest

Freiburg, a famed university town with a population of 100,000, is near the Black Forest. It lies within the zone of the German West Wall, but the Germans contend it is an open town.

Informed sources said the enemy is entitled to bomb a purely military objective in any city, but they must be sure to hit the mark. If the bombs drop elsewhere, though unintentionally, this constitutes a violation of international law.

It was reiterated officially that Hitler has given strict orders to the air force to attack military objectives only.

The German news agency pointed out enemy military communiques "nowhere claim that Germany attacked open cities and villages and other non-military objects," and such claims came only through enemy news agencies.

Belgian Lines Penetrated by Nazis' Attack

Fort Eben Emael Falls Before 'New Means of Attack,' Berlin Reports

More Allied Troops Move Up to Front

German Losses Reported Heavy; Planes Bomb Brussels Twice in Day

By The Associated Press

BRUSSELS, May 11.—Supported by planes and armored cars, powerful German forces won a foothold in Belgian defense positions near the Dutch city of Maastricht today. A government communique tonight reported, however, that the Nazis had sustained "heavy losses" in attacks on Belgian fortifications, and said "our positions remained intact" around the fortified town of Liege.

[The German high command claimed the capture, by a "new means of attack," of Eben Emael, strongest fort in the Liege chain commanding the crossing of the Albert Canal and the Meuse River south of Maastricht and twelve miles north of Liege itself. The "new means of attack" was not described, but apparently involved use of the air force. The United Press said Eben Emael was the fort which D. N. B., official German news agency, said had been captured yesterday but which was not identified at that time.]

Nazis Win Foothold

Tonight's Belgian communique said:

"During the day important enemy forces, with the aid of incessant bombardments carried out by powerful aerial units and supported by armored cars, attacked in the Maastricht region. They succeeded in getting a foothold in our defense line.

"Our troops in Luxemburg continued their operations, following a preconceived plan, and vigorously held their own against the invaders.

"Around Liege our positions remain intact. The enemy has suffered heavy losses before certain of our fortifications.

"The enemy aviation has carried out systematic bombardments, attacking numerous localities over a great part of our territory."

An earlier communique said Belgian troops in the first line of defense had established contact with German advance units "in several sectors" of the front, and asserted at least fifteen German planes had been shot down. "Very active" operations of Belgian flyers and anti-aircraft batteries were cited.

Chief points of contact between the Belgian and German forces were said to be along the Albert Canal and the Meuse River, and in the Ardennes Mountains, facing German-occupied Luxemburg.

Heavily equipped British and French troops, bringing up artillery, tanks and engineering equipment, moved through Belgium to undisclosed positions.

Bombers Raid Brussels

Nazi bombers raided Brussels and other communication centers through the second day of the German attack on the Low Countries. German planes also continued to drop parachute troops.

The Belgian communique, however, said neither of these branches of the German air arm had been particularly effective. It reported the enemy bombardments, two of which were aimed at Brussels, had caused no "important damage," and that most of the parachute troops were "captured or neutralized."

Brussels was bombed twice this morning, and two persons were killed while seeking shelter from the raids. Returning ambulances gave indication of other casualties. Air-raid alarms continued at the rate of two an hour, but there were no further important bombings.

A report from Rixensart, about ten miles from Brussels, said four soldiers were killed in a bombardment there. Alost, fifteen miles west of the capital, also was reported bombed, and flights of German planes were sighted over Namur and Dinant, southeast of Brussels.

For the rest, strict government censorship was clamped down on all military information. This applied to operations on the front, beyond the meager word of contact made with the enemy, as well as to the movement of the Allied reinforcements.

[A Havas (French news agency) dispatch from Brussels said an estimated thirty persons were killed in the crash of a German bomber, hit by a shell fired from a British Channel steamer anchored in the canal of Villebrug.]

With German planes reported all over the country last night, Brussels went through its first blackout of the war in the role of a belligerent. It ran off without a hitch. Restrictions were placed on cafes and theaters, many of which were closed, while the inhabitants carried gas masks and took all precautions at home to make the blackout effective.

A steady stream of refugees from the border regions poured into Brussels all during last night and today. Many of them had to make the trip in open trucks.

Two factories near the capital were reported on fire as a result of the morning air raids.

Hasselt, on the Albert Canal, twenty-two miles north of Liege, was said to have been cleared of civilians.

Telephone communication from Brussels to the provinces was barred to all but official calls.

In a continuation of security measures begun yesterday with the arrest of all Germans in Belgium itself, it was reported Germans in the Belgain Congo had been taken into custody.

All Germans in Belgium were arrested. Leon Degrelle, leader of Belgium's Rexist (Fascist) party, and Staf Declero, Flemish extremist, were taken into custody.

Antwerp was bombed again late today, with a number of casualties, but authorities declined to reveal the details. Belgian planes shot down two Messerschmitts, it was reported, and anti-aircraft fire brought down six German planes near Brussels. German aerial bombardments of Antwerp yesterday resulted in thirty casualties, it was learned today.

Flyer Freed In Belgium Was Virginia Resident

Member Of R. A. F. Had Been Interned Since February 24, When He Was Shot Down

Roanoke, Va., May 11 (AP)—James S. Trotter, 32-year-old American aviator in the Royal Air Force, released in Brussels yesterday after being interned since February 24 when he was shot down over Belgian territory, is a nephew of Mrs. Reba B. Koontz, of Salem.

Trotter is the son of Major Alexander Trotter, British army officer killed in the first battle of the Somme in 1916, and the former Miss Cameron Browning, of Pocahontas, Mrs. Koontz's sister.

The aviator attended Blackstone Military Academy and served for three years in the American army. He lived in Charlottesville until about nine years ago when his mother died. He has a brother, [illegible] Trotter, living in Richmond.

Invasion Frees 4 R. A. F. Men

BRUSSELS, May 11 (AP).—Four British Royal Air Force aviators, who were interned after their planes crashed on Belgian territory earlier in the war, were happy today over the turn of events in the Low Countries. Among them is Jim Trotter, of Charlottesville, Va., whose plane crashed on Feb. 24.

DUTCH RECAPTURE TOWN; KILL ALL NAZI SOLDIERS ABOARD ARMORED TRAIN

Admit Invaders Have "Crossed A River"—Germans In Civilian Garb Try To Seize Hague Police Station; Snipe At Hollanders From Roofs

Amsterdam, Sunday, May 12 (AP)—At least twenty persons were reported killed today when four bombs fell in the heart of the city.

New York, Sunday, May 12 (AP)—A Brussels broadcast, picked up by NBC, said the Belgian capital had undergone two more German air raids this morning.

By J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN
Associated Press Correspondent

Amsterdam, May 11—Netherlands border troops were reported officially tonight to have recaptured one town from the main German invading forces in a four-hour counter-attack and to have killed every soldier in a German armored train.

In the interior, the Dutch high command said, the Germans dropped more parachute troops and they, for the most part, were destroyed.

But with German bombs killing at least a score of persons in the first air raid on Amsterdam, the country's largest city, the defending army and police ran into new troubles.

German Snipers In Civilian Garb

Germans in civilian garb tried in vain to capture police headquarters at The Hague and sniped at soldiers and policemen from the roofs of houses.

While first-line Dutch troops, for the most part, were falling back according to plan from the eastern frontier after laying waste to means of approach, the high command acknowledged the Germans had "crossed a river"—presumably either the Ijssel, east of Arnhem, or the Maas, farther south.

Dutch Accomplish Main Purpose

The front-line defenders, however, had accomplished their main purpose: Gaining time for complete flooding of the main water-line defenses in the middle Netherlands.

Moreover, one border fort was sturdily holding out against the Germans.

The town that was recaptured by the Dutch was identified in Allied advices as Mill, ten miles inside the frontier and about the same distance southeast of Nijmegen. It is on a main, cross-country railway line. The same advices identified the fort which is holding out as Pennerden, at Velp, east of Arnhem. (However, French military advices reported Arnhem, in east central Netherlands, about twelve miles from the border, had been captured by the Germans.)

Indicated Still In Nazi Hands

Although Netherlands troops, aided by British planes and the Dutch river fleet, were reported earlier in the day to have wiped out resistance of parachute troops at Rotterdam and Dordrecht Island, tonight's communique indicated the airport at Waalhaven, south of Rotterdam, still was in German hands.

It said:

"French and English troops have come hurrying to our aid and, together with the Netherlands troops, will defend our soil.

"Our border troops gallantly accomplished their task. The demolitions for which they received orders have been executed. After that the greater part of them were withdrawn.

Dutch Uniforms In Nazi Train

"After furious attacks which lasted four hours, a town which had been in the hands of the enemy has been recaptured by us. Thereafter all soldiers on a German armored train were killed. In the train were found pamphlets in the Netherlands language, and Netherlands army uniforms.

"According to last reports from an old fortress, our forces held on there stubbornly despite enemy action.

"The enemy succeeded in passing a river.

"The English air forces have repeatedly bombed the only airport still in German hands (presumably Waalhaven). German troops have penetrated from this airport to some points and vigorous action is now proceeding against them.

Plot To Seize Police Station

"An attempt to take police headquarters somewhere in Holland (The Hague) by surprise failed completely. From some houses where Germans are living who up to now enjoyed the hospitality of our country, there has been firing on the Dutch military and police.

"An effective end has been put to this.

"Though in some places parachutists have landed again, their number is very small. They shared the fate of the parachute troops landed yesterday and have been killed, for the most part."

Another German bomb raid on Amsterdam's airport, Shiphol, was driven off, with four German planes shot down by British and Dutch fighters.

At a cost of more than 1,000 lives, the Dutch army and navy were declared to have wiped out the Germans landed by seaplane and parachute in the southern part of the great seaport city of Rotterdam and on Dordrecht island, about twelve miles to the southeast.

If the Germans had been able to hold these western Holland bases they would have been in superb condition to strike across the narrow neck of the North Sea at England.

Bombs Kill 20 In Amsterdam

An estimated twenty persons were killed and many injured when a lone German bomber, flying over the crowded streets of mid-Amsterdam at 11 A. M., dropped bombs which struck only a few blocks from the great, grey royal palace on the Dam, central Amsterdam square.

The bombs dropped just before Amsterdam's air raid sirens sounded their second alarm of the day.

Civilians, remarkably calm, took shelter in buildings. Amsterdam's air-raid shelters are few, and all built above the ground, because of the water beneath.

Earlier a lone plane had flown high over the city. A sentry in the tower of the royal palace banged away at it with his rifle. Later anti-aircraft guns shot it down.

Queen Appeals To Italy's King

Almost at the very hour of the Amsterdam bombing, Queen Wilhelmina was sending a message to King Victor Emanuel of Italy, imploring him to use his influence, presumably on Hitler through Benito Mussolini, to help save civilian populations "from the calamities of war, and that principles of humanity may be observed by all belligerent powers without exception."

Attracted by the sound of anti-aircraft fire, I was watching from a window of the Associated Press Bureau in the newspaper, De Telegraaf.

SEES HOUSES FALL APART.

The bombs struck about 600 yards away from me sending up great clouds of smoke, dust and debris. Three old houses on the corner of the Heerengracht and Blauwburgwaal were ripped apart.

The Hague, seat of Government some thirty-five miles southeast of Amsterdam, was bombed yesterday, without serious result, and today a Dutch army unit was attacked near The Hague by a group of men in civilian clothes and Dutch army uniforms. A number of small communities in southern Holland also were bombed, with several dead and wounded.

Many In Dutch Uniform

While the armies of the interior hunted out the German parachute platoons, many of them in Dutch uniform, the front-line defenders on the east fought bitterly in their flood-flanked outposts on the Maas and Ijssel rivers to stem the main German armies at least until the main water line, cutting Holland in two, can be fully flooded from the Zuider Zee south and west.

The sluices were opened early yesterday, when the invasion began, but the process takes upward of thirty-six hours.

Destruction of bridges on the two rivers in the Eastern Netherlands, plus the strategic flooding begun months ago in the "first water line" between the Neder Rijn and the Waal, aided the front line defenders.

More British troops and French mechanized forces, too, were landed at North Sea ports and rushed to the central network of fortifications and flood defenses in the Amersfoort area.

Credit Given Dutch Navy

The Dutch navy, operating in the Oude Maas river, was credited with a major part in "completely destroying" the German force on Dordrecht Island. Here, however, a thousand Dutch attackers lost their lives.

The Germans at Dordrecht and elsewhere in the interior and on the coast had been landed by chute or seaplane, then taking refuge in barges until it came time to strike.

This "Men from Mars" method was being pursued today, and reinforced Netherlands patrols were spreading through the interior to frustrate it.

Documents Disclose Strategy

Documents found on some captured German parachute troops disclosed they were to be met at landing points by German residents of Holland, bearing special orders and identification cards, Government officials said.

Americans Abroad 'Stay Put'

AMSTERDAM, the Netherlands, May 11 (AP)—Americans in the Netherlands were advised by United States Minister George A. Gordon tonight to "stay put," as he deemed it inadvisable to attempt to cross any Netherland frontiers. Some 750 persons have claims on American citizenship, but half of these have such close ties in this country they would not try to leave. Of the rest, about a half would have difficulty getting passports validated.

A New Nazi Weapon?

The so-called secret Nazi weapon mentioned today by Louis P. Lochner in his dispatch from Berlin has been a mystery for many months. A secret weapon was hinted at by Adolf Hitler in one of his speeches, but it was assumed later that he referred to the magnetic mine when that device appeared suddenly in English coastal waters.

Another reference to a secret weapon was reportedly made by Joachim von Ribbentrop, Foreign Minister, when he accompanied Hitler to the meeting with Mussolini at Brenner Pass.

News dispatches said he had discussed it mysteriously with Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister.

Another possibility, however, is that the secret weapon is in fact the bomber, raised to a hitherto unknown degree of efficiency by the use of improved bomb sights and 2,000-pound bombs.

If not exactly a new weapon, this at least would be a new method. The dropping of parachute troops on fortified positions also is something unknown to warfare hitherto. The Nazi tactics in this respect are discussed by Hanson W. Baldwin, military expert of the New York *Times*, in the following article.

Troops Specially Trained

The German parachute troops, apparently used in greater number in the low countries campaign than ever before in military history, are specially trained, specially equipped and specially uniformed soldiers, organized in small units.

The Russian army was apparently the first of the world's armies to experiment with such tactics. They had dropped as many as 1,000 men at a time in parachutes and have transported whole regiments, together with light tanks and field artillery, by air.

The German stook up and greatly improved upon the Russian technique. The Reich army first experimented with parachute troops three or four years ago, but most of their experiments have been closely guarded secrets. The training program, as the experimentation progressed, was ruthless and rigorous.

Quick-Opening 'Chute Devised

The Germans realized the disadvantage of dropping troops from 1,000 feet or more. The men—swaying like pendulums beneath the shrouds of their parachutes as they drifted slowly to earth—made excellent targets for machine gunners or riflemen on the ground and could be seen for miles. The men were taught to jump at lower and lower altitudes—and many were killed in the training—and a quick-opening parachute was devised which permitted leaps at heights almost as low as 100 or 200 feet—heights which generally would be considered suicidial in other countries.

By leaping at such low altitudes the men are vulnerable to ground fire for only a short time and the transport planes can be so maneuvered that men can drop behind a screen of trees or the crest of a hill, thus quickly disappearing from the sight of enemy observers on the ground.

Technique Simple But Deadly

The technique of assault by parachute troops is simple but deadly. If the country is thickly populated and firmly held by the enemy troops, as were the Low Countries, the transport planes are preceded by bombers that bomb and strafe the point of landing thoroughly, killing or driving to cover the ground defenders. Then the parachute troops leap at low altitudes, while the combat planes above them cover their descent, keeping machine-gunners on the ground occupied.

The parachute troops, usually wearing special uniforms--sometimes the uniforms of the enemy—and heavily armed with automatic weapons such as light machine guns, semi-automatic or automatic rifles, automatic pistols, grenades and even light trench mortars, are usually first dropped in small units—perhaps a platoon at a time.

They are trained unhitch their parachute harnesses quickly upon landing and to seek cover and beat down enemy resistance—which usually is taken by by surprise or materially weakened by the prior attack from the air. The position—be it an air field, a road junction or a railroad—then is consolidated as quickly as possible; machine guns are mounted to command the terrain, and just as quickly as possible reinforcements are dropped from the skies, or if feasible, are landed in big transport planes.

When Wearing Garb Of Enemy

When the men wear uniforms of the enemy—as some of the German parachute troops have been doing in the Netherlands, special recognition signals may be arranged, arm bands or other distinguishing devices worn, though usually this may not be necessary, since members of the same parachute unit are trained so long together they know each other's every gesture and attitude.

The objective of parachute troops may be varied and many. In the Low Countries they have seized airports, as at Rotterdam, and prepared the way for the landing of transport planes in such numbers as to enable an advance into Rotterdam itself. They have established islands of resistance in the heart of the Netherlands and Belgium, thus forcing the high commands of these two countries to earmark many of their reserves for duty in the interior, instead of being able to utilize their full strength in the front lines.

Bring War To Every Doorstep

They have brought the war to every doorstep, enabled the seizure and at least temporary disruption of communications within the Netherlands and Belgium, obviously have caused shock and surprise to the defenders and have made the threat of the so-called "vertical envelopment," or action against the enemy's rear areas and flanks, a real and perpetual one.

They are, therefore, a menace to any defense, no matter how well organized, and so they have proved to be in the low lands, though at great cost to themselves—for these men are in real truth men of the "suicide squads."

Uniforms Are Described

BERLIN, May 11 (AP)—German parachute troops, of whom so much has been heard in the last two days, normally are uniformed in one-piece gray-green suits of the coverall type. The trouser legs are baggy at the ankles, like ski pants, and high-cut black [illegible] are worn instead of the infantry knee boots.

Even the helmets are designed to fit these troops' special mission, being of light-weight metal, without the usual flanged edges.

The flying eagles of the German air force are displayed on the uniforms and helmets. The uniforms include the parachute gear, which can be discarded easily.

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BIGGEST NAZI DRIVE HALTED, FRENCH CLAIM

War's Heaviest Attack On Maginot Line Is Declared Beaten Off

Maastricht And Arnhem Occupied By Invading Germans, Paris Hears

By ROY P. PORTER
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, May 11—Seasoned French troops in the Sierck region of the Moselle River Balley, today beat off the largest German attack on the Maginot Line since the war started, military sources reported. An entire German division of 14,000 men was said to have been halted in its tracks.

The Nazi movement just east of Luxembourg reportedly was crushed from the strongly fortified front-line positions to which outpost units withdrew yesterday at the first assault by Nazi advance guards.

Additional forces quartered in the subterranean Maginot Line supported the battle squads with artillery and machine-gun fire and tonight the military spokesman here said the battle area was quieting down.

Mastricht Reported Occupied

At the same time, a French high command communique said the Germans had lost heavily in fighting in the southern part of Luxembourg.

Meanwhile, Germany's *Blitzkrieg* troops were said by French military sources to have driven across the Maas river in southern Holland, occupying the city of Maastricht, on the Belgian frontier, and to have occupied the town of Arnhem, in east-central Holland.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The censor deleted four words in this dispatch, apparently relating to town being occupied.]

The Allies were rushing troops to the aid of the Low Countries, the communique revealed.

"Our troops continued their advance across Belgium, aiding their Allied troops at various points by action of their advance groups," the high command reported. "The advance is going on rapidly."

"Troubled" Dutch Situation

German troop landings on beaches in the vicinity of The Hague, have caused a "troubled" situation in Holland, military authorities said.

Dutch troops are reported resisting the new threat with the aid of British aviation.

The Germans first began to land troops yesterday as their motorized forces were crossing the eastern Dutch frontier.

British planes bombed and strafed the beaches yesterday while the Dutch troops attacked German units. The landings began again today, and this afternoon military spokesmen said the situation was uncertain, although the Dutch detachments were reported to be in control.

Big-Scale Fighting Ahead

Some British troops have moved up to reinforce Belgain forces, a military source said, while others are advancing northward to support the Dutch.

He indicated preparations were going ahead for large-scale fighting which forecasters have said might result in the "most gigantic battle of all times."

France counted her civilian dead in two days of air raids at 147 tonight, reports from various towns swelling the first total of more than 100 persons killed.

The report indicated that air fields, railway centers and stations appeared to be the principal objects of the Nazi air force.

Other reports said German planes bombarded Reims, Epernay and Chalons-sur-Marne in France, but results of the attacks were not given.

More Nazi Planes Felled

Official French reports said thirty-six more German planes had been shot down in France and Belgium during a day of intense aerial activity on both sides.

This brings the Nazi plane losses in France and Belgium alone during the first two days of extended warfare to eighty.

The German losses in Holland yesterday were reported at more than one hundred, but were not known for today.

In the Maginot Line fighting the Germans apparently were attempting to divert military forces from a series of sharp engagements inside Luxembourg.

French Deny Bombing Civilians

The French tonight joined the British in a categorical denial of a German charge that Allied planes had bombed civilians in the German town of Freiburg.

"The claim could only have for its purpose to legitimatize in advance new bombardments of French cities," an authorized French spokesman said.

A military spokesman said the Germans appeared to be throwing their principal weight in the attack on Holland and Belgium against the center or point of liaison of the Dutch and Belgian armies.

This would be in the Maastricht area and northward, the attacks extending to around Arnhem, north of the Rhine.

Fighting along Belgium's Albert Canal was reported hourly increasing in intensity.

On the soil of the little grand duchy, other French soldiers hastened their forced advance to block temporarily the German march on Belgium which began yesterday.

Day Crammed With Action

Along a 300 to 400 mile front from the North Sea to east of the Moselle river the day was crammed with action—bombings, skirmishes and attacks on both sides.

Allied forces moved swiftly to consolidate their positions, French military sources said

Military sources estimated the Germans lost at least 150 planes during the intense two-day aerial battles.

The French reported more than 100 persons died in France during terrific bombings yesterday.

French outposts east of the Moselle took the full brunt of the preliminary offensive launched by the Germans.

Under a long-prepared plan, French advance guards swept the attackers with a crumbling cross-fire, while sending the alarm back to sector headquarters.

The outnumbered outpost units then withdrew slowly, maintaining their fire while the French batteries spat shells into the ranks of the advancing Germans.

The net result, based on preliminary French reports while the battle continued, was that the French had withdrawn from few outposts, while the Germans had gained control of only a limited area between established front lines.

147 French Civilians Killed.

PARIS, May 11 (A. P.).—France's civilian dead in two days of air raids throughout the nation was raised to 147 tonight as reports from various towns were received in the capital.

Air fields and railway centers and stations appeared to be the principal objectives of the air raids.

During yesterday's aerial activities a number of victims were listed when two German bombers brought down by anti-aircraft fire exploded after hitting the ground.

WAR CABINET OF FIVE NAMED BY CHURCHILL

Three Others Are Chosen in Addition for Larger Group.

CHAMBERLAIN IS A MEMBER

Laborites, Conservatives and Liberals Are Included—Eden Has a Post.

LONDON, May 11 (A. P.).—Britain's new Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, announced the formation of a new War Cabinet tonight, including the Labor Party leaders, Major Clement A. Attlee and Arthur Greenwood.

The War Cabinet contains only five members. It replaces the eight-man War Cabinet of Chamberlain. The members are:

Prime Minister and Minister of Defense—Churchill.

Lord President of the Council—Chamberlain.

Lord Privy Seal—Attlee.

Foreign Secretary — Lord Halifax.

Minister Without Portfolio —Greenwood.

Appointments outside the War Cabinet were:

A. V. Alexander, Laborite, First Lord of the Admiralty, a position he filled in a former Labor Cabinet.

Anthony Eden, Conservative, Minister of War.

Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, Air Minister.

The appointments brought into the Government members of Conservative, Liberal and Labor parties.

The announcement bore a note which said:

"The leaders of the three parties participating in the Government, whether members of the War Cabinet or not, will be consulted when questions arise affecting the general character and aims of the Government, including the conditions of peace."

Cabinet appointments Monday or Tuesday.

There were no immediate indications who will be Chancellor of the Exchecquer or whether Sir John Simon is being replaced in this post.

It is regarded now as unlikely that David Lloyd George, World War Premier and chief critic of Chamberlain, will be included in the Churchill Cabinet.

Eden New War Minister

Anthony Eden, former Foreign Secretary under Chamberlain and later Dominions Secretary, supplants Oliver Stanley, whose replacement of popular Leslie Hore-Belisha in the War Ministry last January caused sharp criticism.

Attlee, chief of the Labor opposition who helped bring Chamberlain's downfall, replaces Sir Kingsley Wood.

Sir Samuel Hoare is supplanted by Sir Archibald Sinclair, the Liberal opposition spokesman, and Greenwood, deputy Labor leader, takes over the post formerly held by Lord Hankey.

As Lord President of the Council, Chamberlain is presiding member of the Privy Council, a position not formerly falling on the Prime Minister, thus freeing Churchill for the big job of running the war.

Some criticism of this appointment was heard in the lobby on the ground that it gives the former Prime Minister too much authority in the government.

Reconstruction of the War Cabinet leaves out the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the three service ministers. One of the criticisms of Chamberlain's War Cabinet was that it included service ministers.

Nazi Concentrations Raided

The War Minstry kept silent on the disposition of British-French forces in the Low Countries, but the Air Ministry let it be known that its arm of service had attacked German concentrations between the Rhine and the Meuse and that "hits" were obtained on a bridge over the Rhine near Wesel and one line of traffic at its approaches.

Also, at least fifty German planes were reported destroyed and many others put out of action in the first day's raids in the Lowlands.

"The enemy's advance was further hampered by a series of operations in which bombs were seen to hit important railways and road junctions and bridges at Alderkerke, Gelgern, Rees and Goch," the Ministry's communique said.

Two Forays Against Bergen

Another Admiralty announcement said British naval planes made two forays against Bergen, scoring three hits on a German ship believed to be the 14,600-ton training vessel Bremse.

The second raid, "achieved with complete surprise," was reported to have fired and heavily damaged German fuel tanks.

Since April 8, the Air Ministry said, twenty Nazi aircraft had been shot down off Norway by the fleet air arm, which is separate from the Royal Air Force, and that many others had been destroyed on the ground. The fleet's anti-aircraft guns were credited with bagging an additional fifty-one enemy aircraft.

Air Force Leads Campaign

Fresh from the lesson of Norway, where lack of air support cost the Allies the rich south and center regions, the Royal Air Force led the campaign to hold lowland flying bases at all costs and delay Germany's land power until Allied troops can take up positions alongside the Dutch and Belgians.

Disposition of the British-French forces was kept secret, but it was no secret that one of the big jobs of the Allies is to prevent the German thrust

Five-Man War Cabinet Selected By Churchill

New Government Of All Parties Formed—Chamberlain Given Post—Allies Speed More Aid To Lowlands—Rhineland And Bergen Bombed

London, Sunday, May 12 (AP). The Royal Air Force, following up morning raids, again attacked German mechanized forces advancing from the Rhine toward the Meuse late yesterday, the Air Ministry announced early today.

Roads leading out of Maastricht were bombed and a few miles southwest of the town on the road to Tonvres a column of small tanks, armored cars and transport vehicles were attacked and several direct hits were obtained.

By ROBERT E. BUNNELLE
Associated Press Correspondent

London, May 11—With characteristic speed, Winston Churchill tonight formed a new British Government of all parties and gathered around himself a new streamlined, five-man War Cabinet while Allied forces raced against time for vantage points in the Low Countries and swapped blows from the air with German warplanes.

The War Cabinet, replacing the old eight-man board of strategy of Neville Chamberlain, includes Chamberlain, Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary under the resigned Prime Minister, and the Labor party leaders, Clement R. Attlee and Arthur Greenwood.

Chamberlain Council President

Its formation was announced as British and French troops sped to positions alongside their new Dutch and Belgian allies, Royal Air Force planes blasted away at German concentrations and communications in the Rhineland and British naval planes gave Adolf Hitler a dose of his own surprise strategy with sudden stabs against German-occupied Bergen, on Norway's west coast.

In addition to the Premiership, Churchill retained the portfolio of Defense Minister and designated Chamberlain Lord President of the Council; Attlee, Lord Privy Seal; Greenwood, Minister Without Portfolio, and kept Lord Halifax in his old foreign post.

Alexander Heads Admiralty

In appointments outside the war Cabinet, he handed over his former job of First Lord of the Admiralty to A. V. Alexander, Laborite, who held the post in Ramsay MacDonald's Government in 1929-31; and appointed Anthony Eden, Conservative, Minister of War, and Sir Archibald Sinclair, Liberal leader, Air Minister.

Churchill expects to announce other appointments tomorrow.

Eden is not merly included in the War Cabinet but listed in tonight's announcement as second only to Churchill's post.

Duty To Step Up War Effort

The smaller war cabinet meets the demands of numerous members of Parliament for a less unwieldly body to facilitate quick decisions. Its duty is to step up the British war effort unhampered by departmental red tape.

Chamberlain in his new post is expected to be able to take over a great deal of the House of Commons work

toward Leige from separating Belgium and the Netherlands.

Dutch Air Bases Retaken

A gain of significance to the British was the announced recapture of the airdrome at Rotterdam by the Hollanders after British bombers softened the resistance of the Germans who seized it yesterday. Had the Germans been able to consolidate their gains, they would have had a coastal base for assaults on England over only 125 miles of water.

All Netherlands air bases, it was said, now are in the hands of the Hollanders or Allies. (Berlin authorities disputed this claim, saying their forces held all airports they took Friday in the Netherlands and Belgium).

Allies In Dutch West Indies

Developments of the day included:

1. An announcement that new classes of conscripts up to the age of 37 will have been called to arms by January, 1941, under a monthly schedule for the remainder of the year "unless military requirements necessitate acceleration."
2. Authoritative sources announced the landing of Allied forces in the Netherlands West Indies islands of Curacao and Aruba — some 700 miles northeast of the Panama Canal by air—"to prevent possible German attempts at sabotage in important oil refineries." The United States Government has been kept informed, it was added.
3. King George VI, in messages to Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands, King Leopold of the Belgians and Grand Duchess Charlotte of Luxembourg, expressed "disgust at this crime" of German invasion and complete faith that "our arms will again prevail."

Flyers scouted the whole battle area for a hint of where Germany's strongest blows likely would fall and patroled the region between the Rhine and the Meuse to bomb German concentrations as well as German columns moving toward the Netherlands.

The British Air Ministry announced here last night a series of attacks on enemy concentrations, railroads, junctions and bridges in the German Rhineland.

"Hits were obtained on the bridge over the Rhine near Wesel and one line of traffic at its approaches," the communique said. "The enemy's advance was further hampered by a series of operations in which bombs were seen to hit important railroads and road junctions and bridges at Aldekerke, Geldern, Rees and Goch."

Eden As War Minister Stirs Fascist Misgivings

Rome, May 11 (AP)—The inclusion of Anthony Eden as War Minister in Winston Churchill's new British War Cabinet means no good for the strained Italian-British relations, in the opinion of Fascists. The news of his appointment, however, came too late tonight for official comment.

The name of Eden is linked indelibly in Italy with the sanctions imposed during her Ethiopian campaign—a move in which he took the lead as British delegate to Geneva.

While he was British Foreign Secretary, Eden was lampooned almost daily in the Fascist press. In fact, he probably has been the subject of more disparaging cartoons in Italian newspapers than any other world statesman.

British Planes Rain Bombs On Marching German Troops

Machine Guns Also Pour Destruction On Mechanized Units—Four Nazi Planes Destroyed

[By the Associated Press]

With the British Expeditionary Forces, Somewhere in Belgium, May 11—Motorized British units pounded eastward across the French-Belgian frontier tonight in a rumbling stream that already has lasted for twenty-four hours while British flyers hurled destruction from the skies on German columns moving through Luxembourg toward the French and Belgian borders.

British Tommies, cheered by the populace, already guarded every bridge and railway crossing on the 250-mile motor route. Anti-aircraft batteries dot the fields, and dispatch riders on motorcycles speed past the artillery carriers, tanks and troop-laden lorries that kicked up dusty spirals on the roads.

Bombs, Machine Guns Used

The German mechanized units coming up from the other side were attacked by low-swooping British planes, which loosed showers of small bombs and sprays of machine-gun bullets.

Skipping over the swarm of refugees who preceded the German line of march, the British airmen returned to the attack again and again, and bombs fell amid lines of forty and fifty German motor trucks which piled up in heaps of smoking wreckage.

Other British squadrons rained bombs on a German column at the northeast corner of the German-Luxembourg border, dodging a hurricane of defensive fire from small arms and anti-aircraft guns.

The British reported no loss of personnel despite persistence of German aerial retaliation.

Four Nazi Planes Downed

One German Heinkel and one Dornier bomber were shot down when a large German force raided a Royal Air Force station.

British Hurricane fighters went up to meet them and got two more German planes in a screaming dog-fight witnessed by gaping thousands of civilians and soldiers.

The British said the airfield was not damaged despite a German diving attack to the very treetops, so close that ground troops plugged away at the raiders with pistols.

Yet another British squadron ranged over the Netherlands and reported destruction or heavy damage of nine German troop transport planes near The Hague.

British Dive Within 150 Feet

Describing the battle, the leader of six British fighter planes said his men dived from 5,000 feet, pulling out at 150 feet after firing 18,000 rounds of machine-gun bullets into the German machines.

"Before we reached the troop carriers," this leader said, "we came upon three Messerschmitt fighters, and below them on a beach north of The Hague we saw nine Junkers 52's. After our bombers set two of the big Junkers afire, the fighters formed in line astern. One after another the British planes then dived vertically, flattening out over the beach.

"Of the seven remaining craft, we destroyed four more, and the other three were riddled with our bullets.

"One of our fighters made a forced landing on the sand. We did not leave him until we were satisfied that the pilot and other members of the crew were uninjured."

Rotterdam Airport Bombed

British incendiary bombs also subjected the German-occupied Rotterdam airport to what was described as the heaviest bombardment of the war in a six-hour raid in the face of terrific ground fire.

Fires were started in different parts of the airdrome, and the British pilots said they left twenty four-engined German craft aflame.

TWO AMERICANS ROUGHED UP IN ROME INCIDENT

English Envoy Protests Attack On Members Of His Staff

Vexations Of Contraband Control Assailed As Duce Applauds

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 11—Mounting Fascist feeling against Great Britain was marked today by anti-British posters, a slugging incident and denunciations of the contraband-control system.

Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador, was said in reliable quarters to have protested to Italian authorities against both a swarm of posters which sought to impress Italians with the German army's superiority, and a reported assault upon two British diplomats last night.

Two American newspaper correspondents, John Whitaker, Rome representative of the Chicago *Daily News*, and Miss Virginia Cowles, whose articles are syndicated by the North American Newspaper Alliance, were involved in the incident in which two British diplomats were roughed-up by a crowd of angry Blackshirts.

Whitaker and Miss Cowles had been dinner guests of George Aa Bouchere, Secretary of the British Embassy, and Commander Rous, assistant naval attache, and were being escorted home when the attack occurred.

Two Explanations Given

One version was that the party incurred the wrath of the Blackshirts by attempting to remove a poster to keep as a souvenir. Another report said the party merely was reading the poster when seven men attacked the three men without warning and slugged them. Miss Cowles was pushed around, but not struck.

The British Minister, Sir Noel Charles, arrived and hailed two passing policemen, but witnesses said they refused to intervene. Eventually, the police chief appeared and escorted the foreigners to their two cars, which they found covered with posters. Sir Noel insisted they be removed, and the police chief complied.

Only La Bouchere was injured. He received slight marks on the face. Both British and Italian circles described the incident as "regrettable." Authorities of both nations declined to comment.

Correspondent's Report

[Whitaker, in a copyrighted dispatch telephoned from Rome to his paper, the Chicago *Daily News*, said in part:

["Seven men, apparently believing that the posters were being torn down, suddenly attacked us without warning, calling us 'Inglese' and slugging for several minutes."

[After describing the row and summoning of Sir Noel, Whitaker continued:

["Your correspondent pondered the advisability of a prompt and orderly retreat, after four hours of fighting and wrangling. But Sir Noel Charles, as representative of his Majesty's Government, insisted that the posters be first removed from the two cars. This the police chief did with considerable apprehension as the crowd roared its disapproval."]

Assail Contraband Control

The Italians counter-balanced the British protest with an intensified campaign against the vexations of the Allied contraband control of their sea commerce. Premier Mussolini applauded in the Senate when Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, Under Secretary of the Navy, declared the "disturbance" of Italy's shipping "must change."

Luca Pietromarchi, chief of the "economic war" office of the Foreign Ministry, reported to il Duce that the Allied contraband control was becoming "ever more vexatious," and called attention to the "seriousness of the situation."

Cavagnari declared in his 5,000-word report that a total of 857 Italian ships had been halted and taken to control points, and some of them detained for months.

"While the long delays at first were supposed to have been caused by the imperfect organization of the control system," the report said, "perpetuation of such system caused it to be considered a measure of reprisal for motives whose nature cannot always be seen."

Sets Damage At $20,000,000

Pietromarchi told the Senate that contraband control damage to Italian commerce amounted to one billion lire ($20,000,000). He charged the prize courts with applying jurisprudence going back to "sailing ship days."

Citing British insistence that shippers, to get their vessels released, must renounce claims for damages and agree to pay Britain for control expenses, such as pilot charges, unloading and warehousing costs, he said such acts "in effect are acts of piracy."

He accused the British of violating diplomatic mail and applying cargo control to passengers' baggage, even that in some cases of diplomats.

Sometimes, he asserted, seizures of goods were made at the behest of rival firms. Red Cross material sent from the United States to Geneva had been free from delays, he said.

The authoritative Virginio Gayda, editor of "Il Giornale d' Italia," appeared less sure of the superiority of Germany's forces than other Fascist commentators. He said he would not "hasten to say when this new phase of the war would be decisive."

"The British and French forces still are imposing and mainly intact," he said.

eastern Mediterranean, ostensibly in anticipation of possible trouble in that area.

REICH'S DEEDS DENOUNCED IN

Add Rome

Two student priests at the British College were reported arrested last night for tearing down one of the anti-British posters. Associates said the College Rector obtained their release this morning.

The two young men, garbed in the long black cassocks were said to have been seen by Blackshirts who turned them over to the police.

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ROME, May 11-AP-Posters were plastered on the walls of Rome today saying: "England has missed the bus."

The extraordinary campaign was an effort to impress Italians with Germany's strength and the Allies' weakness.

It was British Prime Minister Chamberlain who declared shortly after the invasion of Noway that Hitler had "missed the bus."

Overnight anti-British posters were hung on walls throughout Rome.

One of the posters was reported plastered on the automobile of SSir Noel Charles, counsellor of the British Embassy. **

Two British Ships Due At Genoa For Cargoes

Vessels Expected At Italian Port Tomorrow—Many Left There On May 2 Under Orders

Genoa, Italy, May 11 (AP)—Two British ships are expected Monday to call for cargoes awaiting them here, shipping circles said tonight.

British ships in port here left hurriedly on the night of May 2, reportedly after receiving urgent orders from London to speed home by way of Suez, instead of the much shorter route by way of Gibraltar.

That order came as British-French naval forces were concentrating in the

LATIN AMERICA

Ecuador Notifies Holland And Belgium Of Her Sympathy

Press Sees Invasion As Challenge To Western Hemisphere

[By the Associated Press]

30.24-2209

TO QUEEN WILHELMINA OF THE NETHERLANDS ORTIZ ADDRESSED THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE:

"IN THIS HOUR OF UNFAIR TRIAL MAY I EXPRESS THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE'S FEELINGS BY SENDING ALL MY SYMPATHY AND BEST WISHES FOR THE FATE OF YOUR EXEMPLARY NATION."

TO KING LEOPOLD THE PRESIDENT WIRED:

"NOW THAT BELGIUM, WHO THOUGHT HERSELF PROTECTED BY HER NEUTRALITY, BECOMES AFTER FINLAND AND NORWAY THE VICTIM OF A WAR THREATENING HER EXISTENCE, I EXPRESS TO YOUR MAJESTY AND THE BELGIAN PEOPLE THE SYMPATHY WITH WHICH THE ARGENTINE GOVERNMENT FOLLOW THE BRAVE BELGIAN EFFORT IN THE SAKE OF JUSTICE."

ECUADOR PREVIOUSLY HAD NOTIFIED THE TWO LOW COUNTRIES OF HER SYMPATHY. ELSEWHERE IN SOUTH AMERICA THE PRESS SPOKE OUT IN CONDEMNATION OF THE NAZI INVASION.

(CCC WIRE PICKUP: ONE NEWSPAPER X X X 3RD GRAF)

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MAY 12 1940

Buenos Aires, May 11—Condemnation of the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries and Luxembourg was voiced in South American official circles and in the press today.

Ecuador formally notified Holland and Belgium of her sympathy.

One newspaper, *El Espectador*, of Bogota, Colombia, commenting on President Roosevelt's speech last night in Washington before the American Scientific Conference, declared the German invasion of the three neutrals presented "a definite challenge" to the Western Hemisphere.

El Espectador said the President's speech had shown the Western Hemisphere the necessity of meeting "a concrete problem in our international defense."

Send Notes Of Sympathy

The Government of Acting President Andres Cordova in Quito, Ecuador, telegraphed the Belgian and Dutch Foreign Ministers messages of sympathy and said that "no small nation can disregard the aggression of which your noble nation is a victim."

Ecuador "condemns such an unjustifiable assault."

In Lima the Peruvian Senate adopted a resolution condemning "conquests made through force."

The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies expressed to the Parliaments of the three countries assurances of "its democratic solidarity in this painful hour."

Nazis Criticized

Editorials in the Argentine press reflected the general criticism of the Nazi invasions.

La Nacion, which frequently is close to the Government, said the "present rulers of Germany tend to impose their will on the rest of the world through force without taking into consideration that the world will be compelled by moral principles not to spare any efforts to replace Nazi force with a triumph of spiritual values."

La Prensa said the invaded nations were given only "simple notifications" and declared "this is a good example of war as waged by totalitarians. . . . It is blind force destroying the rights of reason and justice."

The Buenos Aires paper *El Mundo* said Germany is embarked "once again on the highway of aggression. . . . War is war, but war is made against adversaries, not against women and children. . . ."

RUSSIA, YUGOSLAVIA SIGN TRADE TREATY

Countries Also Will Exchange Business Delegations

MOSCOW, May 11 (AP)—Signature of a trade and navigation treaty between the Soviet Union and Yugoslavia was announced tonight by Tass, official Soviet news agency.

It said that under the agreement total trade turnover between the two countries for 1940 and 1941 would amount to 176,000,000 dinars. (The Yugoslav dinar has a nominal exchange value of about 2¼ cents, but special conditions make accurate translation of the amount impossible.)

Tass reported that a supplementary protocol provided for Soviet trade representation in Yugoslavia and a Yugoslav provisional trade delegation in Russia.

It said Russia intended to import from Yugoslavia copper, lead and zinc ore concentrates, lard and other commodities, and to export agricultural and other machinery, kerosene, cotton and other goods.

MOSCOW--FIR. ADD YUGOSLAV TRADE AGREEMENT X & = GOODS.

---DASH---

IT WAS REPORTED AUTHORITATIVELY IN BELGRADE, YUGOSLAV CAPITAL, LAST THURSDAY THAT YUGOSLAVIA AND RUSSIA HAD AGREED TO WORK AT TOP SPEED ON PLANS FOR A FAR-REACHING MILITARY AND POLITICAL COOPERATION.

MAY 12 1940

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A YUGOSLAV MILITARY MISSION WAS EXPECTED TO LEAVE FOR MOSCOW AT THE END OF THE WEEK, WHILE THE RETURNING YUGOSLAV TRADE DELEGATION WAS EXPECTED TO BRING BACK DEFINITE SOVIET PROPOSALS OF A

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROBERTO M.ORTIZ FORMALLY EXPRESSED TONIGHT TO THE RULERS OF INVADED HOLLAND AND BELGIUM. THE SYMPATHY OF THE ARGENTINE PEOPLE.

POLITICAL NATURE.

WHILE THE TASS AGENCY THURSDAY NIGHT DENIED THAT RUSSIA WAS REVERTING TO THE PAN-SLAV POLICY OF CZARIST TIMES WHICH IT CALLED "REACTIONARY," IT DID NOT DENY THAT RUSSIA WAS INTERESTING HERSELF IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE'S NEUTRALITY FOR OTHER REASONS.

OFFICIALS AND CIVILIANS IN BELGRADE JOINED IN VOICING HOPE THAT RUSSIAN PROTECTION WOULD BE FORTHCOMING QUICKLY IN THE BELIEF IT WOULD SHIELD THEM FROM "TROUBLE" WITH EITHER ITALY OR GERMANY.

YUGOSLAVIA MEANWHILE WAS CONTINUING MILITARY PREPAREDNESS ON HER ITALIAN AND GERMAN BORDERS. THE YUGOSLAV SOKOL UNION OF THE

MAY 12 1940

NATION'S YOUTH CALLED FOR SUNDAY A TEST MOBILIZATION OF ITS NEARLY 500,000 MEMBERS.

IT WAS REPORTED TWO DAYS AGO IN BELGRADE DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS THAT GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE WERE OFFERING THE YUGOSLAVS A GUARANTEE OF TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY AND INDEPENDENCE IN EFFORTS TO SET UP A BALKAN ALLIANCE AGAINST GERMAN OR ITALIAN AGGRESSION IN THE SOUTHEAST.

IN THE FACE OF ALMOST IMMEDIATE ITALIAN PRESS WARNINGS TO YUGOSLAVIA AGAINST ACCEPTING BRITISH-FRENCH PROTECTION, THE YUGOSLAVS HAVE BEEN DESCRIBED AS SHOWING A STRONG INCLINATION TO LOOK TOWARD THE SOVIET UNION FOR SUPPORT RATHER THAN TO THE WESTERN ALLIES.

The Day's War Communiques

German

By The Associated Press.

BERLIN, May 11—A High Command communiqué "from the Fuehrer's headquarters" today said:

The German Western Army, after crossing the Netherland, Belgian and Luxembourg borders, everywhere repulsed enemy border troops in the Netherlands and Belgium and, despite the destruction of many bridges and barricades of all kinds, is on the swift forward attack.

Parachute and airtroops landed at various places and are about to execute the tasks of protection given them. In a continuous flow, units of the air force supported the advance of the army in so far as they attacked fortifications, defense positions, marching columns, troop concentrations and damaged or destroyed roads, rail lines and bridges through bomb hits.

Far-reaching reconnaissance brought clarifications of the enemy army movements.

The German air force furthermore on May 10 carried out the first big-scale attack with massed forces against enemy air bases in France, Belgium and the Netherlands.

Seventy-two airports were raided, between 300 and 400 enemy airplanes were destroyed on the ground and numerous air buildings and hangars were destroyed by fire and explosion.

Especially hard hit were French air bases at Metz, Nancy, Rheims, Romilly, Dijon and Lyon.

The enemy lost twenty-three airplanes in air fights. Eleven of our own planes were shot down and, in addition, fifteen are missing.

The enemy, as previously reported on May 10, bombed the city of Freiburg and, during the night of May 10-11, dropped incendiary and splinter bombs on three localities in the Ruhr region, killing two civilians. Several civilians were injured and slight material damage caused. Three enemy airplanes were shot down by anti-aircraft.

Sunk were: by bombs, two merchant ships of 5,000 and 2,000 tons, respectively, between Calais and Dunkirk; through a submarine of our own, one enemy submarine; through a speed boat, an enemy destroyer.

The situation in Norway is unchanged.

We succeeded in hitting one British battleship and one cruiser off Narvik with several bombs of different calibers.

Another High Command communiqué said:

The strongest fort of the fortress of Liege, Eben Emael, which commands the crossing over the Maas [River] and the Albert Canal at and west of Maastricht, surrendered this afternoon. The commander and 1,000 men were taken prisoners.

The fort was already put out of action May 10 and the garrison was kept in check by a picked detachment of the Air Force under the leadership of Lieutenant Witzig and by the use of a new type of weapon. When the unit of the army attacking from the north successfully established contact with the Witzig detachment after a hard fight, the garrison gave up.

French

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, May 11—The following French communiqué was issued tonight:

Our troops advance across their allied points by the advance gro[ups]

The advance is going on rapidly. The enemy is continuing to attack with violence and fresh German troops dropped in parachutes and landed by airplanes have taken positions in Holland, where the Dutch are reacting with the aid of British aviation.

In the southern part of Luxembourg the enemy has suffered heavy losses.

A sharp local attack in the region to the west of the Moselle today was rapidly repulsed. Nothing to report between the Moselle and the Swiss frontier.

German aviation today continued bombarding in French territory. The results obtained are negligible in relation to the number of planes taking part.

Our aviation replied by bombarding violently German air fields and military objectives of the first importance.

In combat resulting from these operations, thirty-six enemy airplanes were shot down by Allied planes in France and Belgium.

One of our pursuit groups alone shot down eleven planes yesterday and five today.

The French morning communiqué follows:

During the night our movements were continued in Belgium.

In Southern Luxembourg, despite violent attacks, the enemy was unable to effect any new advance.

Nothing to report from Lorraine and Alsace.

Bombing by German aviation in French territory yesterday caused many victims among the civil population. The High Command regrets to announce that more than 100 were killed and wounded, including more particularly women and children.

French bombers attacked during the night several enemy airdromes. Numerous aerial reconnaissances were made over German territory. All our planes returned to their bases.

British

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, May 11—A communiqué by the British General Headquarters in France follows:

The Germans are trying to prevent the movements of the Allied troops in the direction of the Belgian front by machine-gunning roads and communication centers.

Eight raids have taken place in the past twenty-four hours, but Allied aviation retaliated vigorously, as well as the anti-aircraft batteries accompanying the convoys and installed for the protection of open cities and forts.

Reports were received that the enemy attempted to drop troops by parachute.

No panic was noted, but, to the contrary, an admirable coolness continues to reign among the Belgian and French population.

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, Sunday, May 12—An Air Ministry communiqué issued early today said:

German mechanized troops advancing from the Rhine toward the Meuse were again harassed yesterday by a series of attacks made by aircraft of the Royal Air Force.

Roads leading out of Maastricht were bombed and a few miles southwest of the town, on the road to Tonyres, a column of small tanks, armored cars and transport vehicles were attacked and several direct hits were obtained.

An earlier Air Ministry communiqué follows:

During last night the airdrome still occupied by the enemy at Waalhaven, near Rotterdam, was heavily bombed by a large number of Royal Air Force aircraft.

Extensive damage was done to the airdrome and many enemy aircraft were destroyed.

Bombing attacks also were made between the Rhine and Meuse Rivers on enemy concentrations and on troops advancing toward the Dutch frontier.

Reports so far received show that, in the course of extensive operations carried out yesterday and last night by bomber, fighter and reconnaissance aircraft of the Royal Air Force operating from this country and in France, at least fifty enemy aircraft are known to have been destroyed and many more put out of action or seriously damaged, either in the air or on the ground.

Altogether, some twenty of our aircraft are missing.

The British air forces have repeatedly bombed the only airport still in German hands [presumably Waalhaven]. German troops have penetrated from this airport to some points and vigorous action is now proceeding against them.

An attempt to take police headquarters somewhere in Holland [The Hague] by surprise failed completely. From some houses where Germans are living who up to now enjoyed the hospitality of our country, there has been firing on the Netherland military and police. An effective end has been put to this.

Though in some places parachutists have landed again, their number is very small. They shared the fate of the parachute troops landed yesterday and have been killed for the most part.

Netherland

By The Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, May 11—Tonight's Netherland Army communiqué said:

French and British troops have come hurrying to our aid and, together with the Netherland troops, will defend our soil.

Our border troops gallantly accomplished their task. The demolitions for which they received orders have been executed. After that the greater part of them were withdrawn.

After furious attacks that lasted four hours, a town that had been in the hands of the enemy has been recaptured by us. Thereafter all soldiers on a German armored train were killed. In the train were found pamphlets in the Netherland language and Netherland Army uniforms.

According to last reports from an old fortress, our forces held on there stubbornly despite enemy action.

The enemy succeeded in passing a river.

Belgium So Often at War Surprises Are Unlikely

'Classic' Battlefield Slated to Enforce 'Classic' Tactics

PARIS, May 11 (AP).—Europe's "classic battleground" is what French military strategists call the new front on which the war between Germany and the western Allies is being fought.

To the armies of the continent the soil of Belgium is familiar terrain. It was the scene of Napoleon's defeat at Waterloo in 1815, the corridor through which the Russians marched victoriously on Paris in 1870 and the avenue through which the Germans drove toward the French capital again in 1914.

Military men say the general knowledge of the country gained from those experiences precludes anything except "classic" strategy in the campaign unfolding. It's result, they say, will hinge on the historic principles of military intelligence, tactics, the efficient use of the latest weapons and the valor of the fighting men.

Whatever Germany's intentions, strategists agreed, there are likely to be few tacticul surprises in the Belgian campaign and "none of the political coups whiche have marked the war elsewhere.

STRATEGISTS SEE FOUR POSSIBLE OBJECTIVES IN THE MINDS OF THE NAZI GENERAL STAFF

1--TO REACH THE NORTH SEA COASTS OF BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS WITH A STRONG FLANKING ATTACK ON THE FRENCH FRONTIER.

2--TO PUT INTO EFFECT THE "SCHLIEFFEN PLAN"--INVASION OF FRANCE FROM THE NORTH--BY SEVERING THE FRENCH-BRITISH LIAISON AND ENCIRCLING THE FRENCH ARMIES OF THE EAST.

3--A VIOLENT BUT LIMITED OFFENSIVE FROM THE BELGIAN-NETHERLANDS

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COAST TO DRAW ALLIED RESERVES FROM THE ALSACE-LORRAINE FRONT AND PERMIT AN ATTEMPT TO PIERCE THE MAGINOT LINE.

4--EXTENSION OF THE WESTERN FRONT TO BRING THE WAR TO A HEAD AT ANY COST.

PARIS, MAY 11-(AP)-PARIS PRESS REPORTS SAID A "RATHER IMPORTANT" NUMBER OF GERMAN PLANES TRIED TO FLY OVER PARIS THIS MORNING, BUT WERE HELD BACK BY THE OUTLYING DEFENSE NETWORK.

NE2A1PED

Amsterdam, May 12-(SUnday)-Dutch military units sped to south Amsterdam early today to search for German parachute troops reported to have entered that section of the city after landing outside nearby Haarlem. ***

Amsterdam, May 11-AP-In the Nazi bombing of the Hague, seat of the Netherlands government, United States Minister George A. Gordon escaped injury from a bomb that fell near him.

On all fronts, advices indicated, the Dutch were fighting with some success at the first invasion of their country in 145 years. ***

Buenos Aires, May 11-AP-The Argentine minister to the Netherlands, Carlos Brebbia cabled home today that the Argentine and Brazilian legations were so badly damaged by yesterday's german bombings at The Hague that the staffs had to take refuge in the Vatican legation which has reinforced shelters.

Just as they were arriving at the Vatican legation, the minister said two bombs fell in the garden outside and destroyed the chapel . ***

London, May 11-AP-Reuters today reported an announcement by the Brussels radio station that 40 German airplanes were seen over the Prov. of Antwerp in northern Belgium at 2 o'clock this afternoon (8 AM EST.)

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London, May 11-AP-Reuters, British news agency, reports from Cairo today said the Allied naval forces at Alexandria were appreciably strengthened yesterday.

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London, May 12-(Sunday)-The Brussels radio reported at 7:03 AM today (1:03 AM. EsT) that 10 german planes had been sighted over the city and 10 minutes later the staion went off the air.

Several hours earlier the staion had announced that 31 Nazi bombers had flownx over Acht at a height of 12,000 feet.

***

London, May 12 (Sunday)-AP-The Dutch Air minstry broadcast repeated warnings this morning of the presence of ge man airplanes over many localities in Holland, Reuters (British News Agency) reported.

Most of the planes were said to be flying in a northwesterly direction.

One group of planes, according to the broadcast, was sighted over Amerongen in central Holland at 5:45 AM (11:45 PM EST Saturday) and an hour later nine nazi fighters were reported flying over the same area.

Eighteen German planes were said to have flown over Terschelling Island off Holland's northwest coast at 5:50 A.M. at a height of only 300 feet.

Another broadcast said a squadron of Junkers bombers had flown across the center of the country from East to West, and at 6:05 AM eight Reinbels were xx seen in south Holland.

*****

London, May 11-AP-The greater part of the Netherlands navy is at the Dutch East Indies and will stay there, Holland's foreign minister, Eelco N. Van Kleffens, said today.

The minister added that the Dutch East Indies also had strong land, sea and air forces for protection against any invader, including the lates American-made bombers and 100 fighter planes.

Holland has said emphatically that she needs and wants no help in protesting her East Indies possessions.

The Netherlands possession in South American and the East Indies also have heavy coatal batteries, Van Kleffens said, he added that the Dutch had prevented the scuttling of German ships in Dutch ports.(***

ANKARA, TURKEY, MAY 11-(AP)-THE TURKISH FLEET BEGAN 12 DAYS OF MANEUVERS IN THE SEA OF MARMARA WITH A GUNNERY DRILL. AUTHORITIES SAID THE MANEUVERS, IN WHICH SUBMARINES ALSO ENGAGED, WERE "NOT OUT OF THE ORDINARY."

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LONDON, MAY 11-(AP)-HERE ARE THUMBNAIL SKETCHES OF GREAT BRITAIN'S NEW WAR CABINET:

WINSTON CHURCHILL, CONSERVATIVE, PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF DEFENSE--"WINNIE" TO HIS FRIENDS..VETERAN OF FOUR WARS..JOURNALIST AND AUTHOR...OCCUPANT OF NUMEROUS HIGH GOVERNMENT POSTS SINCE 1906... FIRST LORD OF ADMIRALTY IN BOTH THIS AND THE WORLD WAR...ORATOR AND PHRASECOINER..SWIFT IN ACTION, ABRUPT AND RESTLESS..66 YEARS OLD, ELDEST SON OF LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL AND JENNY JEROME, A NEW YORKER.

NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN, CONSERVATIVE, LORD PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL--"APOSTLE OF APPEASEMENT" WHO GAVE THE UMBRELLA A NEW MEANING.. AN AUTHORITY ON BIRDS AND ORCHIDS..LIKES TO FISH, SUFFERS FREQUENTLY FROM GOUT...SON OF A FAMOUS POLITICAL FAMILY...TALL, ANGULAR, BUSHY-BROWED AND MUSTACHED..BECAME PRIME MINISTER IN MAY, 1937, SECOND STEEL MAGNATE TO HOLD POST...INDEFATIGABLE WORKER FOR PEACE..SPEAKS

IN HARD, LEVEL TONE..71 NOW, WAS NEARLY 50 BEFORE ACHIEVING NATIONAL PROMINENCE....

ANTHONY EDEN--CONSERVATIVE, MINISTER OF WAR--NICKNAMED "ANTONY".. FRIENDS SAY HE "REALLY KNOWS HOW TO COOK SAUSAGES"...DRESSES METICULOUSLY..TALL, DARK-HAIRED, MUSTACHIOED..SPEAKS IN LOW, MODULATED TONES..A POTENT DEBATER..42, HIS RISE TO POLITICAL HEIGHTS WAS METEORIC..IN 1935, WAS APPOINTED FOREIGN SECRETARY, YOUNGEST IN 54 YEARS OF BRITISH HISTORY..RESIGNED IN 1938 AFTER ROW WITH CHAMBERLAIN OVER POLICY TOWARD DICTATORS..SECOND SON OF SIR WILLIAM EDEN.. SERVED IN WORLD WAR, CAME OUT A CAPTAIN, ONCE FOUGHT IN TRENCH OPPOSITE HITLER..ELECTED TO COMMONS IN 1923.

LORD HALIFAX, CONSERVATIVE, FOREIGN SECRETARY--59..."THE CHRISTIAN GENTLEMAN IN BRITISH POLITICS"...MODEST AND UNASSUMING, BUT TACTFUL AND PRUDENT, HE ROSE IN FOUR YEARS FROM POLITICAL OBSCURITY TO VICEROY OF INDIA IN 1926..HIS ASSUMPTION OF POST HAD BEEN PREDICTED TO HIS GRANDFATHER BY A HINDU SEER.. SON OF SECOND VISCOUNT HALIFAX AND LADY AGNES ELIZABETH COURTENAY..ENTERED PUBLIC LIFE IN 1910 AS MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT...WAS FOREIGN SECRETARY UNDER CHAMBERLAIN...

A.V.ALEXANDER, LABORITE, FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY--RETURNS TO THE POSITION HE HELD IN 1929-31..A LAY BAPTIST PREACHER AND ARTISAN ENGINEER...FIRST JOB PAID HIM 5 SHILLINGS A WEEK...EVENTS SELDOM RUFFLE HIS CALM PERSONALITY..55, HE CARRIES HIS YEARS WELL..IN COMMONS SINCE 1922, HE WAS YOUNGEST OF BRITAINS "BIG FOUR" AT 1930 NAVAL CONFERENCE..LIKES TO WRITE ON COOPERATIVES AND POLITICAL SUBJECTS...

MAJOR CLEMENT R.ATTLEE, LABORITE,--CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR IN WORLD WAR, BUT JOINED ARMY, REFUSED TO CARRY ARMS, LED HIS COMMAND BRANDISHING A CANE INSTEAD OF A GUN..BALD, MUSTACHED, 57, SOLID, RATHER THAN BRILLIANT..CRITICISM OF MUSSOLINI IN 1935 RESULTED IN TWO CHALLENGES FROM ITALIAN NEWSPAPERMAN..ATTLEE REFUSED..DENOUNCED HITLER'S 1939 PEACE PROPOSALS AS "UTTERLY WORTHLESS"..IN COMMONS SINCE 1935..UNDERSECRETARY OF WAR IN 1924..FIVE YEARS LATER WAS POSTMASTER GENERAL....

LONDON--FIRST ADD CABINET (SEPARATE) X X X POSTMASTER GENERAL...

ARTHUR GREENWOOD, LABORITE, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO--ONE-TIME ECONOMICS TEACHER..58, TALL, IRON-GRAY HAIR, SPECTACLED, URBANE.. "DESPIES" GOLF..ONCE UNDER-SECRETARY FOR HEALTH..PROPONENT OF SOCIAL LEGISLATION..HARD, PATIENT WORKER..SELDOM IN LIMELIGHT UNTIL BECAME ACTING LEADER LABOR OPPOSITION IN 1939...RATED PROBABLY MOST POPULAR LABOR MEMBER OF COMMONS..FIRST ELECTED IN 1922..

SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR, LIBERAL, AIR MINISTER--TALL, DARK AND CALLED THE HANDSOMEST PARTY LEADER SINCE THE WORLD WAR..FLASHES A FRIENDLY SMILE WHICH MAKES HIM LOOK YOUNGER THAN HIS 49 YEARS.. FOURTH BARONET OF ULSTER..LIKES FISHING, HUNTING, WHICH HE FREQUENTLY DOES ON HIS 100,000 ACRES..EDUCATED AT ETON AND SANDHURST..WAS A MAJOR IN THE ARMY...MEMBER OF COMMONS SINCE 1922...

WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT REPLIED IN A MOST FRIENDLY VEIN TONIGHT TO AN APPEAL FROM THE KING OF THE BELGIANS THAT HE SUPPORT LITTLE BELGIUM'S FIGHT AGAINST THE NAZI INVADERS WITH ALL OF HIS "MORAL AUTHORITY."

IN HIS MESSAGE TO LEOPOLD III, THE SOLDIER-MONARCH, MR. ROOSEVELT DENOUNCED THE "CRUEL INVASION" OF BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG.

"THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HOPE, AS I DO, THAT POLICIES WHICH SEEK TO DOMINATE PEACEFUL AND INDEPENDENT PEOPLES THROUGH FORCE AND MILITARY AGGRESSION MAY BE ARRESTED," HE SAID, "AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF BELGIUM MAY PRESERVE THEIR INTEGRITY AND THEIR FREEDOM.

"AS AN OLD PERSONAL FRIEND I SEND YOU MY WARM PERSONAL REGARDS."

AT THE SAME TIME, THE PRESIDENT ISSUED A PROCLAMATION APPLYING THE

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NEUTRALITY ACT TO THE LOW COUNTRIES IN THE SAME MANNER THAT HE HAD INVOKED IT PREVIOUSLY AGAINST GERMANY, FRANCE AND ENGLAND. THE PRINCIPLE PRACTICAL EFFECT OF THIS ACTION WAS TO FORBID AMERICAN CREDIT TO THE DUTCH GOVERNMENT. REGARDLESS OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT, THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT IS BARRED FROM BORROWING IN THIS COUNTRY BY THE JOHNSON ACT. THE LATTER STATUTE FORBIDS EXTENSION OF CREDIT TO GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE DEFAULTED ON PREVIOUS WAR DEBTS TO THE UNITED STATES.

EVEN BEFORE MR.ROOSEVELT EXTENDED APPLICATION OF THE NEUTRALITY LAW TO THE NEWEST BELLIGERENTS, CHAIRMAN MAY (D-KY) OF THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE CAME OUT TODAY IN FAVOR OF REPEALING THE JOHNSON ACT AND REVISING THE NEUTRALITY STATUTE TO PERMIT THE GRANTING OF CREDIT TO BRITAIN AND HER ALLIES.

"IF I'VE GOT A BULLDOG IN MY FRONT YARD TO SCARE AWAY BURGLARS," THE KENTUCKIAN TOLD REPORTERS, "I'M GOING TO FEED HIM."

RELAXATION OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT HAD BEEN ADVOCATED PREVIOUSLY--PRIOR TO THE GERMAN INVASION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES--BY SENATOR ADAMS (D-COLO). WHEN HE BROACHED THE IDEA, HOWEVER, THE GENERAL REACTION WAS THAT THE SUGGESTION WAS PREMATURE. CHAIRMAN PITTMAN (D-NEV) OF THE SENATE FOREIGN RELATIONS COMMITTEE SAID AT THE TIME THAT THE ALLIES WERE ESTIMATED TO HAVE SUFFICIENT FINANCIAL RESERVES TO GO TWO YEARS WITHOUT CREDIT. AND SOME SENATORS EXPRESSED FEAR THAT CREDITS MIGHT LEAD THE COUNTRY INTO WAR.

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SEVERAL LEGISLATORS PREDICTED PRIVATELY TODAY THAT, IF THE PRESIDENT WERE TO RECOMMEND REPEAL OF THE JOHNSON ACT AND NEUTRALITY LAW REVISION, CONGRESS WOULD SUPPORT HIM. OTHERS SAID, HOWEVER, IT WAS TOO EARLY FOR SUCH A STEP.

MANY MEMBERS OF BOTH HOUSES PRAISED THE ADDRESS IN WHICH MR. ROOSEVELT PREDICTED LAST NIGHT THAT THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS WOULD ACT TOGETHER, IF NECESSARY, TO PROTECT AND DEFEND THEIR FREEDOM AND CIVILIZATION.

BUT SENATOR REED (R-KAN) TOLD NEWSMEN HE HAD "A RELUCTANT FEAR THAT THE PRESIDENT IS HEADING IN THE DIRECTION OF PARTICIPATION IN THE WAR IN EUROPE."

STEPHEN EARLY, MR.ROOSEVELT'S PRESS SECRETARY, SAID THAT NINE OUT OF EVERY TEN OF SEVERAL THOUSAND TELEGRAMS RECEIVED AT THE WHITE HOUSE IN REGARD TO THE SPEECH APPLAUDED IT. THE REMAINING 10 PER CENT, HE ADDED, WERE FROM PERSONS WHO FAVORED "PEACE AT ANY PRICE."

THE PRESIDENT'S UTTERANCES BROUGHT FROM FREDERICK J.LIBBY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THE NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR PREVENTION OF WAR, A FORMAL STATEMENT RAISING THIS QUESTION:

"IS THIS GOVERNMENT UNWILLING TO DO ANYTHING TO SAVE CIVILIZATION AND PRESERVE DEMOCRACY EXCEPT TO THROW THE FIGHTING POWER, INCLUDING THE YOUNG MEN, OF THIS COUNTRY INTO THE EUROPEAN WAR?"

LIBBY ADDED THAT PLEDGES TO AID THE ALLIES BY "MEASURES SHORT OF WAR" SHOULD "FOOL NO ONE."

"THERE IS NO SUCH THING NOWADAYS AS A 'LIMITED' WAR," HE SAID. "IT IS ALL OR NOTHING."

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HE URGED THAT PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CONVENE THE REMAINING NEUTRAL NATIONS TO ESTABLISH A MEDIATION COMMISSION WHICH WOULD WORK TOWARD A NEGOTIATED PEACE.

AFTER A CONFERENCE AT THE NAVY DEPARTMENT, CHAIRMAN VINSON (D-GA) OF THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE INFORMED NEWSMEN A "COMPREHENSIVE PROGRAM" FOR EXPANSION OF THE NAVY'S AIR FORCE WOULD BE PRESENTED TO THE COMMITTEE NEXT THURSDAY. HE DECLINED TO DIVULGE ITS DETAILS BUT SAID IT WOULD BE BROAD ENOUGH TO INSURE THE ENLARGING FLEET ALL THE AIRCRAFT AND PILOTS IT NEEDED.

VINSON POINTED OUT THAT, WHILE PENDING LEGISLATION WOULD AUTHORIZE A MAXIMUM OF 4,500 PLANES FOR THE NAVY, ITS TOP LIMIT OF TRAINED

RESERVE PILOTS WAS ONLY 6,000. INDICATIONS WERE THAT THE NEW PROGRAM WOULD MATERIALLY AUGMENT THE PILOT TRAINING PROGRAM AND POSSIBLY PROVIDE FOR ADMISSION OF STUDENT PILOTS TO THE NAVY FROM CIVILIAN SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES AS WELL AS FROM THE NAVAL ACADEMY AND THE NAVAL AIR TRAINING STATION AT PENSACOLA, FLA.

LEOPOLD'S MESSAGE TO THE PRESIDENT SAID: (ABOUT 100)

"BRUTALLY ATTACKED BY GERMANY, WHICH HAD ENTERED INTO THE MOST SOLEMN ENGAGEMENTS WITH HER, BELGIUM WILL DEFEND HERSELF WITH ALL OF HER STRENGTH AGAINST THE INVADER.

"IN THESE TRAGIC HOURS WHICH MY COUNTRY IS UNDERGOING, I AM ADDRESSING MYSELF TO YOUR EXCELLENCY, WHO SO OFTEN HAS DEMONSTRATED TOWARDS BELGIUM AN AFFECTIONATE INTEREST, IN THE CERTAINTY THAT YOU WILL SUPPORT WITH ALL OF YOUR MORAL AUTHORITY THE EFFORTS WHICH WE ARE NOW FIRMLY DECIDED TO MAKE IN ORDER TO PRESERVE OUR INDEPENDENCE."

REPLYING TO A MESSAGE FROM KING LEOPOLD THAT BELGIUM HAD BEEN "BRUTALLY ATTACKED" BY GERMANY, MR.ROOSEVELT SAID: (ABOUT 100)

"AS I STATED IN AN ADDRESS WHICH I DELIVERED LAST NIGHT TO REPRESENTATIVES OF THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS, THE CRUEL INVASION BY FORCE OF ARMS OF THE INDEPENDENT NATIONS OF BELGIUM, NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG HAS SHOCKED AND ANGERED THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES, AND, I FEEL SURE, THEIR NEIGHBORS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

"THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES HOPE, AS I DO, THAT POLICIES WHICH SEEK TO DOMINATE PEACEFUL AND INDEPENDENT PEOPLES THROUGH FORCE AND MILITARY AGGRESSION MAY BE ARRESTED, AND THAT THE GOVERNMENT AND PEOPLE OF BELGIUM MAY PRESERVE THEIR INTEGRITY AND THEIR FREEDOM.

"AS AN OLD PERSONAL FRIEND I SEND YOU MY WARM PERSONAL REGARDS."

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WASHINGTON, MAY 11-(AP)-THE RED CROSS CABLED $100,000 TO BELGIUM AND THE SAME AMOUNT TO THE NETHERLANDS TODAY FOR RELIEF OF THE MILITARY AND CIVILIAN WOUNDED.

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THE RED CROSS ALSO ANNOUNCED IT HAD ORDERED 100 AMBULANCES FOR USE IN THE WAR ZONES.

NEW YORK, MAY 11-(AP)-CHARLES HALLAERT, CONSUL GENERAL FOR BELGIUM AT NEW YORK, TODAY RECEIVED CABLED INSTRUCTIONS FROM BELGIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAUL H.SPAAK TO ARRANGE FOR REGISTRATION OF ALL BELGIANS IN THE UNITED STATES WHO HAVE THEIR "LETTERS OF SERVICE."

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NEW YORK, MAY 11-(AP)-EMERGENCY COMMITTEE TO HANDLE NETHERLANDS SHIPPING, FINANCIAL AND PRESS AFFAIRS IN THIS COUNTRY WILL BE SET UP IMMEDIATELY, JAN SCHUURMAN, CONSUL-GENERAL IN NEW YORK, ANNOUNCED TODAY.

EMIL ZIMMERMAN, TRADE COMMISSIONER FOR THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, COOPERATING WITH SCHUURMAN IN PLANS TO KEEP THEIR COUNTRY'S COMMERCE MOVING, SAID TRADE WITH THEIR PACIFIC POSESSIONS "WAS CONTINUING AS USUAL."

SCHUURMAN SAID 141 PERSONS, INCLUDING A DOZEN WOMEN, HAVE APPEARED AT HIS OFFICE TO VOLUNTEER THEIR SERVICES IN THE NETHERLANDS CAUSE. LACKING INSTRUCTIONS FROM HIS GOVERNMENT, THE CONSUL-GENERAL LISTED THEIR NAMES AGAINST POSSIBLE FUTURE NEED.

AGENTS FOR NETHERLANDS AND BELGIAN STEAMSHIP LINES HERE WITHHELD INFORMATION CONCERNING THE MOVEMENTS OF THEIR SHIPS. AT THE OFFICE OF THE HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE, OPERATORS OF THE LARGEST FLEET BETWEEN NEW YORK AND HOLLAND, AN OFFICIAL STATED: "WE ARE A BELLIGERENT NOW, AND WE CANNOT TALK ABOUT WHAT OUR SHIPS ARE DOING."

SAILINGS OF THE NETHERLANDS LINERS COLOMBIA AND CASTOR, SCHEDULED FOR YESTERDAY, WERE APPARENTLY CANCELLED AND BOTH SHIPS REMAINED IN PORT TODAY.

A SPOKESMAN FOR THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF SHIPPING SAID BRITAIN

LIKELY WOULD ADOPT THE ATTITUDE TOWARD BELGIAN AND NETHERLANDS SHIPPING SHE HAS TAKEN TOWARD NORWEGIAN SHIPS--"TO KEEP THEM AND THEIR OPERATING PROFITS FROM REACHING GERMANY."

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NEW YORK,MAY 11-(AP)-TWO THOUSAND AMERICAN WARPLANES--ONLY HALF OF THEM OF A STRICTLY COMBAT TYPE--HAVE BEEN THROWN INTO THE BALANCE BY THE ALLIES IN THE SUDDENLY INTENSIFIED STRUGGLE FOR DOMINANCE IN THE AIR, BUT GERMANY'S NUMERICAL SUPERIORITY PROMISES TO GO UNCHALLENGED FOR MONTHS TO COME.

IF THE LOSSES REPORTED IN THE FIGHTING FOR POSSESSION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES--UPWARD OF 500 PLANES IN TWO DAYS FOR BOTH SIDES--BECOME A STANDARD RATE OF DEPLETIO

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD AIRPLANES BJT XXX TO COME.

IF THE LOSSES REPORTED IN THE FIGHTING FOR POSSESSION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES--UPWARD OF 500 PLANES IN TWO DAYS FOR BOTH SIDES--BECOME A STANDARD RATE OF DEPLETION, THE ALLIES' SITUATION IN THE AIR MAY WELL BECOME CRITICAL.

FROM A DOZEN DIFFERENT AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES COMES AN ESTIMATE THAT THE REICH, GRIMLY COUNTING ON AIR POWER TO TURN THE TIDE OF BATTLE, HAS NO FEWER THAN 20,000 WARPLANES ON HAND, HALF OF THEM FOR "FIRST LINE" SERVICE.

AGAINST THAT NUMBER THE ALLIES PROBABLY CAN MUSTER NO MORE THAN 8,000 PLANES, INCLUDING THE MODEST ADDITIONS OF THE DUTCH AND BELGIAN AIR FORCES, AND ONLY HALF OF THEM ARE AVAILABLE FOR BOMBING AND FIGHTING FORAYS.

OF THE 2,000 AMERICAN PLA

NEW YORK--SECOND ADD AIRPLANES BJT XXX FIGHTING FORAYS.

OF THE 2,000 AMERICAN PLANES DELIVERED TO FRANCE AND ENGLAND IMMEDIATELY PRECEDING AND SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, 1,000 WERE

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TRAINERS, ASSIGNED TO BOLSTERING THEIR PILOT MANPOW

THE COMBAT TYPES WERE

TRAINERS, ASSIGNED TO BOLSTERING THEIR PILOT MANPOWER.

THE COMBAT TYPES WERE 50 DIVE BOMBERS, 300 PURSUITS AND 650 BI-MOTORED MEDIUM BOMBERS.

ORDERS ARE STREAMING IN TO AMERICAN FACTORIES FROM LONDON AND PARIS NOW FOR GREAT QUANTITIES OF PLANES, BUT IT WILL BE LATE SUMMER OR EARLY FALL BEFORE THE ALLIES BEGIN TO FEEL THE FULL FORCE OF AMERICAN PRODUCTIVENESS. IN ALL, THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH HAVE ORDERED 5,300 PLANES SINCE THE SPRING OF 1939.

NEW YORK--THIRD ADD AIRPLANES BJT XXX OF 1939.

ALLIED INFERIORITY TO GERMANY IN THE AIR--CONCEDED THIS WEEK BY BOTH NEVILLE CHAMBERLAIN AND WINSTON CHURCHILL, THE OUTGOING AND INCOMING PRIME MINISTERS--IS NOT SO MUCH A MATTER OF AIRPLANES ON HAND AS IT IS OF THE ABILITY TO REPLACE THOSE LOST IN COMBAT.

ONE AMERICAN MANUFACTURER, WHO SURVEYED BRITISH AND FRENCH FACTORY PRODUCTION LAST YEAR, ESTIMATED THAT THE ALLIES COULD MATCH THE GERMAN WARPLANE OUTPUT ONLY WITH THE ADDITION OF AMERICAN PLANES CONTRACTED FOR IN BULK.

A CONFIDENTIAL REPORT RECEIVED HERE YESTERDAY PUT THE FRENCH WARPLANE OUTPUT AT A BARE 150 PLANES A MONTH. THE BRITISH OUTPUT IS POSSIBLY AS HIGH AS 1,000 A MONTH, INCLUDING TRAINING PLANES. FOR PURPOSES OF REPLACEMENT THE GERMAN OUTPUT IS MUCH GREATER.

FOR THE CURRENT FIGHTING OVER THE LOW COUNTRIES GERMANY IS REPORTED TO HAVE TWICE AS MANY BOMBING PLANES AS THE ALLIES. MORE THAN EIGHT MONTHS OF FIGHTING HAS DEMONSTRATED THAT THE BOMBER IS

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THE MOST ESSENTIAL ADJUNCT OF AN AIR FORCE. BOMBERS ARE THE "LONG RANGE ARTILLERY" OF THE AIR.

THE SPECULATION SURROUNDING AMERICAN WARPLANE PRODUCTION IS DISPELLED SOMEWHAT BY THE FIGURES FOR LAST YEAR. IN ALL, 5,500 PLANES WERE TURNED OUT. THREE THOUSAND WERE SO-CALLED SPORT PLANES. THE REMAINDER COVERED TRANSPORTS, EXPORT PLANES OF ALL TYPES, AND WARPLANES.

CONSERVATIVE MANUFACTURERS ESTIMATE THAT, AT THE OUTSIDE, AMERICAN FACTORIES CAN PRODUCE 9,000 TO 10,000 WARPLANES IN 1940--INCLUDING TRAINERS. IF THE BITTER FIGHTING WITH CONSEQUENT HEAVY LOSSES CONTINUES, THE PROSPECTS FOR THE ALLIES' COPING WITH GERMAN AIR POWER ON EVEN TERMS BEFORE THE END OF THE YEAR ARE NOT VERY ENCOURAGING.

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SMASHING BLOWS AT RIVAL AIR STRENGTH IN THE FIRST TWO DAYS OF WIDE-SPREAD AERIAL WARFARE IN THE WEST WERE REPORTED TODAY BY BOTH BY THE ALLIES AND BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

THE BRITISH AND FRENCH AND THE TWO LOWLAND COUNTRIES CLAIMED A TOTAL OF MORE THAN 220 GERMAN PLANES EITHER DESTROYED, PUT OUT OF ACTION OR BADLY DAMAGED.

GERMANY COUNTERED WITH A REPORT OF HAVING DESTROYED BETWEEN 330 AND 400 PLANES ON THE GROUND IN RAIDS ON 72 ALLIED AIRPORTS, WITH AN ADDITIONAL 23 ENEMY PLANES BROUGHT DOWN IN AIR FIGHTS.

GERMANY PLACED HER OWN LOSSES AT 11 PLANES SHOT DOWN AND 15 MISSING. BRITAIN'S AIR MINISTRY SAID "SOME TWENTY" ROYAL AIR FORCE CRAFT WERE MISSING.

THE ALLIED TABULATION OF THE GERMAN LOSSES:

BRITAIN--AT LEAST 50 PLANES DESTROYED IN OPERATIONS FROM ENGLAND AND FRANCE BY RAF FIGHTERS, BOMBERS AND RECONNAISSANCE PLANES; MANY MORE PUT OUT OF COMMISSION OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED IN THE AIR AND ON THE GROUND.

NETHERLANDS--AT LEAST 100 PLANES SHOT DOWN; 14 CAPTURED.

BELGIUM--AT LEAST 15 PLANES SHOT DOWN.

FRANCE--AT LEAST 44 PLANES SHOT DOWN ON FRENCH SOIL.

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE BRITISH, FRENCH AND THEIR LOWLAND ALLIES CLAIMED TODAY THE DESTRUCTION, HEAVY DAMAGE OR CAPTURE OF 180 OR MORE GERMAN WARPLANES IN THE FIRST BIG DAY OF TOTAL WAR IN THE WEST.

THE GERMANS CLAIMED THEY HAD DESTROYED BETWEEN 300 AND 400 PLANES ON THE GROUND IN RAIDS ON 72 AIRPORTS, WHILE AN ADDITIONAL 23 ENEMY PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN IN AIR BATTLES. THEY SAID 11 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN AND ANOTHER 15 WERE MISSING.

HERE'S HOW THE ALLIES TABULATED THE GERMAN LOSSES:

NETHERLANDS--AT LEAST 100 PLANES SHOT DOWN; 14 CAPTURED.

BELGIUM--AT LEAST EIGHT PLANES SHOT DOWN.

FRANCE--AT LEAST 44 PLANES SHOT DOWN ON FRENCH SOIL.

BRITAIN--50 PLANES ATTACKED WHILE ON GROUND AT ROTTERDAM, FOUR OF WHICH WERE WRECKED BY ONE DIVE-BOMBER ALONE AND OTHERS BELIEVED HIT; 10 TROOP-TRANSPORTS ATTACKED ON BEACH NEAR THE HAGUE, ALL DESTROYED OR HIT BY BULLETS AND BOMB SPLINTERS.

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THE NAMES BY WHICH NUMEROUS DUTCH TOWNS ARE KNOWN ARE ANGLICIZED AND THEREFORE, THERE IS NO AUTHORITY FOR THEIR PRONOUNCIATION. AMSTERDAM AND ROTTERDAM, HOWEVER, ARE DUTCH NAMES, PRONOUNCED PHONETICALLY.

THE HAGUE, SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, IS COMMONLY KNOWN AS DEN HAAG, PRONOUNCED "DEN HOG". THE ENGLISH TONGUE IS SELDOM EQUAL TO PRONUNCIATION OF THE HAGUE'S FORMAL NAME, 'S-GRAVENHAGE, BUT AN APPROXIMATION IS "SCHRAVENHOGGA".

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HERE ARE A FEW OTHERS: (ACCENT ON FIRST SYLLABLE):

MAASTRICHT: "MAHSSCHTRICK"

NIEUWE MAAS: "NEEWUH MAHSS"

IJSSELMEER (ZUIDER ZEE): "AISALMAIR"

WAALHAVEN: "VAHLHAHVAN"

ROERMOND: "ROORMUNT".

SOME BELGIAN NAMES (ACCENTS ON LAST SYLLABLES):

LIEGE: "LEEAIZHE"

MALMEDY: "MAHLMAYDEE"

BRUSSELS: "BREUSSELL"

ANTWERP: "AHNVAIR" (FRENCH, NOT FLEMISH, PRONUNCIATION).

ARDENNES: "ARDENN."

NAMUR: "NAHMEUR."

ME337PED

ADOLF HITLER, AS SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ARMED FORCES OF THE REICH, DIRECTS THE DESTINIES OF SOME 9,000,000 GERMAN SOLDIERS. IN THE WORLD WAR HIS HIGHEST RANK WAS CORPORAL IN COMMAND OF A SQUAD OF EIGHT MEN.

NEARLY 26 YEARS AGO THE AUSTRIAN BORN PRIVATE HITLER MARCHED OFF WITH A BAVARIAN INFANTRY REGIMENT TO FLANDERS. AFTER NEARLY THREE YEARS IN THE WESTERN FRONT TRENCHES AND AFTER SURVIVING ONE SHRAPNEL WOUND HE ATTAINED THE RANK OF CORPORAL.

IN 1918 CORPORAL HITLER CAPTURED A FRENCH DUGOUT ALMOST SINGLEHANDED AND WON THE IRON CROSS, FIRST CLASS. HE WAS IN A HOSPITAL REGAINING THE USE OF HIS EYES AFTER A GAS SHELL EXPLODED A FEW FEET AWAY, WHEN THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED.

MAY 12 1940

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 11--GOSLAR (GERMAN) FREIGHTER, 6,040 GROSS TONS, SCUTTLED BY CREW AT IKNOAMARIBO

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MAY 11--GOSLAR (GERMAN) FREIGHTER, 6,040 GROSS TONS, SCUTTLED BY CREW AT PARAMARIBO, DUTCH GUIANA, TO PREVENT CAPTURE BY NETHERLANDS.

MAY 12 1940

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 36TH WEEK OF THE WAR, FROM MAY 5 TO MAY 11, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS, PLANES, WARSHIPS	SUNK BY MINES	SUNK BY OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	12	0	5	37,764	1	27
FRANCE	1	0	0	2,436	0	0
POLAND	1	0	0	2,144	0	66
SWEDEN	1	1	0	3,082	8	0
NORWAY	1	0	0	316	6	0
NETHERLANDS	0	0	1	152	0	7
GERMANY	0	0	1	6,040	0	0
TOTALS	16	1	7	51,934	15	100
PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	27	150	168	1,825,357	4,021	1,826
GRAND TOTAL	243	151	175	1,877,291	4,036	1,926

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

BRITAIN--262; FRANCE--22; GERMANY--55; NORWAY--64; SWEDEN--42; DENMARK--30; NETHERLANDS--30; GREECE--22; FINLAND--12; ITALY--7; ESTONIA--6; BELGIUM--6; LITHUANIA--5; YUGOSLAVIA--2; SOVIET--1; POLAND--1; RUMANIA--1; JAPAN--1; LATVIA--1; SPAIN--1; TOTAL--569.

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MAY 12 1940

JUST 36 WEEKS AFTER HITLER'S BLITZKRIEG LEGIONS POURED INTO POLAND TO START THE SECOND WORLD WAR OF THE CENTURY, GERMANY SMASHED AGAINST BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG AND THE NETHERLANDS TO BRING THE MAJOR

FORCES OF THE OPPOSING ARMIES INTO CONTACT FOR THE FIRST TIME ON THE HITHERTO STALEMATED WESTERN FRONT.

IN THE EARLY DAWN OF MAY 10 NAZI LAND FORCES DROVE INTO THE LOW COUNTRIES WHILE GERMAN PLANES BOMBED AND LANDED TROOPS FAR BEHIND THEIR FRONTIERS TO FORESTALL, BERLIN ASSERTED, AN ALLIED THRUST INTO GERMAN THROUGH BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS.

SIMULTANEOUSLY GERMAN FORCES LAUNCHED THEIR FIRST FULL FLEDGED ONSLAUGHT ON THE MAGINOT LINE AND NAZI AIR SQUADRONS STRUCK DEEP INTO FRANCE, BOMBING MORE THAN EA DOZEN CITIES.

BRITAIN AND FRANCE RESPONDED IMMEDIATELY TO BELGIAN AND DUTCH APPEALS FOR ASSISTANCE BY SENDING LONG-PREPARED ARMIES TO STEM THE INVASION AND AIRPLANES TO BLAST GERMANS FROM TEMPORARY FOOTHOLDS IN ROTTERDAM AND OTHER CENTERS HIT BY THE FIRST IMPACT OF THE LIGHTNING ATTACK ---AND THE GREAT BATTLE WAS ON TO DECIDE, AS HITLER ANNOUNCED, "THE FATE OF THE GERMAN NATION FOR 1,000 YEARS."

PICK UP MAY 5 FIRST GRAF 36TH WEEK OF WAR DAY-BY-DAY.

(ADVANCE) MAY 5--BRITISH ADMIRALTY DENIES LOSS OF BATTLESHIP AND CRUISER TO GERMAN BOMBERS AS NAZIS CLAIM BOMB HIT ON ANOTHER WARSHIP OFF NARVIK; DNB, GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTS ALLIED DETACHMENTS LEFT BEHIND IN EBARKATION AT NAMSOS ARE TRYING TO GET TO NORTHERN NORWAY AND ANNOUNCES CAPITULATION OF 15 OFFICERS AND 160 MEN WHO HELD NORWEGIAN FORTRESS OF HEGRA THROUGH TWO-WEEK SIEGE; GERMANS REPEL ATTACK BY STRONG ENEMY FORCES AT NARVIK; GERMAN TROOPS SURROUND THREE FRENCH ADVANCE POSTS ON WESTERN FRONT BUT ARE BEATEN BACK; HUNGARY DISCLOSES ARREST OF NEARLY 200 PERSONS ON CHARGES OF BEING AGENTS FOR FRANCE AND RUSSIA; GERMAN AND RUSSIAN MILITARY ACTIVITY REPORTED ON HUNGARIAN FRONTIER; BULGARIA SAYS TURKEY HAS 50,000 TROOPS ON GREEN BORDER; POPE PIUS XII MAKES NEW PLEA FOR PEACE.

FIRST ADD UNDATED 35TH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY (BY THE AP)

X X X FOR PEACE.

MAY 6--ALLIES ACKNOWLEDGE LOSS OF THREE DESTROYERS (BRITISH AFRIDI, FRENCH BISON AND POLISH GROM) CONVOYING FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS TO ENGLAND FROM NORWAY; NORWEGIAN COMMANDER REPORTED STILL IN NORWAY; GERMAN TROOPS ON 300-MILE MARCH FROM NAMSOS TO NARVIK, WITH ORDERS TO ESTABLISH BOMBING PLANE BASE AT BODO; PARACHUTE TROOPS REPORTED LANDED AT MO; BRITISH SUBMARINE IN SKAGERRAK CAPTURED BY GERMAN FLYING BOATS; SWEDEN DISCLOSES HITLER ASSURANCE HE WILL RESPECT SWEDEN'S NEUTRALITY IN CORRESPONDENCE WITH KING GUSTAF V; FRENCH SUFFER SLIGHT CASUALTIES AS THIRD SUCCESSIVE GERMAN NIGHT ATTACK ON WESTERN FRONT IS BEATEN BACK; 300,000 ITALIAN TROOPS REPORTED ON YUGOSLAV BORDER AS MUSSOLINI DISCUSSES MILITARY PROBLEMS WITH CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO AND ITALY ADDS NEW 35,000-TON BATTLESHIP TO FLEET; EGYPT HAS FIRST BLACKOUT IN COUNTRY'S HISTORY AS BRITISH IN ALEXANDRIA SAY THEY ARE "READY TO MEET ITALY ON LAND, SEA AND AIR SHOULD SHE DECIDE TO FIGHT"; RUMANIA MOBILIZES ALL DEFENSE FORCES AND IMPOSES CENSORSHIP ON FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS.

MAY 7--NETHERLANDS CANCELS ALL LEAVES, CUTS OFF TELEPHONE COMMUNICATION WITH OUTSIDE WORLD AND APPOINTS MINISTER TO WASHINGTON AS PAYMASTER FOR ITS DIPLOMATS IN CASE OF "EMERGENCY" AS TWO GERMAN COLUMNS ARE REPORTED ADVANCING ON CONTRY'S BORDERS; ADMIRAL SIR ROGER KEYES CHARGES "SHOCKING INEPTITUDE" IN BRITISH CABINET PREVENTED HIS FORCING ENTRANCE INTO TRONDHEIM FJORD WITH BRITISH FLEET; OPPOSITION IN PARLIAMENT DEMANDS RESIGNATION OF PRIME MINISTER

30.24-2219

CHAMBERLAIN, WHO GIVES CLOSER PERSONAL DIRECTION OF ARMED FORCES TO FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY WINSTON CHURCHILL; GERMAN PRESS CLAIMS INTERCEPTION OF TELEPHONE CONVERSATION IN WHICH CHAMBERLAIN AND FRENCH PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD PLANNED ALLIED MILITARY ACTION IN BALKANS NOT LATER THAN MAY 20; GERMANY SEEKS PERMISSION TO SEND TROOPS THROUGH HUNGARY: YUGOSLAV ARMY BROUGHT TO OVER 600,000 MEN AS BRITAIN SEEKS TO FORM ALLIANCE OF YUGOSLAVIA, RUMANIA, BULGARIA, GREECE AND TURKEY; BRITISH ADMIRALTY PUTS GERMAN MERCHANT SHIPPING LOSSES SINCE APRIL 1 AT 300,000 TONS; GERMANS SCORE BOMB HITS ON BRITISH CRUISER AND SUNDERLAND FLYING BOAT OFF NARVIK, SHOOT DOWN TWO BRITISH PLANES OVER HELGOLAND AND SINK ENEMY SUBMARINE IN THE SKAGERRAK; 5,359-TON BRITISH COLLIER BRIGHTON SUNK IN EXPLOSION OFF DUNQUERQUE, FRANCE, SMALL UNITS OF NORWEGIAN TROOPS HOLDING UP GERMAN NORTHWARD ADVANCES.

MAY 8--PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN'S GOVERNMENT WINS 280-200 VOTE OF CONFIDENCE AFTER BITTER TWO-DAY DEBATE ON CONDUCT OF NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN; CHURCHILL TAKES "FULLEST RESPONSIBILITY" FOR DEFEAT IN NORWAY, AND CONCEDES GERMAN SUPERIORITY IN AIR AFTER DAVID LLOYD GEORGE, WORLD WAR PRIME MINISTER, DEMANDS CHAMBERLAIN RESIGN; YUGOSLAVI PREPARES TO SEND MILITARY MISSION TO MOSCOW AS BRITAIN AND FRANCE OFFER YUGOSLAVS MILITARY AID AND GUARANTEES OF INDEPENDENCE AND BRITAIN OFFERS HUNGARY MILITARY AID IN EVENT OF GERMAN TROOP MOVEMENTS THROUGH HUNGARY; GERMAN PLANES RAID ALLIED TROOPS AT NARVIK, SHOOT DOWN BRITISH PURSUIT PLANE AND SCORE BOMB HITS ON TWO CRUISERS; GERMAN AND ALLIED ATTACKS TURNED BACK ON WESTERN FRONT; SWEDEN LAYS 100-MILE MINE FIELD TO PROTECT STOCKHOLM; POPE PIUS FEARS OTHER COUNTRIES WILL BE INVADED; SIX KILLED IN GERMAN AIR ATTACK ON 316-TON NORWEGIAN STEAMER, WHICH IS WRECKED; BRITISH SUBMARINE SINKS 1,786-TON SWEDISH STEAMER IN HANDS OF GERMAN PRIZE CREW.

MAY 9--BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHAMBERLAIN FAILS IN FIRST ATTEMPT TO FORM COALITION GOVERNMENT WHEN LABOR LEADERS REFUSE HIS LEADERSHIP; BRITISH ANNOUNCE SUBMARINE ATTACKS ON THREE GERMAN CONVOYS IN WHICH AT LEAST 12 TORPEDO HITS REGISTERED; ADDITIONAL 2,500,000 BRITONS, 27 TO 36 YEARS OF AGE, MADE LIABLE TO MILITARY SERVICE; GERMANS PUT RAILWAYS UNDER MILITARY CONTROL TO CURTAIL CIVILIAN TRAFFIC DURING WHITSUNTIDE, HITLER OFFERS LIBERTY TO CAPTURED NORWEGIAN SOLDIERS; NETHERLANDS CONTINUES PREPAREDNESS MEASURES, CUTS OFF COMMUNICATIONS WITH FOREIGN COUNTRIES; GERMANS GRIMLY HOLDING OUT AT NARVIK, NORWAY; FRANCE REPORTS WIDE GERMAN ATTACK ON WESTERN FRONT; AUTHORITATIVE YUGOSLAVS REPORT AGREEMENT WITH SOVIET RUSSIA TO SPEED PLANS FOR POLITICAL AND MILITARY COOPERATI; MOSCOW DENIES PAN-SLAVISM IS A POLICY OF THE SOVIET BUT IS REPORTED WARNING GERMANY, ITALY, BRITAIN AND FRANCE AGAINST WAR IN THE BALKANS; PREMIER MUSSOLINI SAYS FACTS ALONE WILL CAUSE HIM TO SPEAK THE DECISIVE WORD ON ITALY'S COURSE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 12.)

JH133AED

ADD 36TH WEEK OF THE WAR-DAY-BY-DAY

MAY 9--BRITISH LABOR AND LIBERAL PARTY LEADERS REFUSE TO JOIN ANY COALITION MINISTRY UNDER CHAMBERLAIN; MUSSOLINI SAYS "ONLY FACTS" WILL BREAK HIS SILENCE ON WAR ATTITUDE; BRITISH LAND ARMED FORCE IN ICELAND TO FORESTALL POSSIBLE GERMAN SEIZURE; FRENCH REPULSE NAZI FEELER ATTACKS ON WIDE STRETCH OF WESTERN FRONT.

MAY 10--GERMAN FORCES INVADE THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG, CLAIMING THEY MOVED FIRST TO FORESTALL ALLIED DRIVE INTO GERMANY THROUGH LOW COUNTRIES; BRITAIN AND FRANCE REPLY TO APPEALS

FOR AID BY SENDING TROOPS; ALLIED, GERMAN UNITS CLASH IN LUXEMBOURG; KING LEOPOLD DIRECTS BELGIAN RESISTANCE; DUTCH FLOOD PREPARED LINES, MAN MAIN EASTERN DEFENSES AND ISOLATE GERMANS LANDED BY PLANES IN ROTTERDAM AND ELSEWHERE; NAZI BOMBERS STRIKE DEEP INTO FRANCE KILLING OR WOUNDING 100 IN A DOZEN PLACES. FRENCH MARINES LANDED IN DUTCH WEST INDIES; DUTCH EAST INDIES PLACED UNDER MARTIAL LAW. WINSTON CHURCHILL SUCCEEDS CHAMBERLAIN AS BRITISH PRIME MINISTER.

MAY 11--BELGIANS, DUTCH STIFFEN RESISTANCE ALONG 200-MILE FRONT AS FRENCH, BRITISH POUR TROOPS INTO LOW COUNTRIES; BRITISH BOMBERS, DUTCH LAND FORCES BLAST GERMANS FROM ROTTERDAM FOOTHOLDS WHILE NAZIS LAND MORE PARACHUTE TROOPS BEHIND LINES IN BELGIUM, HOLLAND. FRENCH FIGHT OFF FIRST MAJOR GERMAN ATTACK ON MAGINOT LINE.

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Nazis Flank Liege, Are Halted in Drive on Brussels

GERMAN FLANKING FORCE SWEEPS BEYOND LIEGE; BRUSSELS FLIGHT BEGINS

Leopold's Troops Driven Back To Secondary Defenses—Invaders Pierce Albert Canal Forts:

Advance Stopped Near Waremme

[By the Associated Press]

Brussels, May 12—A German *Blitzkrieg* spearhead flanking the fortress city of Liege blasted its way to a point thirteen miles to the rear of the city itself today before it was halted by Belgian soldiers entrenched in second-line positions, Belgium's Premier acknowledged tonight in a report to his invaded nation.

The Germans have been stopped near Waremme, twenty miles southwest of the Dutch border at Maastricht and about forty-five miles east of Brussels, Premier Hubert Pierlot declared.

New Attacks Resisted

He also told the hard-pressed Belgians that their troops are successfully resisting new German attacks north and east of the Albert Canal after being driven back from some first-line defenses along that waterway.

"In spite of many (frontal) attacks against the fortifications of Liege, the enemy is unable to make any advance," Pierlot said. Approaches to the east of the vast Liege forts are "covered with German corpses," he added.

Residents Flee Brussels

With rumors sweeping this refugee-packed capital, there was a general exodus under way tonight from Brussels. Many left in comfortable cars, others trudged on foot or rode on trucks. The authorities, however, controlled the roads to France to permit an unceasing march of English and French troops into Belgium.

The Germans who reached Waremme first blasted a hole in the Albert Canal forts just outside Maastricht. They reached Maastricht by cutting across the Dutch appendix province of South Limburg. The Albert Canal forts are the northern extension of the Liege zone, and the ones opposite Maastricht are about fifteen miles north of Liege itself.

Government May Flee

Faced with losses admittedly terrible, the Government prepared for the eventuality of flight from Brussels.

However, with Brussels subjected to numerous air alarms during the day, Paul Henri Spaak, Foreign Minister, said the Government as yet "seriously doesn't dream" of leaving.

Spaak held a press conference the situation was "stabilized," even in the worst part of the front.

Fighting continued fiercely in the new positions, the Belgian war communique reported tonight, with the defenders "standing their ground in spite of the action of armored units supported by aircraft which attacked our columns on the ground."

French In Front Lines

That the French troops now are in the front lines with their new Belgian allies was revealed in the communique.

"A French counter-attack against the enemy motorized units was successful," it said. "A great number of enemy tanks was destroyed."

"One attempt to cross the (Albert) Canal by means of boats failed owing to the fire of our defense," the communique said.

It was not reported where this attempt was repulsed but the Germans already had crossed the Albert Canal, Belgium's first line of defense, at least at Maastricht and perhaps elsewhere.

The advance unit which pushed to the southwest from Maastricht through Tongres (Tongeren) to Waremme had crossed the canal in the Maastricht sector.

Nazis Reach Tongres

Premier Pierlot said the advance unit had fought its way through Tongres despite fierce resistance and in the evening was standing near Waremme."

Pierlot's war report was punctuated by the shriek of an air raid alarm The Belgian capital had been attacked six times from the air during the morning before he spoke, and in Louvain, to the east of Brussels, air alarms came every ten minutes.

Antwerp was heavily attacked from the air yesterday and a large number of casualties was reported.

New masses of parachute troops were dropped during the night, many carrying dummies to throw the defenders off their guard. They also carried miniature radios. Some fell in the royal park.

Communities Blasted

Hardly a community was left untouched as German planes worked incessantly for a lightning cleanup of the area between Antwerp and Brussels.

The Belgian people were called upon to give blood for transfusions as military and civilian casualties mounted.

In what he called a frank and truthful account of the military situation, Premier Pierlot said the Germans were unable to penetrate on any considerable scale Friday, when the *blitzkrieg* began, because of "thorough demolitions immediately carried out."

Saturday, he said, the Germans crossed the Albert Canal. The officer in charge of the destruction of two bridges near Maastricht was killed by an aerial bomb and the second in command hesitated to carry out the prearranged orders.

During the interval, Pierlot said, German motorized units streamed across the bridges.

Belgian Blows Self Up

Later, a Belgian officer in a suicide dash through the German lines blew up himself and one bridge.

Across the other, Pierlot added, the Germans attacked "with an enormous mass of tanks and aircraft."

The Germans then advanced to Tongeren despite fierce resistance and "in the evening the German advance elements were standing near Waremme."

"When the enemy reached our troops in their new positions, they were stopped," he said. The Premier added that the latest report showed the Germans had "nowhere resumed the advance."

"To the east of Albert Canal as well as further north we are resisting successfully," Pierlot declared. "In spite of many attacks against the fortifications of Liege the enemy is unable to make any advance."

'Chute Troops Hunted

The Premier said parachute troops dropped by the Germans are being "actively rounded up and hunted down."

The movement of British and French troops coming to the aid of Belgium "is preceding normally." Pierlot asserted.

"For obvious reasons I must confine myself to the statement that their advance is very satisfactory."

A noon communique issued by the Belgian army said the defenders were opposing the Germans with "energetic resistance," continuing to defend "step-by-step positions assigned to them by the operations plan."

This communique also said the enemy force "which entered our defense lines did not achieve any important aim. In many places groups of parachutists have been annihilated. Many enemy planes have been brought down."

30-24-2221

100 Planes Shot Down

Pierlot in his report said one hundred German planes had been shot down Saturday.

In Luxembourg province, he said, heavy German forces have attacked east of the Meuse (Maas) and Belgian troops are retiring methodically.

The German Ambassador and his staff left Belgium last night.

Foreign Minister Spaak told the press conference that the government is not discouraged. He said the events would not justify a low morale and that although the situation is serious and Belgium is faced with a great army, the situation may be "perfectly recovered" later. He called for calm and cool heads.

A royal decree split Belgium into an army zone and an interior zone. The army area includes the Provinces of Limbourg, Liege, Luxemburg, Namur, Antwerp and the District of Brabant. The remainder of the country was designated as the interior zone.

GERMANS DRIVE DEEPER INTO NORTHERN HOLLAND AS DEFENDERS WITHDRAW

Invaders Push Across Maas And Ijssel Rivers In Face Of Aerial Bombs—Netherlands Mops Up Traitors And Parachute Troops

MAY 13 1940

By MAX HARRELSON
Associated Press Correspondent

Amsterdam, *Monday*, May 13—The fighting Dutch, mopping up "Trojan horse" traitors and Nazi parachute troops in the interior, fell back in central and southern Holland today before the merciless German pounding which carried Adolf Hitler's *Blitzkrieg* veterans across the Maas and Ijssel rivers and deeper into the northern Netherlands provinces.

The Dutch high command acknowledged these reverses in a communique which said the Germans had made their way over the Maas and Ijssel rivers "at various points."

Dutch Planes Bomb Invaders

But, the high command added, French troops are fighting the enemy in East Brabant to the south and earlier reports said 20,000 British troops had been fed into the land and flood-water defenses of the Dutch.

The advancing Germans were being bombed by Dutch planes and fresh parachute troops landed in the interior have been "overcome," the communique added.

The Dutch command failed to give the extent of the withdrawal from the frontier lines, but it said that the troops have been "partly withdrawn."

Troops Fall Back, Mission Fulfilled

Troops in the undefended northern provinces fulfilled their mission by slowing up the oncoming Germans as they fell back to the interior, the communique reported.

"German parties landed during the first day of the invasion," the high command said, "seized motor busses containing civilians. Our armored cars have dealt with these. The Germans do not seem to be able to fight in the Netherlands unless they can use Dutch soldiers or civilians as a shield.

"Our artillery have successfully attacked Waalhaven Airport near Rotterdam.

Mopping-Up In Rotterdam Near End

"Mopping-up activities in Rotterdam are nearing their end. The Royal Dutch Marine is acting with the Allied navies.

"In the interior the Dutch military command has its position fully under control." MAY 13 1940

Claiming the upper hand over air-landed German troops in the seaport city of Rotterdam and smashing an uprising of Germans in The Hague, seat of government, with armored cars and shellfire, the authorities went to work to clean up Amsterdam with a vengeance.

While a sabotaged air-raid siren system howled crazily and repeatedly and saboteurs created a water shortage, police and troops rounded up many hundreds of persons in an overnight search which covered every street and building in this city of 800,000.

The chancellery of the American Legation in The Hague was struck by nine bullets during street fighting Saturday when Dutch troops overpowered Germans sniping at them from houses.

The Dutch declared the main part of Rotterdam is in their hands after fierce fighting with German forces and "fifth columns" and that Dutch troops had recaptured the Maas river bridge, which German troops seized Friday afte rlanding in seaplanes and parachutes.

Fires In Rotterdam Extinguished

Destructive fires which swept large sections of Rotterdam were extinguished.

Although there were ten air-raid alarms in Amsterdam up to 6 P. M. yesterday, there were no bombings. However, firing broke out in several sections as soldiers searched houses for parachute troops or "fifth columnists." Following the seizure of hundreds of persons in Amsterdam, the high command announced that every house from which shots are fired will be smashed to pieces with shells.

Saturday night and again yesterday, everyone on Amsterdam streets was stopped. During one parachute-troop alarm, no civilians were permitted in the open for hours while a search was made.

Nazis In Dutch Clergy Guise

It was reported that Germans, disguised in the flowing black robes and flat hats of Dutch clergymen, had entered Amsterdam in a car.

During the morning officials were silent on the military situation in the east, where the Germans are smashing at sturdy, if small, fortifications, and sloshing into the first line of flood-water defenses.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—A German communique claimed the invaders had passed the Grebbe line in east central Holland, between Amersfoort and Rhenen, and had overrun the undefendable northeast province of Groningen, shooting a spearhead to the Zuider Zee, near the great dam which connects northwest and northeast Holland.]

400,000 Allied Troops There

However, 20,000 British troops were reported to have landed by yesterday morning to reinforce the Dutch central defenses, and French motorized troops already are in the country to bolster the Netherlands army of about 400,000.

In The Hague, things were quiet after a Saturday of havoc from traitorous German-Hollanders who first tried and failed to seize a police station, sniped from housetops at Dutch soldiers and then tried to march to to the center of the city.

How Dutch Smashed Putsch

The way the Dutch smashed this *Putsch* is best told in the words of a Saturday midnight communique:

"Some Germans living in The Hague tried today to advance to the center of the city, starting from a house in the Suez Kade (lower bank of the Afvoer Canal in the southern part of the city). A detachment of Dutch troops drove them back to the Suez Kade, where they lodged themselves again in the house aforementioned.

"One of our armored cars shelled this house after which the Germans who were not killed surrendered.

"The commander in chief of the army and navy has announced that the same measures will be taken against every house from which shots are fired against the Dutch people."

Things In Hand In Rotterdam

At Rotterdam, where heavy fighting has been going on in the streets since German troops were landed by seaplane and parachute early Friday, the situation was clouded by the lack of direct communication. But the Dutch, with the help of the British Royal Air Force, especially in bombing Waalhaven airdrome south of the city, seemed to think they had things in hand.

The nation called to the colors additional civil guards—older army classes subject to duty only in wartime.

With seven air-raid alarms between 3.45 A. M. and 1 P. M. Saturday, the radio warned the people not to depend on the sirens, because the system had been sabotaged.

"Trouble" At Waterworks

An appeal for economy in the use of drinking water also was broadcast because of "trouble" at the Amsterdam waterworks.

Amsterdam's street-car service was stopped Saturday night to save electricity.

To facilitate the "fifth column" cleanup all internal communications—telephones, letters and telegrams—were stopped.

Voluntary police were pressed into

parently enabled the Germans to take forts and whole garrisons with little effort.

Special Mask Required

The gas has no lasting effect and soldiers can be protected only by certain types of gas masks, they said. The fortress troops at Eben Emael had only standard Belgian army filter masks.

Soldiers inhaling the gas stagger and fall, it was said.

The gas was reported to have a faint smell similar to a geranium and is almost beyond detection.

The military experts said that it might be the Nazis' much-vaunted weapon, but that its scope was limited to forts like Eben Emael, where the ventilating system may not be as thorough as that of the French Maginot Line forts.

Allied and Belgian forces are reported to have captured a number of German troops equipped with special gas masks which now are being studied.

MAY 13 1940

3 Berlin Conjectures As To Secret Weapon

Berlin, May 12 (AP)—An amazing secret weapon, or "*angriffsmittel*," by use of which the German high command says its air force subdued Fort Eben Emael, one of the strongest in the Liege-Albert Canal defense zone of Belgium, tonight had foreign observers conjecturing as to whether Adolf Hitler has found a tool with which to win the war.

Three Guesses In Berlin

A handful of airmen evidently landed by use of this weapon in the center of the fort, if official news

of masonry at the juncture of the Maas (Meuse) river and the Albert Canal, on the Dutch-Belgian border near Maastricht.

It bristles with light, heavy and anti-aircraft guns.

It is about a mile in circumference with an open court perhaps 600 to 800 yards in diameter.

Here, DNB indicated, the little air detachment under Lieutenant Witzig landed, employing the mysterious weapon, and made the powerful fortress an easy mark for the attacking column from the North. It swarmed in.

Nazis Landed In Fort Court

Said DNB: "Lieutenant Witzig steered his machine into the center of the fort area. After immeasurable surprise and despite heavy defense measures, 1,000 Belgians were taken prisoner."

The mysterious weapon was the main surprise tonight, after three days of invasion, which the Germans say has placed approximately half of Holland's territory in their hands.

New Weapon A Gas?

MAY 13 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Bern, Switzerland, May 12—Neutral military attaches to Switzerland, who handle much of the war's military information, reported today that the "new weapon" which Germans used to capture the powerful fort of Eben Emael and break through the Albert Canal line was believed by them to be "nerve gas."

Some such gas is known to have been developed in Germany and studied elsewhere in recent months.

It affects the nerves of those inhaling it and brings lassitude and inability to coordinate the muscles, these sources said.

It was said the "new method" agency reports can be interpreted correctly, and the surrender of 1,000 bewildered Belgians ensued.

What was it? No one who knew would tell—but here are three guesses heard tonight:

1. The mysterious bomb which the Germans are credited with using in Barcelona during the Spanish civil war, one projectile exploding square blocks.
2. An unchallengeable flame thrower.
3. A secret device magnetically, or otherwise, to render guns or ammunition impotent.

The high command and other official sources, naturally, declined comment.

Liege Fort Well Armed

It is known, however, that the Eben Emael fortress is a high-walled block

Scientists' News

MAY 13 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Boston, May 12—A specialist in nervous diseases and a chemist in this New England medical center said tonight that a "nerve gas," reported possibly used by the Nazis to capture a Belgian fort, was "entirely within the range of possibility."

Both scientists declined the use of their names, and the nerve specialist would not expand his view.

But the chemist declared it was entirely possible that chemists may have produced "some volatile liquid which, when dispersed from a bomb, would be capable of producing partial anesthesia in men who inhaled it."

Cites Anesthetic Results

He explained that mustard gas, phosgene, and other gases used in the World War were not actual gases but liquids which evaporate slowly, producing a vapor which stays close to the ground.

Pointing out that ordinary anesthetic materials such as ether, propane and ethylene, if not administered in the proper quantities to produce complete anesthesia, could leave a person in a "state of complete indifference to everything," the chemist said it was entirely feasible for chemists to produce a dispersible liquid that would

induce lassitude in men who inhaled its vapors.

Compared To Twilight Sleep

As further illustration of the phenomenon of "partial anesthesia," he pointed to the action of a water-soluble solid that induces so-called "twilight sleep."

Regarding the reported description of the "nerve gas" as having a faint smell similar to a geranium, the chemist said he knew of no gas having that characteristic odor.

Mustard gas, he said, has the odor of mustard, while phosgene smells like "decaying hay."

Scientists Suggest Use Of Acetyl Choline

By HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE
Associated Press Science Editor

New York, May 12—One chemical which may be similar to the "nerve gas" reportedly used by Germans has been discussed by American chemists. It is acetyl choline—a compound that appears naturally in the human body.

Its function is not fully known but it plays a part in the work of the nerves when they transmit impulses to the muscles. It is present in extremely minute amounts.

When a little acetyl choline taken from a chemist's bottle in the form of a liquid is placed in a scratch in the skin, it causes speedy unconsciousness.

Discussed Two Years Ago

This kind of use of acetyl choline, it was suggested at the Rochester (N. Y.) meeting of the American Chemical Society two years ago, would make a soldier unconscious for as much as one hour.

But he would recover without any bad effects.

This form of acetyl choline, however, required direct contact of the liquid in some sort of a wound or break in the skin.

No method was suggested at that meeting by which this chemical might be used to cause weakness or unconsciousness when breathed.

American military gas experts have been discussing a different possibility for a gas surprise in the present war. They have believed it is very unlikely that any really new gas would be used, but they have predicted that a slight change in the form of any one of the old war gasses might make that gas penetrate any and all of the present gas masks.

This possibility is backed up by certain World War experiences.

For example, a change which was nothing more than exploding one of the World War gases at a higher temperature than had been used caused this gas to penetrate existing masks.

Bern, Switzerland, May 12 (AP). The Belgian Legation announced that Belgian diplomats and consular officials from Germany were expected to arrive at the Saint Margrethen frontier station in Switzerland across from old Austria Monday morning.

The Dutch Legation said so far as was known no arrangement had yet been made for return of diplomats between The Hague and Berlin.

Churchill Government Assailed By Germany

Berlin, May 12 (AP)—The new British Government of Prime Minister Winston Churchill was regarded in official Nazi quarters today as the most anti-German and most war-determined thinkable.

"Birds of a feather have now flocked together," an authorized source observed. "From a fellow like Churchill we may now expect every crime and every inhumanity thinkable."

Berlin, May 12 (AP)—All restaurants will cease serving at 11 o'clock at night, starting Tuesday, it was announced today.

Authorized sources said that in the serious task in which Germany is engaged, with its inevitable losses of life, the population at home should be concentrating on victory, not idling in restaurants.

Germany Threatens Sharp Counter-Measures

Berlin, May 12 (AP)—Authoritative German sources warned the enemy today that every "ill-treatment of parachute soldiers and every act against them in violation of international law will result in prompt, sharpest counter-measures."

The German statement was issued, it said, because enemy propaganda not only incites civilians to act against parachutists by every means possible but also shows that "certain officials" are considering treating them as spies.

Regular Troops, Berlin Says

Authorities emphasized that parachute soldiers are regular troops of the German army, that the units were formed in peacetime and have paraded before foreign military attaches.

They also stressed that they have a special uniform suited to their task and that it is in no way camouflaged.

"The uniform is not to be mistaken for civilian clothes or the uniform of a foreign army," a statement said. "Parachute soldiers often are sent into action far ahead of their own front and must carry out certain security work on their own resources."

The uniform is a one-piece gray-green coverall and special light-weight metal helmet, both of which display the insignia of the German air force.

Nancy, France, May 12 (AP)—The population of Nancy remained almost continuously in air-raid shelters today as alarm followed alarm.

Several points near Nancy were reported bombed, but the city itself was not touched. Reports circulated that trains were machine-gunned by air raiders.

Nancy suffered raids on Friday and Saturday.

Big Nazi Force On Move Near Swiss Frontier

More Than 21 Divisions Reported in Baden Area; Border Defenses Ready

BASEL, Switzerland, May 12 (AP).—Large troop movements in Germany north of Switzerland's frontier were reported by foreign military observers tonight, but whether they constituted a real threat or only a bluff remained a mystery.

In any case, the Swiss stood on a war footing, with between 500,000 and 600,000 citizen soldiers mobilized and even Boy Scouts and aged women standing in rear-guard posts.

The German troop movements observed in Baden, Wuertemberg and Bavaria were said to involve even more than the twenty-one divisions reported concentrated in that area just before the German drive into the Low Countries. (Twenty-one divisions would number about 294,000 men.)

Some observers saw a possibility that Germany merely was holding her reserves in this region and moving in newly-mobilized troops for training, but using them at the same time to force the Allies to keep part of their own reserve on the eastern Jura front in France instead of hurling them into Belgium and Holland.

Allies Reassured

However, if the massed divisions plan real action, their drive would start from a line between Basel and Lake Constance and sweep down through Switzerland toward Geneva and Lyons, flanking the Maginot Line, experts believed.

Allied forces have been reassured by the prompt Swiss defense action, however.

The little confederation's military leader, Gen. Henri Guisan, not only called every able-bodied citizen between twenty and sixty years old to arms, but issued forty bullets to every owner of a rifle who was not called, and organized the Swiss to repulse parachute troops and crush possible fifth-column action.

The military today began enforcing the law requiring all foreigners to surrender their arms.

British Successes

[By the Associated Press]

London, *Monday*, May 13—Successful attacks on land and from the air against the German invaders of Holland and Belgium were reported officially today by Great Britain.

A communique from the British general headquarters said: "The successful advance of the British expeditionary force into Belgium in conjunction with the French forces is continuing as planned. Minor encounters between our cavalry and the enemy have ended to our advantage."

A War Office official explained that the term "cavalry" applied to motorized units which carry out advance-guard actions."

The Air Ministry reported forty-five German planes have been shot down since Saturday morning and that "it can be safely assumed that as many again have been destroyed or damaged."

Communications Broken

The Ministry also said German railway communications have been interrupted by British air fighters and that "important road and railway damage also was caused in Germany between the Rhine and the Dutch frontier, including damage to supply trains and a railway station."

Earlier reports from correspondents with the British air force told how Britain's Blenheim bombers hammered German concentrations in dawn raids in Belgium.

Thirty-five British planes so far have failed to return but some are known to have made forced landings in Belgium and France.

Text Of Communique

The text of the Air Ministry's communique follows:

"A fuller account can now be given of operations of the Royal Air Force since yesterday morning. Extensive reconnaissances show that much damage has been done by our aircraft to airdromes in Holland used by the enemy for landing troops and that there have been very heavy losses in aircraft in addition to those destroyed by attacks from the air. Fourteen out of sixteen troop carriers observed on one landing ground alone were seen to be damaged.

Enemy Advance Dislocated

"In spite of intense anti-aircraft and fighter opposition, communications of large German mechanized forces now advancing in Belgium and Luxembourg have been dislocated by destruction of both road bridges at Maastricht.

"Railway communications have also been interrupted at that point and roads destroyed.

"Important road and railway damage was also caused in Germany between the Rhine and the Dutch frontier, including damage to supply trains and a railway station.

Nazi Patrols Larger

"It is noticeable that the enemy is now finding it necessary to employ much larger fighter patrols. Some of our fighters have engaged patrols twenty-strong.

"Nevertheless, our fighter losses have not been heavy and enemy aircraft have been unable to prevent our troops from moving rapidly to the aid of our Allies.

"Further attacks have been made by the enemy on our airdromes in France, but without causing serious damage. Our machine-gun posts put up a spirited defense and shot down a number of enemy bombers.

"Fighter aircraft patrolling The Hague and Rotterdam areas engaged and shot down two enemy fighters and two reconnaissance aircraft. Three other enemy aircraft were shot down by defiant fighters off the Dutch coast.

Junkers Driven Down

"A few unidentified aircraft approached the east coast, and one Junkers 88 was intercepted at a great height and driven down. Our reconnaissance aircraft engaged a Heinkel and shot it down in the sea off the Dutch coast.

"The enemy's losses in aircraft are undoubtedly very large. It is impossible to assess them closely. Forty-five are known to have been shot down in combat by the Royal Air Force since Saturday morning. It can safely be assumed that as many again have been destroyed or damaged.

"On all fronts our pilots and crews have pressed home their attacks relentlessly and with high courage. Losses have necessarily been incurred in the hazardous and vital operations. Altogether, some thirty-five of our aircraft have so far failed to return, but some of them are known to have made forced landings in Belgium and France."

In another communique the Air Ministry said: "It is now confirmed that incendiary bombs, dropped in Kent (England) on Friday night, as already announced, numbered twenty-four, and that in addition twenty high-explosive bombe were dropped, which exploded harmlessly in a dense woods near Canterbury."

Paris Defenses Drive Off Nazis In Raid Attempt

PARIS, May 13 (Monday) (AP).—German planes approached the Paris region during an hour-long air raid alarm early today, but turned away in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire.

The capital's defenses put on a brilliant display of shells flashing among searchlight rays. (Here the French censor deleted twenty-one words from the dispatch.)

Sirens sounded alarms also in western and central France. (The censor deleted twenty-two more words here.)

Three air alarms were sounded in northeast France and one in central France yesterday, but they were without incident. At Mezieu, anti-aircraft batteries brought down an enemy plane. The crew of four bailed out. One was arrested but the other three men disappeared.

Last night's French high command communique said:

"The situation in Holland has improved today. British aviation is giving vigorous help to the Dutch defense.

"Enemy pressure continues in Belgium, to the west of Maastricht, and in the region of Tongeren (Tongres). It is strongly hampered, however, by the activity of Allied airplanes attacking bridges in the Maastricht region and enemy columns, which have suffered heavy losses.

"The advance of our troops continues regularly in the central part of Belgium.

"The enemy is exerting an important effort in the Belgian Ardennes (mountains), where violent engagements have taken place.

"Combats have recommenced on the Luxembourg frontier.

"The enemy also attacked our advance positions between the Warndt forest and the Saar.

"Nothing of importance to report on the eastern part of the front between the Saar and the Swiss frontier.

"German aviation has been very active, notably over northeastern France. French anti-aircraft defense and Allied airplanes have combated this activity. Thirty enemy airplanes were shot down during the day. It is to be noted that among German airplanes destroyed Friday and Saturday thirty were shot down by our anti-aircraft artillery."

Yesterday morning's communique follows:

"In the region of the Albert Canal and the Meuse (Maas) River, where German attacks continued with extreme violence, our aviation massively and effectively intervened in support of Belgian troops.

"Toward the end of the day our bombers attacked enemy columns and bridges of the greatest importance. Eight enemy planes were brought down during these expeditions.

"Numerous aerial operations were carried out during the night, the results of which are not yet known.

"On land our approach operations continued normally, according to plan.

"In the region of the Saar and west of the Vosges, where in the latter part of the night fighting began at many points, German artillery opened violent and continuous fire."

Maginot Line Fighting

In the western front action, described in the communiques, fighting was general along an entire forty-mile salient where the French outposts and fortified front line are backed by the underground fortresses of the main Maginot line. Infantry and trench mortar fire was strong in the regions of Forbach, Sarreguemines and Bitche, with continuing attacks by undetermined number of German troops.

Paris newspapers reported that German planes dropped 100 bombs in the Nancy region of eastern France yesterday. Eleven other French towns were reported visited by Nazi raiders and the civilian air toll was put at 148 killed and 337 wounded since Friday morning. The toll from Friday's bombing of Nancy was twenty-two dead and forty injured, it was announced. Bombs fell in the city proper, the French said.

FRANCE WARNS PARACHUTISTS OF EXECUTION

Reynaud Says All Not In National Uniform Will Be Shot At Once

Germany, Denying Camouflage Attempt, Threatens Reprisal

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 12—Premier Reynaud charged today that Germany had used parachute troops wearing Dutch and Belgian uniforms in her invasion of the Low Countries and warned that any captured in France "not wearing their national uniform will be immediately shot."

A communique from Premier Reynaud's office said:

"In the course of the savage aggression that they have just committed against Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, the German armies have made use of parachutists often dressed, contrary to international law, in Dutch or Belgian uniforms or as civil guards.

Order To Kill Given

"The French Government declares publicly that all enemy combatants captured in France who are not wearing their national uniform will be immediately shot.

"The armed forces of the territory have received instruction to this effect."

IL DUCE ORDERS LITTORIO LINE STRENGTHENED

Generals Told To Bolster Fortifications On Western Alpine Frontier

Street Violence Marks New Anti-British Campaign In Italy

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 12—Authoritative sources said today the British Ambassador to Rome "had asked the Italian Government for an explanation" of the assault on members of the British Embassy staff in Rome yesterday.

It also was said that Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador, had been "instructed by the Government to draw attention of the Italian Government to the unfortunate impression likely to be created by posters of an anti-British character."

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 12—Premier Benito Mussolini today ordered further strengthening of Italy's "Littorio Line" of fortifications on the western Alpine frontier.

Il Duce's order was given to Generals Piertro Pintor and Alfredo Guzzoni, whom he received along with Marshal Rodolfo Graziani, army chief of staff, and Gen. Ubaldo Soddu, Under Secretary of War.

The army chiefs, who are in command of zones along the French frontier, reported to Mussolini on "military questions concerning their armies," an official announcement said.

Details Of Line A Secret

Italy's fortified line which is to be "further perfected" takes its name from the lictor, which is the Fascist emblem.

Details of its fortifications have been kept secret, but they are believed generally to extend through the Brenner Pass—Alpine gateway between Italy and greater Germany—and along the German border as well as the French frontier.

Mussolini, piloting his own tri-motor bombing plane, made "training and observation flights" yesterday and today along the Italian coast, observing movements of ships, and over railroad centers and lines.

He flew for two hours, first over the Pontine marshes to Circello and then over the Tyrrhenian coast near Rome and out over the open sea.

Fresh Anti-British Outburst

The Italians turned their propaganda against the Allied contraband control in a new, violent anti-British campaign enlivened by street incidents among Italians.

With a difference in Italian opinion over the German invasion of Holland and Belgium widely reported, the new outburst of paper hostility was considered in some neutral quarters as a new attempt to aid the German army.

The belief was expressed generally that Italy, not yet ready to enter the war, was trying to disconcert the British and French and divert Allied attention while the Germans were pushing ahead.

Second Similar Attempt

If such were the case, it would be the second similar attempt, observers said. They asserted the first anti-British campaign, in the midst of the war in Norway, succeeded in luring units of the British home fleet into the Mediterranean, away from their base, just before the Germans launched their new invasion.

There was talk in unofficial quarters of the possibility of some Italian move to defy the contraband control which Luca Pietromarchi, chief of the "economic war" office of the Foreign Ministry, reported to Mussolini Saturday was becoming "even more vexatious."

Return Of Rex Watched

There was little expectation that this might materialize, however, because it might lead to war for Italy.

The return of the Italian liner Rex from New York was watched closely to see if the Italians would try to escape or defy the blockade at Gibraltar, perhaps refusing to submit to search. The Rex sailed from New York Saturday and is due at Gibraltar this week.

The temper of Italian people was reflected in reports of several incidents of violence. Tonight a woman who defaced an anti-British poster in the Piazza San Silvestro was reported by bystanders to have been manhandled by a crowd.

The woman was taken into a pharmacy away from the crowd and questioned.

Ire At Vatican Newspaper

There also were several incidents in which copies of the Vatican City newspaper, *L'Osservatore Romano*, which reported Pope Pius' messages of support to the rulers of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg were snatched from the hands of Italians reading them. Blackshirt Fascist groups did the snatching.

One purchaser of *L'Osservatore Romano* was said by spectators to have been ducked in the famous Trevi Fountain.

Students also seized copies of the Vatican paper from newsstands in railroad stations and burned them, and took the copies away from vendors.

Pro-German Demonstration

A small pro-German demonstration by students occurred in Rome yesterday, and more anti-British posters appeared on the walls of the city.

In a lighter vein was the line scrawled on one such poster which was headed, "England missed the bus."

Someone had scribbled, "But they have money enough for a taxi."

The Fascist extremist newspaper *Il Resto del Carlino*, of Bologna, said in reference to the Vatican paper: "Those urged to read foreign newspapers, even those written in Italian, should be considered poor citizens, perhaps back-stabbers of soldiers, who, tomorrow, will be fighting."

Put Ahead Of War News

The lengthy report of Italian grievances in the economic war was printed on all front pages ahead of the war news.

All newspapers argued, in justification of the German invasion, that the Lowlands were not really neutral but pro-Ally because their military precautions were taken against Germany without similar measures against Britain and France.

FRESH GERMAN TROOP SHIFTS CAUSE ALARM

Complete Blackout Imposed As Transports Pass Kiel Canal

Lighthouses Darkened Along East Coast And New Mines Are Laid

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, May 12—Heavy German troopships were reported passing through the Kiel Canal tonight, and Sweden, suddenly alarmed, ordered a complete blackout of the whole country for an indefinite period, darkened the lighthouses on her east coast and announced a mine field had been laid in a section of the Oresund Channel.

The mines were laid near Malmo in the narrow channel which separates Sweden from German-occupied Denmark.

These precautions led to rumors that a sudden air attack is feared by Swedish authorities.

Breathed Easier For Time

For a month Sweden was poised on the fringe of the Norwegian invasion, but had breathed easier when the war suddenly turned toward the Netherlands and Belgium. It was assumed Germany would be occupied in that direction. Today, however, the press expressed general pessimism.

The Government's blackout order included all areas not heretofore blacked out, and came as a surprise because most sources had regarded Sweden's position in the European war as eased with the Germans controlling most of Norway and occupied in attacks against Holland and Belgium.

A small force of Germans still is besieged at Narvik, far northern Norwegian ore port, however.

First Stockholm Darkening

The blackout particularly affected the Swedish capital, as Stockholm has been brightly lighted, except for one or two practice drills, since the start of the European war.

The conservative newspaper *Svenska Dagbladet*, commenting on the situation, declared:

"In Sweden one would like to believe that our position has been eased, but the indefinite blackout which now has been ordered . . . does not seem to indicate any bright optimism for our country."

Authorities were silent as to the significance of the order.

Dutch Refugees Say Holland Will Fight Nazis Until Death

They Go To Battle Determined If They Perish Each Will Take 10 Germans With Him

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 12—Heroic stories of Holland's grim fight against German invaders were told by refugees arriving at a British port today.

"Every man and every woman in Holland will fight until they drop," declared a woman who witnessed Friday's assault on Rotterdam.

"I saw them crying, but they were tears of rage and not of terror. The Dutch aren't despairing. They got past that."

A British seaman said the Dutch were fighting "like men who know they must die, but in dying will take with them ten of the enemy. They are fighting on the assumption that every Dutchman must fight until he is killed, and that after that the Dutch women must fight."

The arrivals said the sky over and around Rotterdam literally swarmed with German planes and parachutists, who poured into the city and made every street corner a battlefield. They declared that some of the parachutists wore civilian clothes.

Many children were among the refugees. They were battened below decks during the voyage. The ship was bombed and machine-gunned on the way, but escaped damage.

An English woman gave a graphic description of the fight for a bridge over the Maas river in Rotterdam.

"The Nazis held one bank of the Maas and a bridge. A Dutch ship came up and fired thirty rounds at the bridge, setting it afire. The ship was hit and retired, but came back soon and again drove the Nazis from the bridge as bombers roared overhead.

"Dutch civilians were in the fighting now, and they were vicious. When they finally took the bridges there were no Nazis alive."

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The mines were laid near Malmo in the narrow channel which separates

Large Nazi Troop Shifts Reported On Swiss Border

Basel, Switzerland, May 12 (AP)—Large troop movements in Germany north of Switzerland's frontier were reported by foreign military observers tonight, but whether they constituted a real threat or only a bluff remained a mystery.

In any case, the Swiss stood on war footing, with between 500,000 and 600,000 citizen soldiers mobilized and even Boy Scouts and aged women standing in rearguard posts.

The German troop movements observed in Baden, Wurttemberg and Bavaria were reported to involve even more than the twenty-one army divisions reported concentrated in that area just before the German smash into the Low Countries. (Twenty-one divisions would number about 294,000 men.)

May Be Feint To Tie Allies

Some observers saw a possibility that Germany merely was holding her reserves in this region and moving in newly mobilized troops for training, but using them at the same time to force the Allies to keep part of their own reserve on the eastern Jura front instead of hurling them into Belgium and Holland.

However, if the massed divisions plan real action, their drive would start from a line between Basel and Lake Constance and sweep down through Switzerland toward Geneva and Lyon, flanking the Maginot Line, experts believed.

Allied forces have been reassured by the prompt Swiss defense action.

The little confederation's generalissimo, Henri Guisan, not only called every able-bodied citizen between 20 and 60 to arms, but issued forty bullets to every owner of a rifle who was not called and organized the Swiss to repulse parachute troops and crush possible fifth-column action.

The military today began enforcing the law requiring all foreigners to surrender their arms.

Nazi Regime Reduces Norwegian Bank Rate

Administrative Council Announces Other Credit Measures To Aid Trade And Reconstruction

Oslo, May 12 (AP)—The administrative council for the German-held part of Norway today announced reduction in the bank rate and other measures for bank credits designed to aid trade and effect industrial reorganization.

It said the arrangements were made in cooperation with the Bank of Norway, the Norwegian Bank Association and the Norwegian Savings Banks Association.

Among the measures are lowering of the bank rate from 4½ to 3 per cent., the lowest rate since 1889, and granting of a 2,000,000 kroner credit to farmers for reconstruction in war-damaged districts.

DUTCH QUEEN SENDS THANKS TO KING GEORGE

Happy To Be Fighting By England's Side "Against Ruthless Aggression"

Belgian Ruler Also Replies To British Monarch's Message

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 12—King George today received the "heartfelt thanks" of Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands for the message he sent her yesterday decrying the "brutal and wholly unwarranted attack" upon her country.

The Queen's message to her ally said:

"'I desire to express to your Majesty my heartfelt thanks for your kind message, proving that in this moment of grave tribulation your Majesty and your Majesty's people throughout the British Empire are ready and anxious to give us all possible moral and material support.

"I wish to tell your Majesty how happy I am that our people's fleets and armies are fighting side by side against ruthless aggression. I feel certain that the cause of freedom and justice will triumph in the end."

King Leopold's Message

The King also received the following message from King Leopold of the Belgians, to whom he sent a promise of British support:

"Your Majesty's far-reaching and encouraging message has touched me

deeply. It brings me in the grave hour through which my country is passing valuable proof of the fidelity of the British people to their pledged word.

"The cause to which Belgium is defending is sacred to my fellow-countrymen, and I share the unshakeable confidence which your message expresses in the free and independent future of our two countries."

Britain Lists 50 Lost on Afridi

LONDON, May 12 (AP).—The Admiralty listed today as "missing and believed dead" one officer and forty-nine men of the destroyer Afridi sunk by German bombers May while covering the withdrawal Allied troops from Namsos, Norway. One other member of the crew reported to have died of wounds. The Afridi normally carried a crew of 219 men.

London Reports B.E.F Gains on Belgian Front

45 Nazi Planes Shot Down by R. A. F.; Cavalrymen Rout Foe in Skirmishes

LONDON, May 12 (AP).—A communique from British General Headquarters said today: "The successful advance of the British Expeditionary Force into Belgium in conjunction with the French forces is continuing as planned." The communique added that "minor encounters between our cavalry and the enemy have ended to our advantage."

The Air Ministry announced tonight that forty-five German planes were known to have been shot down in combat by the Royal Air Force since Saturday morning.

The text of the ministry's communique follows:

"A fuller account can now be given of operations of the Royal Air Force since yesterday (Saturday) morning. Extensive reconnaissances show that much damage has been done by ouru uaircraft to airdromes in Holland used by the enemy for landing troops and that there have bee very heavy losses in aircraft in addition to those destroyed by attacks from the air. Fourteen out of sixteen troop carriers observed on one landing ground alone were seen to be damaged.

"In spite of intense anti-aircraft and fighter opposition, communications of large German mechanized forces now advancing in Belgium and Luxemburg have been dislocated by destruction of both road bridges at Maastricht (on the Holaind-Belgium border). Railway communications have also been interrupted at that point and roads destroyed.

"Important road and railway damage was also caused in Germany between the Rhine and the Dutch frontier, including damage to supply trains and a railway station.

Fighter Patrols 20-Strong

"It is noticeable that the enemy is now finding it necessary to employ much larger fighter patrols. Some of our fighters have engaged patrols twenty-strong. Nevertheless, our fighter losses have not been heavy and enemy aircraft have been unable to prevent our troops from moving rapidly to the aid of our allies.

"Further attacks have been made by the enemy on our airdromes in France, but without causing much damage. Our machine-gun posts put up spirited defense and shot down a number of enemy bombers.

"Fighter aircraft patrolling The Hague and Roterdam areas engaged and shot down two enemy fighters and two reconnaisance aircraft. Three other enemy aircraft were shot down by defiant fighters off the Dutch coast.

"A few unidentified aircraft approached the east coast, and one Junkers 88 was intercepted at a great height and driven down. Our reconnaissance aircraft engaged a Heinkel and shot it down in the sea off the Dutch coast.

"The enemy's losses in aircraft are undoubtedly very large. It is impossible to assess them closely. Forty-five are known to have been shot down in combat by the Royal Air Force since Saturday morning. It can safely be assumed that as many again have been destroyed or damaged.

"On all fronts our pilots and crews have pressed home their attacks relentlessly and with high courage. Losses have necessarily been incurred in the hazardous and vital operations. Altogether, some thirty-five of our aircraft have so far failed to return, but some of them are known to have made forced landings in Belgium and France."

24 Incendiary Bombs Dropped

In another communique, the Air Ministry said: "It is now confirmed that incendiary bombs, dropped in Kent (England) on Friday night as already announced, numbered twenty-four ,and that in addition twenty high-explosive bombs were dropped, which exploded harmlessly in a dense woods near Canterbury."

The Admiralty reported the loss of the eighth British submarine in the war, abandoning hope for the undersea minelayer Seal, which normally carried fifty-five men. The communique said:

"The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that His Majesty's submarine Seal is overdue and must be presumed to be lost. Foreign reports suggest that some of her crew may be prisoners of war. Next of kin have been informed."

Growing concern over the parachute menace sprang from Germany's obvious faith in this new war technique as employed against the Low Countries. Veterans of the World War begged for assignments dealing with any enemies who might drop from the sky. Some British policemen carried guns for the first time.

The British Legion at its annual convention heard its president, Sir Frederick Maurice, declare: "If the Germans would like to send some of their parachutists over here—well, the Legion will undertake to look after them."

Sir Maurice, who was a major general on the British General Staff in the World War, predicted to the cheering veterans that the Allies would win the war "this year."

Northern Scotland had a half-hour raid warning the morning when unidentified planes appeared, but no bombs were dropped and the people went on to work carrying their gas masks. City Down in northern Ireland had a quarter-hour raid alarm before daylight.

Britain Pledges No Intervening In East Indies

Would Continue Status Quo; Troops in West Indies Sent at Request of Dutch

LONDON, May 12 (AP).—An unofficial assurance was given here today that Great Britain would not intervene in the Netherlands East Indies.

"His majesty's government," a British source said, "have previously expressed their interest in the maintenance of the status quo in the Netherlands East Indies.

"This attitude remains unchanged and they have no intention whatever of intervening in the East Indies nor has any suggestion been made from any quarter that they should do so."

Yesterday it was announced that in the Netherlands West Indies, an Allied force had landed "to prevent possible German attempts at sabotage in the important oil refineries" on the islands of Curacao and Aruba.

These troops, another London source said, were sent "in full agreement with the Netherlands government" because it was regarded as necessary that the Netherlands West Indies Governor have additional forces to cope with any emergency.

"The intention is that as soon as the Netherlands government is satisfied that security has been fully established, or additional Dutch forces are available in sufficient numbers, an immediate withdrawal of British and French forces will be effected."

[Both the United States and Japan have expressed their interest in maintenance of the status quo in the rich and strategic colonial posession of the Netherlands in the Far East.]

Churchill Fills His Cabinet Out And Takes Oath

Wood Named to Exchequer, Simon Lord Chancellor, Duff Cooper Press Chief

LONDON, May 12 (AP).—Sir John Simon was named Lord Chancellor today by Prime Minister Winston Churchill and Sir Kingsley Wood was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

Sir John Anderson was reappointed Home Secretary and Minister of Home Security. Lord Lloyd was named Colonial Secretary. Sir Andrew Rae Duncan was reappointed President of the Board of Trade. Alfred Duff Cooper was made Minister of Information. Herbert Morrison, Laborite, was appointed Minister of Supply.

Sir John Simon was Chancellor of the Exchequer in the Chamberlain Cabinet, and Sir Kingsley Wood was Lord Privy Seal and a former Air Minister. Duff Cooper was First Lord of the Admiralty before the start of the war. Lord Lloyd, a Conservative Peer, has not served in previous cabinets.

A great crowd gathered outside Buckingham Palace while the new Cabinet was being sworn in before King George VI and it gave the ministers a great cheer when they left. As Lord President of the Council, Neville Chamberlain was sworn in first, followed by Churchill.

Earlier, the King, in a field marshall's uniform, had attended church services with Queen Elizabeth in the guard's chapel of nearby Wellington Barracks.

Sir Samuel Hoare, former Air Secretary, and Oliver Stanley, former War Secretary, called at the Palace to relinquish their seals of office.

Churchill's initial selections brought approval from the newspapers, which declared they should mollify all parties. The conservative "Sunday Times" recalled approvingly that Chamberlain himself at the beginning of the war had sought a government reconstructed on similar lines, with the opposition included.

"All big unions will be in favor," said the leftist "Reynolds News." "Both opposition parties had strong objection to the inclusion of self-confessed failures and other 'men of Munich' in ministerial posts. They were prepared to tolerate Chamberlain and had no strong objection to Lord Halifax (Foreign Secretary). But from there on they drew the Line."

The independent "Sunday Pictorial" called Chamberlain's inclusion in the "inner circle" the biggest surprise of the appointments, and the "Sunday Observer" professed to see in his retention a source of trouble.

The "Sunday Chronicle" found most noteworthy the inclusion of three Socialists in the trimmed-for-action-government. One commentator thought the chief public criticism of the Cabinet would be aimed at the ages of its members. Their average is sixty-two years.

German

BERLIN, May 12 (AP)—Following is today's communiqué of the German High Command:

The German attack in the west proceeds swiftly, with close collaboration between the army and the air force.

In the north of the Netherlands German troops have occupied the Province of Groningen. Harlingen and the east coast of the Zuider Zee [Yssel Lake] have been reached.

After penetration of the Yssel fortification, the Grebbe line of fortifications between Amersfoort and Rhenen also and, farther south, the Peel fortification were broken in the march to the west. Between Hasselt and Maastricht a crossing of the Albert Canal was forced.

Fort Eben Emael, strongest cornerstone of Liége, is in German hands as already announced. The commander and garrison of 1,000 men surrendered. Before Liége, German troops have penetrated partially into deep fortifications.

The unit of the German army in Southern Belgium also gained ground swiftly in spite of enemy opposition.

Luxembourg is in German hands.

The German Air Force continued May 11 the great attack against enemy air forces in France, Belgium and the Netherlands that started the day before. A great number of airports were attacked anew, hangars fired, runways destroyed and fuel tanks and munitions dumps exploded.

On the airport at Evreux, thirty planes were destroyed and at Orleans airport thirty-six. In air battles, fifty-two planes were shot down and twelve more by anti-aircraft fire. It can be taken with certainty that, in all yesterday, 300 enemy planes fell victims to our attack and our air defense forces.

Troop concentrations, transport columns, railroad yards, march columns and truck transports behind the Belgian and French fronts were objectives of full attacks.

On the Belgian and Netherland coast, fleet units, transport ships and unloading operations were attacked. In Vlissingen [Flushing], three transport ships and one tanker were hit; in the middle North Sea, one enemy destroyer was damaged by bomb hits.

In the night of May 11-12, individual planes flew over Western Germany and again attacked a number of non-military objectives without particular effect.

Our own air losses, in relation to success, were small. Thirty-five planes are missing.

In Norway, the situation is unchanged. At Narvik, enemy sea and land forces were attacked by the air force. One destroyer was sunk and another damaged.

British

LONDON, May 12 (AP)—An Air Ministry communiqué said today:

During last night Royal Air Force aircraft carried out further bombing attacks against enemy troop concentrations and military traffic on roads and railways at a number of points in Germany near the frontier of the Netherlands.

A later communiqué said:

German mechanized troops advancing from the Rhine toward the Meuse again were harassed yesterday afternoon by a series of attacks made by aircraft of the Royal Air Force.

Roads leading out of Naastricht [Netherland-Belgian border] were bombed, and a few miles southwest of town on the road to Tongres [Belgium] a column of small tanks, armored cars and troop transport vehicles was attacked and several direct hits obtained.

Another Air Ministry communiqué follows:

A fuller account can now be given of operations of the Royal Air Force since yesterday morning. Extensive reconnaissances show that much damage has been done by our aircraft to airdromes in Holland used by the enemy for landing troops and that very heavy losses in aircraft in addition to those destroyed by attacks from the air. Fourteen out of sixteen troop carriers observed on one landing ground alone were seen to be damaged.

French

PARIS, May 12 (AP)—A French High Command communiqué said today:

In the region of the Albert Canal and the Meuse River, where German attacks continued with extreme violence, our aviation massively and effectively intervened in support of Belgian troops.

Toward the end of the day our bombers attacked enemy columns and bridges of the greatest importance. Eight enemy planes were brought down during these expeditions.

Numerous aerial operations were carried out during the night, the results of which are not yet known.

On land, our approach operations continued normally according to plan.

In the region of the Saar and west of the Vosges, where in the latter part of the night fighting began at many points, German artillery opened violent and continuous fire.

Tonight's French communiqué said:

The situation in the Netherlands has improved today. British aviation is giving vigorous help to the Netherland defense.

Enemy pressure continues in Belgium, to the west of Maastricht, and in the region of Tongres. It is strongly hampered, however, by the activity of Allied airplanes attacking bridges in the Maastricht region and enemy columns, which have suffered heavy losses.

The advance of our troops continues regularly in the central part of Belgium.

The enemy is exerting an important effort in the Belgian Ardennes [mountains], where violent engagements have taken place.

Combats have recommenced on the Luxembourg frontier.

The enemy also attacked our advance positions between the Warndt Forest and the Saar.

Nothing of importance to report on the eastern part of the front between the Saar and the Swiss front.

German aviation has been very active, notably over Northeastern France. French anti-aircraft defense and Allied airplanes have combated this activity. Thirty enemy airplanes were shot down during the day. It is to be noted that among German airplanes d estroyed Friday and Saturday, thirty were shot down by our anti-aircraft artillery.

British Bombers Hit Nazi Transport Roads

Captain Of Squadron Says Blazing Airdrome Lighted Up The Attack

London, May 12 (AP)—The captain of one of the British bombers which attacked strategic roads behind the German lines told today of making direct hits "right on the roads" along which long lines of German transport trucks were moving.

He said a blazing airdrome in the vicinity lighted the attack, and the sky was pierced by so many searchlights that "they looked like lattice work."

When his first bombs struck, he said, all the lights on the vehicles went out in a kind of run from one end to the other."

Report Troop Transport Sunk

BERLIN, May 12 (AP).—The German air force sank a troop transport off the Dutch coast this afternoon and set fire to six other ships, D. N. B., the German official news agency, reported tonight.

"The German air force scored an extraordinary success this afternoon against enemy ships before the Holland coast," the agency said "D. N. B. learns that a large troop transport of 15,000 tons was sunk by the German air force. Six other ships burned brightly as a result of bomb hits."

The agency also said that approximately 5,000 Dutch border troops who sought to nold up the German advance on Friday were taken prisoners.

Mentioning Allied raids over German territory, D. N. B. said that the British had had no success bombing bridges over the Rhine and that there had been no slackening in the German advance because of Allied attacks on communication lines. It further charged that British planes "have avoided military objectives and places protected by anti-aircraft guns" and have tried to attack "only small, undefended cities and railroad yards." The [illegible] civilian deaths by previously reported Allied raids on the German university town of Freiburg was said to have risen to thirty-five.

Dashes Through Nazis, Blows Up Span and Self

BRUSSELS, May 12 (AP).—The Germans were enabled to cross the Albert Canal yesterday, Premier Hubert Pierlot revealed today, because the officer in charge of the destruction of two bridges near Maastricht was killed by an enemy bomb, and the second in command hesitated to carry out the pre-arranged orders. During the interval, Pierlot said, German motorized units streamed across the bridges.

Later, a Belgian officer, in a suicide dash through the German lines, blew up himself and one bridge.

Luce and Wife Driving From Brussels to France

German Bomb Fell 50 Yards From Publisher's Window

BRUSSELS, May 12 (AP).—Henry Luce, publisher of "Time" and other magazines in the United States, left by automobile for France yesterday with his playwright wife. They arrived Thursday night from The Hague on a trip through Europe and were the guests of the American Ambassador here, John Cudahy, when the German invasion began.

One of the German bombs which marked the beginning of hostilities fell fifty yards from their window and destroyed a house.

They expect to sail from Italy for the United States on Saturday.

Red Cross Would Save Civilians From Bombing

International Group Appeals To Belligerents In Low Countries To Refrain From Attacks

Geneva, May 12 (AP)—The International Red Cross committee tonight appealed to all belligerents in the Low Countries to refrain from bombing civil populations and from attacks against persons who, by their inoffensive character, should not be subjected to acts of war."

It also thanked President Roosevelt for his appeal on behalf of civil populations.

Reds See British Desire For New War Theaters

Press Scores Cabinet Change as Signifying 'Reaction'

MOSCOW, May 12 (AP).—The newspaper "Red Fleet," commenting on the British Cabinet changes, declared today that they signified a British desire to "create new theaters of war in various parts of the world."

Laborite participation in the Cabinet, said the paper, "signifies inevitable intensification of reaction and persecution of the working class."

Moscow newspapers refrained from comment on developments on the western front, but gave much space to factual reports.

Urges Soviet, Balkan Economic Cooperation

Yugoslavia Reported To Have Suggested Action To Make Entente Partners Split Surplus

Belgrade, May 12 (AP)—A Yugoslav proposal for economic cooperation with Soviet Russia by the four powers of the Balkan Entente was reported today in authoritative quarters.

They said the project would be given close study when experts of the Entente members — Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey—meet at an economic conference here May 27.

Yugoslavia, counting on political and military understandings with Russia to follow the trade agreement signed at Moscow last night, was reported to have urged the Entente partners to take all possible steps toward making the Balkans economically self-sufficient with Soviet support.

Says Irish Are Willing To Forgive English

De Valera Claims Good Relations Could Be Developed After Eire Gets Her Independence

Dublin, Ireland, May 12 (AP)—Premier Eamon de Valera told a Finna Fail Party meeting in Galway tonight that his people were prepared to let bygones be bygones once Ireland has obtained her independence of Britain.

He voiced regret that there still was cause for [illegible] differences, especially "at a time like the present."

De Valera said he believed the common interests of Britain and Ireland would "beget good relations" and that he was trying to lay the foundation for such relations.

Madrid, May 12 (AP)—Generalissimo Francisco Franco today repeated orders to Spaniards to observe the strictest neutrality in the broadened European war. His action followed official notification of Spain by the Ministers of Belgium and Netherlands that a state of war exists between their countries and Germany.

Galway, Ireland, May 12 (AP)—Premier Eamon de Valera said in a speech today that "a cruel wrong has been done Belgium and Holland, and it would be unworthy of this small nation if it did not utter a protest."

Berlin, May 12 (AP)—Approximately 5,000 Dutch border troops who sought to hold up the German advance on Friday were taken prisoner, DNB, official German news agency, announced today.

ASKS AMERICAS TO STRENGTHEN STAND ON WAR

Argentine Foreign Minister Proposes Non-Belligerent Attitude

Cantilo Says Latest Turn In Europe Calls For New Expression

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, May 12—Declaring neutrality in present circumstances of the world a "fiction" and a "dead conception," Jose Maria Cantilo, Foreign Minister, tonight proposed that the Americas adopt a "non-belligerent" attitude instead.

The Foreign Minister's statement was made after a conference among Cantilo, President Ortiz, Norman Armour, United States Ambassador, and the Brazilian Ambassador.

The statement had been hinted at earlier in a dispatch from Washington, printed in *La Nacion*, which said consideration was being given to a new declaration of solidarity by the Americas which wuold scrap the declaration of neutrality at Panama for something resembling Italy's non-belligerent status.

Calls For Stronger Stand

The situation in which belligerents do no trecognize the rights, as well as the duties, of neutrals, and the "aggressive methods" in Europe, Cantilo said, show the need for a "stronger stand" than neutrality.

He denied it would "mean bringing us nearer to war."

Disclosing that the first conversations on the subject were held April 19, when the possibility of an invasion of Belgium and Holland was discussed, Cantilo said some of the American republics were not favorable to a change then.

"But since the latest invasion with a wholesale disregard for international rules there appeared a growing demand among these nations for a new expression."

Terms Neutrality A Fiction

Neutrals cannot make "their neutrality respected as a juridicial form of their isolation," said Cantilo. "Neutrality created to preserve sovereignty, either evades or diminishes it in present conditions, but does not protect it. It is a fiction, a dead conception, which must be replaced within the reality of the moment we are living."

Latin-American officials lately have shown dissatisfaction with results of the declaration of Panama expressing neutrality, which the belligerents have not recognized, and are seeking some stronger means of maintaining non-belligerent rights.

One high official said the "concept of neutrality which prevailed under international law has now disappeared.

Wants More Active Stand

"In the face of developments in Europe, including the invasion of Norway, Denmark and other neutrals, American nations should revise their neutrality and make it more flexible and more active.

"Without in any way entering the war, we should be able to proceed in accordance with our own convenience, without feeling bound by the juridicial concept of neutrals."

'Long Live Holland!' Daubed on Nazi Ship

GUAYAQUIL, Ecuador, May 12 (AP).—The crew of the 1,271-ton German freighter Cerigo, in port here since the outbreak of the war, awakened today to find a huge flag of the Netherlands and the words: "Long live the Netherlands!" painted on the prow.

The art work was believed to have been done during the night by sailors from the Netherlands steamship Manto, which sailed before dawn for a northern port.

The skipper of the Cerigo put his crew to work scrubbing away the paint.

Fish Asks Deportation Of Alien Propagandists

Tells Boston Crowd Country Wants No Trojan Horses—Approves Roosevelt's Plea On Bombings

Boston, May 12 (AP)—Representative Fish (Rep., N. Y.) proposed today amid applause from a Boston Common audience, that Congress order deportation of alien propagandists.

"We want no Trojan horses in America," he told 5,000 persons at a meeting held by the American Mothers' Neutrality League.

"The Trojan horses of Communism and Nazism need investigation and constant vigilance, but they are as nothing to the dangers and menace of the Trojan horse of the internalists and interventionists who, by intrigue and secret diplomacy, would involve us in war."

He voiced approval of President Roosevelt's pleas to belligerents asking them not to bomb undefended cities and advocated the training of 10,000 airplane pilots as part of a general increase in the Army and Navy air forces.

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-ROYAL AIR FORCE SQUADRONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SHOT DOWN 68 GERMAN PLANES IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS OF FIGHTING UP TO NOON SUNDAY. AT LEAST 25 MORE "PROBABLY" WERE ACCOUNTED FOR, BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS SAID.

W558PFD

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-SPECIAL BRANCH OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND YARD WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE PREPARING TO SWOOP DOWN TOMORROW ON "FIFTH COLUMN" SUSPECTS IN ENGLAND.

DETECTIVES LAST WEEK SUBMITTED TO THE HOME OFFICE A LIST OF SUSPECTS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY WHO, THEY HELD, SHOULD BE ROUNDED UP UNDER AMENDED DEFENSE REGULATIONS.

SCOTLAND YARD ALSO WAS REPORTED ENGAGED IN A HUNT FOR A SECRET RADIO STATION BELIEVED TO BE THE SOURCE OF DAILY PRO-GERMAN PROP-

30.24-2225

AGANDA BROADCASTS.

SF108PED

PARIS--FIRST ADD FRENCH (BUDGET) X X X CONTINUOUS FIRE."

IN THE BELGIAN FIGHTING, THE BELGIAN AND GERMAN UNITS WERE ENGAGED IN A SHARP COMBAT IN THE VICINITY OF LIEGE WITH HEAVY UNITS INVOLVED AND HEAVY GERMAN LOSSES REPORTED BEFORE THE CITY'S SOUTHERN FORTIFICATIONS.

BELGIAN PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT, IN A BROADCAST FROM BRUSSELS, SAID GERMAN FORCES HAD REACHED WAREMME, 40 MILES INSIDE BELGIUM, IN AN ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT WHICH PUT THEM 13 MILES TO THE REAR OF LIEGE.

GERMAN PLANES CONTINUED TO FLY OVER BELGIUM.

MAY 13 1940

FREQUENT AIR RAID ALARMS WERE SOUNDED IN VARIOUS SECTIONS, INCLUDING BRUSSELS.

THE BELGIAN NATIONAL POLICE ANNOUNCED GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS HAD BEEN LANDED, CARRYING PORTABLE RADIO TRANSMITTERS.

IN THE NETHERLANDS, GERMAN "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES MULTIPLIED IN THE INTERIOR. IN SEVERAL LOCALITIES, FIFTH COLUMN CROWDS MARCHED ON PUBLIC BUILDINGS BUT WERE DISPERSED BY THE POLICE AND MILITARY AND SOME WERE TAKEN PRISONER.

THE DUTCH GENERAL STAFF REPORTED THAT THE IJSSEL FRONT, ATTACKED FROM BEFORE AND BEHIND, WAS HOLDING FIRM.

THE GERMANS HELD THE CITY OF ARNHEM, IN EASTERN CENTRAL HOLLAND, AND GERMAN INFILTRATIONS WERE REPORTED IN THE PEEL MARSHES ON THE NETHERLANDS EASTERN FRONTIER.

THE FRENCH TOOK ADDED PRECAUTIONS AGAINST 'CHUTE TROOPS, BROADCASTING WARNINGS TO THE POPULATION TO BE ON THE WATCH FOR SUCH LANDINGS IN THE INTERIOR.

IN PARIS, PREMIER REYNAUD SPENT A BUSY SUNDAY. HE CONFERRED WITH P.DUPONG, PREMIER OF LUXEMBOURG, AND AT A LATER CONFERENCE DISCUSSED MEASURES TO INSURE THE SECURITY OF THE INTERIOR WITH HENRI ROY, MINISTER OF THE INTERIOR, AND ROGER LANGERON, CHIEF OF THE PARIS POLICE.

THREE AIR ALARMS WERE SOUNDED IN NORTHEAST FRANCE AND ONE IN CENTRAL FRANCE BUT THEY WERE WITHOUT INCIDENT.

AT MEZIEU, ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES BROUGHT DOWN AN ENEMY PLANE. THE CREW OF FOUR BAILED OUT. ONE WAS ARRESTED BUT THE OTHER THREE DISAPPEARED.

W107PED

Paris Add

THE TOLL FROM FRIDAY'S BOMBING OF NANCY WAS 22 DEAD AND 40 INJURED, IT WAS ANNOUNCED. BOMBS FELL IN THE CITY PROPER, THE FRENCH SAID.

MAY 13 1940

PW 2D 2036 CCC 645P

LONDON, MAY 12,(AP)-- SPECIAL BRANCH OFFICERS OF SCOTLAND YARD WERE REPORTED TODAY TO BE PREPARING TO SWOOP DOWN TOMORROW ON "FIFTH COLUMN" SUSPECTS IN ENGLAND.

MAY 13 1940

DETECTIVES LAST WEEK SUBMITTED TO THE HOME OFFICE A LIST OF SUSPECTS OF BRITISH NATIONALITY [redacted] WHO, THEY HELD [redacted], SHOULD BE ROUNDED UP UNDER AMENDED DEFENSE REGULATIONS.

[redacted] SCOTLAND YARD ALSO WAS REPORTED ENGAGED IN A HUNT FOR A [redacted] SECRET RADIO STATION BELIEVED TO BE THE SOURCE OF DAILY PRO-GERMAN PROPAGANDA BROADCASTS.

AFL TAITS 01103--JA--715A

30.24-2227

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT ALL CHURCH SERVICES IN ROTTERDAM WERE CANCELLED.

MAY 13 1940

LONDONS 000927-PKL-443AED-

LONDON, MAY 12--(MONDAY)--AP)--A NATIONWIDE ROUNDUP OF ALL GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN MALES FROM THE AGES OF 16 TO 60 WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE HOME OFFICE EARLY TODAY IN A SUDDEN STROKE HEADING OFF POSSIBLE HELP FOR ANY INVADERS THAT MIGHT DESCEND ON BRITAIN BY PARACHUTE OR TROOP PLANES.

MAY 13 1940

THE INTERNMENT ORDER COVERED THE ENTIRE EASTERN HALF OF THE COUNTRY AND MOST OF THE SOUTHERN COAST BUT NOT LONDON ITSELF.

ALIEN MEN OTHER THAN GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN THE PRESCRIBED AREA WERE ORDERED TO REPORT TO POLICE DAILY, STAY INDOORS FROM 8 P.M. TO 6 A.M. AND TO TRAVEL ONLY IN PUBLIC CONVEYANCES.

ABOUT 9,000 ENEMY ALIENS AND SOME 11,000 OTHERS WERE AFFECTED.

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-SEVERAL HUNDRED MORE GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS LANDED IN BRUSSELS SUBURBS DURING THE NIGHT, REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY. IT SAID NEARLY ALL HAD

MAY 13 1940

BEEN "RENDERED HARMLESS," EVEN THOUGH SOME [redacted] DUMMIES [redacted] ON THE GROUND TO GIVE THE IMPRESSION THEY [redacted]

THE AGENCY SAID ABOUT 40 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN BELGIUM SATURDAY.

-PKL LONDONS 01222--737AED-

LONDON, MAY 12--(AP)--ROYAL AIR FORCE SQUADRONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SHOT DOWN 68 GERMAN PLANES IN TWO AND A HALF DAYS OF FIGHTING UP TO NOON SUNDAY. AT LEAST 25 MORE "PROBABLY" WERE ACCOUNTED FOR, BRITISH CORRESPONDENTS SAID.

APL 4H 2225 CCC 555P

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-AN AIR RAID WARNING WAS SOUNDED THIS MORNING IN COUNTY DOWN, NORTHERN IRELAND, BUT THE "ALL CLEAR" WAS GIVEN SOON AFTER.

LAP 01556 GL 1115A

MAY 13 1940

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TONIGHT FROM BRUSSELS THAT MORE THAN 100 GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN OVER BELGIUM TODAY BY ALLIED AIR FORCES. #

MAY 13 1940

Gold. Colonies LORD LLOYD, 60-YEAR-OLD EXPERT ON FOREIGN AFFAIRS, WAS NAMED COLONIAL SECRETARY, REPLACING MALCOLM MACDONALD, WHO IS BEING MENTIONED FOR APPOINTMENT AS FOOD MINISTER.

LORD LLOYD IS A FORMER HIGH COMMISSIONER TO EGYPT AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BRITISH COUNCIL--AN ORGANIZATION TO DISSEMINATE BRITISH CULTURE THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY TODAY ANNOUNCED THELAUNCHINGS OF A NEW SERIES OF "HARASSING" ATTACKS AGAINST GERMAN TROOPS ADVANCING FROM THE RHINE TOWARDS THE MEUSE. IN THE WAR AT SEA THE ADMIRALTY GAVE UP HOPE FOR THE MINE-LAYING SUBMARINE SEAL WHICH NORMALLY CARRIEDX A CREW OF 55.

MAY 13 1940

MISC. OL 12 NOON.

LONDON, MAY 12-(AP)-REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT 100 MEMBERS OF THE BRITISH COLONY IN AMSTERDAM, ATTENDING A MEETING AT THE BRITISH CONSULATE AT WHICH THEY WERE ADVISED TO LEAVE HOLLAND IMMEDIATELY, WERE CAUGHT THERE BY A NEW AIR RAID ALARM.

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NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED, HOWEVER.

AT THE SAME TIME, MEMBERS OF A TOURING LONDON BALLET COMPANY ARRIVED IN AMSTERDAM AFTER A THRILL-PACKED JOURNEY FROM THE HAGUE UNDER DUTCH MILITARY AUSPICES. THEY AND THE OTHERS WERE TO LEAVE HOLLAND DURING THE DAY.

MAY 13 1940

LONDONS 01150-PKL-70RAED-

ENGLAND,
CANTERBURY, MAY 12-(AP)-- PREACHING IN THE CATHEDRAL TODAY, THE ARCHBISHOP OF CANTERBURY SAID "THE HOUR HAS COME," AND URGED ALL CLASSES TO COMBINE IN PRAYER FOR THE NATION'S LEADERS AND FIGHTING FORCES AND "PEOPLES WHO HAVE SUFFERED THE BITTER ORDEAL OF INVASION."

MAY 13 1940

LONDONS 01624 GT 225P

LONDON, MAY 12,(AP)-- REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED TODAY IN A DISPATCH FROM AMSTERDAM THAT ALL INTERNAL AND POSTAL TELEGRAPH AND TELEPHONE COMMUNICATIONS HAD BEEN SUSPENDED IN THE NETHERLANDS TO AID AUTHORITIES IN MOPPING UP NAZI "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES.

MAY 13 1940

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT HUNDREDS OF SUSPECTS ALREADY HAD BEEN ARRESTED, AND POLICE WERE REPORTED TO HAVE SHOT ONE MAN WHO SIGNALLED ENEMY PLANES AFTER TRAPPING HIM ON

30,24-2229

A ROOFTOP.

APL 11130--JA--638A

AMSTERDAM, MAY 12--(AP)--THE MAIN PART OF ROTTERDAM WAS DECLARED BY THE DUTCH TODAY TO BE ABSOLUTELY IN THE HANDS OF NETHE LANDS TROOPS AFTER FIERCE FIGHTING WITH GERMAN FORCES AND "FIFTH COLUMNS" AND DESTRUCTIVE FIRES WHICH SWEPT LARGE SECTIONS OF THE CITY YESTE DAY.

MAY 13 1940

ARXX RC OSULLIVANS 01850 CCC 450P

AMSTERDAM, MAY 13--(MONDAY)--(AP)--THE DUTCH HIGH COMMAND IN A COMMUNIQUE TODAY REPORTED GERMAN TROOPS HAVE "AT VARIOUS POINTS" CROSSED THE MAAS AND IJSSEL RIVERS AND "OUR FRONTI R TROOPS HAVE BEEN PARTLY WITHDRAWN TO THE INTERIOR."

MAY 13 1940

LISBON, PORTUGAL, MAY 12--(AP)--THE AMERICAN CLIPPER, WHICH STARTED FOR HORTA ON A WESTWARD CROSSING OF THE ATLANTIC, RETURNED TO LISBON AT 5:50 PM. TODAY BECAUSE OF BAD WEATHER CONDITIONS.

MAY 13 1940

ISTANBUL, MAY 12-(AP)-EL...N CLASSES OF TURKISH RESERVISTS TODAY WERE ORDERED TO REPORT TO DISTRICT

MAY 13 1940

ADQUARTERS FOR A CENSUS ENABLING THEIR INSTANT MOBILIZATION IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

BERLIN, MAY 12 -- (AP) -- AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT FRIDAY'S PERFORMANCE OF DEMOLISHING BETWEEN 300 AND 400 ENEMY WARPLANES ON THE GROUND HAD BEEN DUPLICATED YESTERDAY BY GERMAN FLIERS.

MAY 13 1940

BB836A

MONTEVIDEO, MAY 12-(AP)-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TONIGHT THAT ALBERTO GUANI, FOREIGN MINISTER OF URUGUAY, WAS STUDYING THE POSSIBILITY OF A CONTINENTAL DECLARATION THROUGH THE PANAMA NEUTRALITY ORGANIZATION RATIFYING WELL-KNOWN AMERICAN NEUTRALITY PRINCIPLES, AND THAT HE ALREADY HAD EXCHANGED VIEWS WITH OTHER GOVERNMENTS IN THE AMERICAS.

FH158AED

MAY 13 1940

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 12)

SUSPECT "OVERLOADING" OF HUMAN MACHINE IN AIR COMBAT

PILOT FAILURE MAY STEM FROM TOO MUCH WORK, SAY AERO MEDICINE EXPERTS--(750)

BY DEVON FRANCIS

MAY 13 1940

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

(ADVANCE) DAYTON, O., MAY 11--THE EUROPEAN WAR, WITH ITS HIGH CASUALTY RATE FROM WHAT IS KNOWN IN BROAD TERMS AS "PILOT FAILURE," AGAIN IS RAISING THE QUESTION WHETHER THE HUMAN MIND AND BODY ARE BEING TAXED BEYOND THEIR CAPACITY BY THE SPEED AND COMPLEXITY OF TODAY'S AIRPLANES.

REPORTS FROM ABROAD INDICATE THAT, AT A MINIMUM, FOR EVERY FOUR PILOTS KILLED AS A DIRECT RESULT OF COMBAT, SIX LOSE THEIR LIVES BECAUSE THEIR JUDGMENT SUDDENLY BECOMES FAULTY OR THEIR BODIES REFUSE T TAKE THE STRAIN.

SOME AMERICAN AUTHORITIES INSIST THAT "PILOT FAILURE" IS ACCOUNTING FOR SIX OUT OF SEVEN DEATHS IN THE WAR. THOSE CASUALTIES WOULD INCLUDE THE MEN OFFICIALLY ENTERED IN THE RECORDS AS HAVING BEEN KILLED IN COMBAT.

IN A GOOD MANY OF THOSE CASES THE PILOT WAS SHOT DOWN BY AN ENEMY BECAUSE HE WENT TO PIECES AT THE WRONG MOMENT AND PRESENTED HIMSELF AS A PERFECT TARGET FOR HIS OPPONENT'S GUNS.

HERE AT WRIGHT FIELD, THE ARMY AIR CORPS TESTING GROUND, THE PROBLEM IS BEING RESOLVED IN THE FIELD OF PURE PHYSIOLOGICAL RESEARCH INTO A QUESTION OF WHETHER THE HUMAN MACHINE IS BEING OVER-LOADED. NO ATTEMPT HAS BEEN MADE AS YET TO ANSWER IT.

BUT CERTAIN FACTS STAND OUT AS A BASIS ON WHICH WRIGHT FIELD AND THE ARMY'S SCHOOL OF AVIATION MEDICINE AT RANDOLPH FIELD, TEXAS, CAN WORK. ONE IS THAT WHILE THE ARMY IS GETTING THE FINEST PHYSICAL AND MENTAL SPECIMENS AVAILABLE AS PILOT MATERIAL BY WEEDING OUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE CANDIDATES FOR TRAINING, YET ITS YOUNG MEN STILL ARE GETTING KILLED IN PEACE-TIME ACCIDENTS.

THE ARMY, LIKE THE NAVY, DOES NOT MAKE PUBLIC ITS CASUALTY FIGURES, BUT ALMOST ALL ITS AIRPLANE ACCIDENTS ARE PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPERS. IN TOKEN OF THE IMPORTANCE ATTACHED TO IT, THE PILOT PROBLEM HAS PRECIPITATED STUDIES NOT ONLY BY THE ARMED SERVICES BUT BY SOME EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND THE AIRLINES AS WELL.

ONE OF THE ANSWERS TO PILOT FAILURE IS THE COMPLEXITY OF CONTROLS.

"WHEN WE ENTERED THE OVERCAST," AN ARMY PILOT TOLD ME IN DESCRIBING A FLIGHT IN A BI-MOTORED BOMBER, "IT TOOK MY CO-PILOT AND ME ABOUT A MINUTE TO GET ALL THE HANDLES TURNED AND THE BUTTONS PUSHED FOR INSTRUMENT FLYING UNDER ICING CONDITIONS.

"THEN WHEN WE GOT BACK ON THE GROUND, IT TOOK US A LIKE TIME TO GET EVERYTHING BACK IN PLACE."

HE MAY HAVE BEEN EMBROIDERING THE STORY FOR EFFECT, BUT IT CHECKS CLOSELY WITH YOUR CORRESPONDENT'S EXPERIENCE. COMING OVER THE ALLEGHENIES IN A PRIVATE PLANE THE OTHER DAY I SAW A VETERAN PILOT GET ALMOST TOO BIG A HANDFUL OF MACHINERY IN A DIFFICULT SITUATION. DECIDING TO GO "ON INSTRUMENTS" HE HAD TO MANIPULATE TWELVE DIFFERENT CONTROLS IN THE SPACE OF A MINUTE AND FLY THE AIRPLANE IN THE BARGAIN.

MULTIPLE CREWS ARE HELPING REDUCE THE WORK IN THE COCKPIT IN BIG AIRPLANES, BUT THE PURSUIT PILOT HAS ONLY HIMSELF TO DEPEND ON. NOW SIMPLIFICATION OF INSTRUMENT PANELS IS COMING TO HIS AID. THE CURTISS-WRIGHT "TELL-TALE" INDICATOR, WHICH INFORMS A PILOT IF HE HAS LEFT SOMETHING UNDONE, AND THE SPERRY "FLIGHTTRAY," WHICH COMBINES SEVERAL PRIMARY INSTRUMENTS, ARE STEPS IN THAT DIRECTION.

IT IS IN THE VIOLENT MANEUVERS THROUGH WHICH A LIGHT FIGHTING PLANE GOES THAT THE WORST PROBLEM IN HUMAN ENDURANCE OCCURS. IN TIGHT

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MAY 13 1941

30.24-2231

TURNS AT HIGH SPEED AND IN ABRUPT RETURNS TO LEVEL FLIGHT FROM HARD DIVES THE BLOOD DRAINS FROM THE HEAD BY CENTRIFIGUAL FORCE TO PRODUCE THE "BLACKOUT."

AFTER HE WON $22,000 IN AN HOUR'S FLYING IN THE THOMPSON TROPHY RACE IN CLEVELAND'S NATIONAL AIR RACES TWO YEARS AGO ROSCOE TURNER, THE SPEED MERCHANT, WAS ASKED WHY HE WHEELED SO WIDE AROUND THE PYLONS.

"TWO REASONS," HE REPLIED. "I DIDN'T WANT TO HAVE ANY OF THOSE OTHER PILOTS CRASHING INTO ME ON THE TURNS, AND I DIDN'T WANT TO BLACK OUT AT LOW ALTITUDE."

BLACKOUTS USUALLY ARE MOMENTARY, BUT UNDER COMBAT CONDITIONS, WITH AN ENEMY AIRMAN POURING LEAD OR EXPLOSIVE SHELLS AT A BLIND OR UNCONSCIOUS PILOT, THEY CAN WELL BE FATAL.

MAY 13 1940

FROM FIVE TO SEVEN TIMES THE FORCE OF GRAVITY IS NOT AN UNCOMMON FORCE EXERTED ON A PILOT IN FAIRLY TIGHT TURNS AND NOMINAL "PULLOUTS" WITH TODAY'S SPEEDS. THE BEATING THE HUMAN BODY WILL TAKE IF AND WHEN SPEEDS OF 500 AND EVEN 600 MILES AN HOUR--WHICH DESIGNERS ARE TALKING ABOUT--ARE REACHED IS OBVIOUS. TODAY'S TOP SPEEDS IN STILL AIR ARE NOT MUCH ABOVE 400.

VARIOUS WAYS OF MEETING THAT PARTICULAR PROBLEM HAVE BEEN PROPOSED. FEW SEEM PRACTICABLE. ONE IS TO HAVE A PILOT LIE FLAT, THEREBY OBVIATING THE DRAINAGE OF BLOOD DOWNWARD. ANOTHER IS TO FIT HIM WITH AN INFLATABLE BELT TO KEEP THE BLOOD OVER HIS MID-SECTION AND BY SHEER PRESSURE SUPPLY THE BRAIN WITH CIRCULATION.

A COMMON PRACTICE OF PURSUIT PILOTS IS TO LEAN FORWARD IN BANKS AND PULLOUTS, KEEPING THE VERTICAL AXIS OF THEIR BODIES OUT OF RIGHT-

30.24-2231

ANGLES TO THE CHANGE OF DIRECTION.

(EDS: THIRD GRAF READ IT "FLIGHTRAY," (NOT "FLIGHTTRAY")

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 12..SENT MAY 5)

MAY 13 1940

PS111AED

Leave Blank

Holland Cut in Half; Queen Safe in London

FRENCH CUT RHINE RAILWAY; DUTCH RETIRE AT ZUIDER ZEE

Hitler's Troops Redouble Attacks in Low Countries—His Headquarters Reports Contact in Holland Between Army and Parachutists.

MAY 14 1940

By Associated Press

Military spokesmen announced in Paris tonight that the German advance through southern Holland and Belgium appeared to have been checked and that the battle of the west which is expected to be the greatest engagement in history had entered its preliminary stage.

Dutch troops fought stubbornly behind their flooded defense lines below the Zuider Zee, while Belgian, British and French forces battled side by side against sharp new attacks by German motorized invaders in Belgium.

Adolf Hitler's headquarters on the western front reported the capture of the great Liege fortress citadel in Belgium—on the fourth day of the war. It was here that Kaiser Wilhelm's army was halted a week by a heroic Belgian defense in 1914. The Germans also reported the capture of 18,000 Dutch troops by one German Army, with a Dutch general and his staff seized in south Holland.

The French High Command said that the only fort so far seized by the Germans in the Liege zone was Eben Emael.

The new Prime Minister of Great Britain, Winston Churchill, received a "win the war" mandate by a vote of 381 to 0 in the House of Commons. The conflict in the Low Countries, he said, was rapidly approaching "one of the greatest battles in history."

French artillery and Allied air bombs this afternoon shattered part of the Istein tunnel under Germany's "Gibraltar of the Rhine," disrupting military traffic between Basle, Switzerland, and the German West Wall fortifications. An official French compilation said that the Germans had lost 400 planes since the blitzkrieg began last Friday.

The German High Command said that a Nazi column in Holland had established contact with parachute troops landed around Rotterdam.

The Belgian troops were being helped by French and British troops in meeting new attacks by mechanized Nazi forces. Residents of Brussels began to flee southward into France as one German column blasted its way to a point forty-five miles east of the Belgian capital.

While student demonstrators paraded in Rome shouting for war, and while the French and British embassies were guarded by Italian troops, Italy re-enforced her Littorio Line, along the French frontier, calling up additional troops.

He explained that this meant that the advanced Allied motorized forces and Allied aviation were supporting the Belgian and southern Dutch armies and had slowed up the Blitzkrieg. They were giving battle pending the arrival of the main Allied forces, which were said to be nearing the line, "ahead of schedule."

Meanwhile word was received from Basle, Switzerland, that French artillery and Allied air bombs this afternoon had shattered part of the Istein railroad tunnel under Germany's "Gibraltar of the Rhine."

This destruction closed to military traffic a section of the vital army railroad incorporated in the West Wall fortifications.

MAY 14 1940

Paris Calls Nazi Drive Checked.

PARIS, May 13 (A. P.).—A French military spokesman declared tonight that the German advance through southern Holland and Belgium appeared to be checked.

The great "Battle of the West" has started, the spokesman said, but it still is in a preliminary stage.

MAY 14 1940

30.24-2233

Passenger traffic on this German Rhine line was cut off after an attack on a freight train near Istein by a French warplane on Saturday.

The new raid and shelling of the southern side of the bridge of Istein Rock, which the German railroad pierces in a double track tunnel, severed Germany's direct connection with Basle.

Five Miles From Swiss Border.

Istein is about five miles north of the Swiss border.

Heavy German troop concentrations were noted by observers from the Swiss side from north of Basle, where Switzerland, France and Germany come together, on east to Waldshut—a distance of thirty miles by air.

Further troop movements were reported east of this point toward Lake Constance.

The French also re-enforced veteran Moroccan troops, which have been stationed since the war in lower Alsace and the upper Jura frontier with Switzerland.

The Swiss have their Winkelried Line from Basle to the Austrian frontier manned with elite troops backed by fully mobilized reserve forces.

Following the Swiss neutrality plan, many reserve troops also are posted along the Swiss frontier of the Swiss Jura, opposite the French frontier.

Paris Denies Nazi Claims.

A French War Ministry spokesman said at mid-afternoon today that, so far, the only fort in the fortified zone around Liege that has fallen to the Germans is Eben Emael.

The French spokesman declared that in Holland "the interior situation is much improved."

He admitted, however, that some German forces had driven through Luxemburg and, at some points, were fighting on French territory.

But the fighting there, he said, was between advance motorized forces on both sides, and the main German and Allied armies nowhere have come into contact as yet.

Situation Summed Up.

He summed up the situation at midafternoon (about 11 A. M., New York time) as follows:

HOLLAND—No further reports since news that the Germans had succeeded in piercing Dutch defenses on the Ijssel. The interior situation much improved, with most German parachutists mopped up.

BELGIUM — The fortified zone around Liege holding out well. Only fort fallen to the Germans is Eben Emael, where the Albert Canal joins the Meuse.

The progress of German columns toward Tongres and Hasselt from Maastricht has been greatly hampered by Allied aerial operations. The column heading toward Tongres was stopped by a mass assault by French armored cars last night. This was the first time French and German armored cars came into contact in large numbers.

South of Liege the Germans are striking hard due west through the Belgian Ardennes. The Belgians are withdrawing slowly, periodically halting to offer a fight supported by Allied aviation.

German Division Stopped.

LUXEMBURG—French advance cavalry detachments, having retired to the French-Luxemburg frontier, main forces are now in combat from the Moselle to Longwy, which the French hold.

The line of battle is at some points in Luxemburg and some points on French territory.

FRANCE—A full German division which was hurled against a French position immediately to the east of Moselle yesterday has been stopped completely. On the Lorraine front, German attacks proved to be localized operations in the Forbach region and Orenthal salient.

French advance posts fell back and the Germans did not push the attacks further.

Meanwhile the French re-enforcements rushed to the aid of the besieged lowlands, the French High Command reported in a communique.

The enemy attack was reported to be particularly severe in the region north of the Albert Canal, apparently in an effort to widen the breach already forced in the canal fortifications which make up a vital part of Belgium's defense system.

The Germans also threw heavy concentrations into the sector southeast of Tirlemont, which is only twenty-five miles east of Brussels.

Paris had its third air raid alarm within fourteen hours at 2:30 P. M. (9:30 A. M., New York time). The all clear sounded without incident twenty-one minutes later. No planes were heard and no anti-aircraft fire was unloosed.

Twelve Nazi Planes Shot Down.

Other major points in the renewed Nazi drive, the French communique said, were in the Belgian Ardennes Mountains, which face German-occupied Luxemburg, and in the region between the Albert Canal and the lower Rhine.

[This apparently was the Dutch province of North Brabant, where the Dutch High Command reported that French re-enforcements had made contact with the enemy.]

French planes zoomed over the advancing German columns during the day and night, bombing and machine-gunning them time and again and bringing down a total of twelve Nazi planes during the night.

The French Command also reported the destruction of thirty German planes in France yesterday.

Daladier in Belgium.

A War Ministry spokesman announced that Edouard Daladier, member of the War Cabinet and Minister of National Defense, arrived in Belgium yesterday.

The spokesman said that M. Daladier, accompanied by high British and French officials, was received by King Leopold III of Belgium and visited outposts along the Franco-Belgian frontier.

The War Ministry spokesman said that the action in which French advance guards were backing up the Belgians in their fight against tremendous German thrusts in the Tongres region and the Belgian Ardennes was the prelude to a gigantic battle which might be expected in the next day or two, when the main body of the Allied forces will be in position.

On the French main front a full German division was stopped in an attack east of the Moselle River, the spokesman said. In the Ohrenthal salient of the Forbach region French outpost forces dropped back to their first line of fortified positions when the Germans charged after heavy artillery preparations.

At Grips Near Luxemburg.

The French and Germans were also at grips along the Franco-Luxemburg frontier.

A French armored car unit stopped a German column in the Tongres region yesterday as the Germans sought to press on to the West after capturing the Dutch city of Maastricht. Tongres is ten miles west of Maastricht.

Allied planes subjected the German rear lines to a heavy bombardment.

In Belgium's Ardennes Mountains, German units launched a vigorous thrust with forces spread out along a line from east to west.

Parachutes Are Captured.

In Holland the Germans continued to apply pressure along the river Lissel, which they succeeded in crossing at several points, the spokesman said. But he added that German parachute troops who landed in Holland had been rounded up and that the situation in general seemed improved.

A War Ministry communique praised "the magnificent courage" of the Allied soldiers.

"Everywhere our convoys of troops and war material are moving forward in impeccable order and with perfect regularity," it said.

British military sources reported the capture of German parachutists who succeeded in landing "very far" behind the lines. The French press called on the population of the Paris and other regions to ward off danger from parachutists.

Although authorized French sources expressed belief that there was no immediate likelihood of Italy entering the war, the closest watch was being kept.

In regard to the Netherlands East Indies, it was said that there was no thought of any attempt by the Allies to give military protection to the rich colony of the Netherlands, so long as Japan does not threaten.

French circles said they were favorably impressed by the United States attitude toward maintenance of the status quo there.

Called Greatest in History.

French dispatches called the German drive "the greatest attack in history," but expressed confidence that it could be checked now that the main Allied forces were entering the lines.

Advance guards of the French columns which dashed into Belgium on Friday immediately after the German invasion were already in contact with the enemy, military dispatches said.

The Belgian command credited the French with a counter-attack against the Germans, while the Dutch reported the French were fighting in East Brabant as well.

Troops in the great French series of Maginot Line fortresses fought off a series of German attacks which lengthened the battle region to 300 miles, from the northern border of the Netherlands, through Belgium, Luxemburg and along the main French front.

The first defenses of the lowlands, on the Ijssel River in the Netherlands and the Albert Canal in Belgium, were broken by the German assaults, but the defenders were reported falling back to new positions. (Here twenty-eight words of dispatch censored.)

On the French front, the Germans shifted their attack from the Vosges mountain region to the Warndt forest around the central Saar sector, but the main lines appeared unchanged.

Voluntary departure from Paris again was under way as in the first days of the war, last September. About a third of the city's usual population of 3,000,000 already were in the country, and many more were following.

The closing hour for cafes, restaurants and theaters in Paris was changed from midnight to 11 P. M. (Germany also ordered restaurants closed at 11 P. M. starting Tuesday, authorized German sources commenting that the population ought to be concentrating on victory instead of idling at that hour.)

Troops Fall Back In 'Strategic Plan'

By the Associated Press.

PARIS, May 13.—French, Belgian and Dutch troops in Belgium and the Netherlands were falling back, in accordance with strategic plans tonight, before savage onslaughts of German advance units of motorized corps, supported by air bombardments, said a French War Ministry spokesman.

The authorized commentator described the day's activity as a general German attack, "from Holland to the Moselle River," where France's Maginot line blocks the German push westward.

The Allied withdrawal, he emphasized, however, could not be considered a retreat.

The Allies have erected a "wall on which the great battle will be fought," the spokesman declared. He did not say where this "wall" is located.

In Belgium, south of Liege, French and Belgian troops were dropping back to the Meuse River in the face of a German attack by several divisions of infantry and by additional divisions of motorized units.

In the Netherlands the Dutch troops were retiring to the Grebbe water line, the spokesman said.

Despite violent fighting, the French still held Longwy at the junction of the Belgian, Luxemburg and French borders.

column had "established contact with troops landed by air around Rotterdam."

DNB, the official German news agency, reported the complete occupation of the northern province of Groningen, with the Nazis reaching the Zuider Zee (Ijssel Meer) in force behind vanguards which reached it at Harlingen yesterday.

18,000 Dutch Reported Taken.

DNB also reported that one German army had captured about 18,000 Dutch soldiers, while at one point in south Holland a Dutch general and his staff were seized.

DNB added that 600 French soldiers had been captured in an action south of Saarbruecken, on the Maginot-West Wall front, in which German lines pushed forward.

For even as the Nazis pressed their onslaught in the Low Countries toward what Germans expected to be one of the great battles of history, other Nazi forces in the west took the offensive on the French frontier.

"South and southeastward from Zweibruecken, our positions were moved forward and several hundred prisoners were taken," the High Command reported from the West Wall-Maginot Line front.

The High Command said that French troops in the lowlands were moving up and had been thrown into the area south of Liege and west of the Ourthe River, toward which it said German troops are moving.

German troops also are driving west from Liege, north of the Meuse River.

Text of Hitler Communique.

The communique, issued from Adolf Hitler's headquarters with his army, said:

"The attack of German forces in the west made good progress on May 12.

"In Holland, German troops are moving forward west of the South Willem Canal. They have established contact with troops landed by air around Rotterdam.

"In Belgium, the crossing of the Albert Canal was forced northwest of Hasselt. Our troops are moving forward west of Liege and north of the Meuse and have broken into the city of Liege.

"The German flag has waved on the citadel since the forenoon of May 13 while individual outer forts still resist."

"French troops have been thrown west of the Ourthe and in southern Belgium. Our troops are there in a fluid advance and are beginning to approach the goal set up.

"South and southeastward from Zweibrucken (on the West Wall-Maginot front), our positions were moved forward and several hundred prisoners were taken. The advance of our army was supported effectively by the air force with attacks on troop concentrations, march columns and railroads.

Air Successes Claimed.

"The air force continues its great battle for air superiority over the western area of operations with noticeable success. In all, on May 12, 320 planes were destroyed, among them fifty-eight in air fights, seventy-two by anti-aircraft fire and the rest on the ground. Twenty-five planes were brought down during a British attack at Maastricht by anti-aircraft fire. A single air squadron succeeded in shooting down sixteen.

"Our own losses, compared to the enemy and measured by our successes, were slight again yesterday. They consisted of thirty-one planes.

"The enemy also suffered heavy damage at sea.

"Off the Dutch coast, a cruiser was heavily damaged by bomb hits. One cruiser of the Southampton class (British) as well as a transport of 15,000 tons were sunk and seven more supply ships were hit and set afire."

News of Citadel Lacking.

How the Germans took the citadel of Liege was not immediately told.

But Germany's armies, hammering wedges into both Belgium's and Holland's defenses, are said to have used a mysterious weapon which, in the German opinion, may be the key to the French Maginot Line fortifications.

It is credited with having caused the easy downfall of Eben Emael fortress, one of the strongest in the Liege-Albert Canal defense zone, a break in Belgian defenses which opened the way to Liege itself.

Germans Claim Fall Of Liege, Air Victories

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 13—German troops have broken into strategic Liege and the German flag has waved over the citadel of the famous fortress since this morning, the high command announced today.

Belgian troops are fighting bitterly against the crushing German advance, however, and are offering opposition in some of the outer forts of Liege, it said.

In Holland, the Germans reported two principal gains.

The High Command said that one

A garrison of 1,000 Belgians laid down their arms in the face of the secret Nazi weapon, it was reported.

In the fourth day of their land and air Blitzkrieg in the lowlands, the Germans made these claims:

Luxemburg—The Grand Duchy in complete Nazi control.

The Netherlands—Most of the northern half of Holland, including all of Groningen province, and Harlingen, on the eastern shore of the Zuider Zee in German hands.

Belgium—The citadel of the Liege fortress captured; the Albert Canal fortifications, the main defense line between Liege and the coast at Antwerp, pierced.

The air—Aviation supremacy, with about 700 Allied planes destroyed in flight or aground.

Look for Great Battle.

In official Nazi quarters a historic clash today was predicted, because the massed armies and air forces of the major belligerents were likely for the first time to engage in open battle.

This, it was said, was because the German progress through Belgium and Holland has been ahead of schedule and, apparently, has propelled the situation to the edge of a great battle.

The Belgian Ambassador, Viscomte Davignon, and his staff were said to have left Berlin last night for the Swiss frontier to await the arrival of V. von Buelow-Schwante, the German Ambassador to Belgium, and his staff. Both missions will cross the border at about the same time.

Holland's Minister, H. A. van Haersma de With, still in Berlin because negotiations for the departure of the German Minister to The Hague, Julius Graf von Zech Sonst von Markersroda, have not been completed.

Say They Lost Few Planes.

The Nazis said that they had destroyed more than 400 enemy planes at a loss to themselves of only tihrty-one. They said 320 enemy planes were destroyed on their own bases, fifty-eight were destroyed in air attacks and fifty-six were shot down by German anti-aircraft fire.

Enemy air attacks on German soil were said to have caused virtually no harm. Some potato fields show big holes, streets occasionally are torn up with water and gas mains rent asunder, but no essential damage of military value has been done, it was said.

Air force activities were described as farflung and varied, with Allied airports raided in France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Movements of troops and supplies were attacked.

D. N. B. said that one 15,000-ton transport was sunk off the Netherlands coast on Sunday afternoon and six other ships set afire—in addition to hits on three transports, a tanker and a destroyer, reported by the High Command in operations linked with the low country offensive.

The High Command also said that a destroyer was sunk and another damaged by German attacks near Narvik, Norway's far northern ore port, where a German force of occupation is besieged.

The High Command, in its Sunday communique, said that Allied sea and land forces near Narvik were attacked from the air but that the situation at Narvik was unchanged.

SEE ALSO NIGHT LEAD BERLIN - SHEET-2241

The German press proclaimed that the Nazi attacks were only the beginning—merely the prelude of "the greatest" battle of war history."

(The Allied case, in brief, was that Germany had not yet met the full power of Allied resistance and that Luxembourg was still a battleground between German and French forces.)

Marshland Forts Reported Cracked

Still other Nazi forces were said to have broken through the line of defense which follows the Ijssel river and to have breached the Grebbe Line running from Amersfoort to the Rhine, center of the main fortified zone of the Netherlands.

South of the Rhine the attackers were said to have cracked fortifications in the Peel marshlands, between Nijmegen and Roermond.

The air force activities were far-flung and varied. Allied airports were raided in France, Belgium and the Netherlands. Movements of troops and supplies were attacked.

700 Planes Destroyed, Claim

The German claim that about 700 Allied planes have been destroyed in connection with the Low Country Blitzkrieg represented a total from official announcements, the last being the Sunday statement of the high command:

"It can be taken with certainty that, in all yesterday, 300 planes fell victim to our attack and our defense forces."

The Germans admitted only that eleven of their own planes had been shot down and that thirty-five were missing.

50 Allied Planes Downed, Nazis Say

By the Associated Press

BERLIN, May 13—The German air force shot down more than 50 Allied planes this morning, D. N. B., official German news agency, announced. These included 10 Spitfires (British pursuit planes) at Dordrecht, and 26 of the same type at Vlissingen. Both places are in the Netherlands.

CHURCHILL WINS COMPLETE VOTE OF CONFIDENCE

Commons and Lords Both Indorse New Cabinet and Its Leader.

HE SEES BIG FIGHT STARTING

Says Months of Suffering Face Nation in War Against 'Monstrous Tyranny.'

LONDON, May 13 (A. P.).—Great Britain braced herself tonight for the "blood, toil, tears and sweat" of battle under the command of Prime Minister Winston Churchill, who pledged "victory at all costs—victory in spite of all terrors."

While the new leader won unanimous votes of confidence in the House of Lords and the House of Commons, British troops went into action in the Low Countries against the Nazi invaders, British warships bombarded German air troops on the Lowlands coast and British planes attacked German communication lines.

Perhaps indicative of hard times to come for Britain, an authoritative spokesman warned the people at home not to be disheartened when they "hear of certain withdrawals." He said that the Germans apparently are staking "almost everything in an attempt to win the war quickly."

Confidence Is Voted.

The Commons voted unanimous confidence—381 to 0—in Mr. Churchill's stream-lined Government after he told the members that the nation's manpower was in "the preliminary phases of one of the greatest battles in history."

He, too, warned of grave times to come, but said he was leading the nation with "buoyancy and hope."

Mr. Churchill sent the members home until May 21 with the statement: "At the present time, we are in a very great battle and I do not know what the position will be when we meet again."

He promised that his policy would be:

"To wage war by land, sea and air. War with all our might and all the strength God can give us."

Britain's powerful navy has been operating continuously off the coast of Holland and Belgium in spite of "reported bombing attacks having been made on them, the Admiralty said in a communique.

The Admiralty also announced that British warships had supported Allied operations on land, had bombarded enemy troops landing from the air on airdromes and beaches, and had transported refugees from the war area to England.

R. A. F. Bombs Waalhaven.

Successful bombing attacks by the Royal Air Force last night on the Waalhaven Airdrome, near Rotterdam, were reported as the Air Ministry's contribution to the war news.

The Waalhaven Airdrome, occupied by the Germans when they first went into Holland on Friday, was lost by the Nazis on Saturday and then was recaptured by the invaders yesterday.

The British air force used Beauforts, "the latest and best of British light, long range bombers," in a twenty-minute attack on Waalhaven, and their bombs were said to have fired airdrome buildings and pitted the landing fields.

The Air Ministry also said that its planes had carried out a series of attacks on enemy communications in Germany between the Rhine and the Dutch frontier and that enemy troops advancing in eastern Belgium had been heavily bombed.

More Named to Cabinet.

Additional appointments to the Churchill government were announced tonight.

L. S. Amery, a rebel conservative critic of former Prime Minister Chamberlain's conduct of the Norwegian campaign, was named Secretary for India, succeeding the Marquess of Zetland. Born in India, Mr. Amery has been First Lord of the Admiralty, Colonial Secretary and Dominion Secretary.

Ernest Bevin, secretary of the Transport and General Workers Union, was appointed Minister of Labor, succeeding Ernest Brown.

Malcolm MacDonald, son of the former Laborite Prime Minister, Ramsay MacDonald, was named Minister of Health, succeeding W. E. Elliot. As Colonial Secretary under Mr. Chamberlain, Mr. MacDonald handled the delicate Palestine situation.

Lord Woolton was named to succeed himself as Food Minister.

Commons Cheers Churchill.

Prime Minister Churchill and Mr. Chamberlain were cheered loudly by Members of Parliament when they appeared in the House of Commons at the start of the suddenly called session.

Mr. Churchill immediately presented a resolution:

"That this House welcomes the formation of a government representing the united and inflexible resolve of the nation to prosecute the war with Germany to a victorious conclusion."

In the debate, Britain's world war Prime Minister, David Lloyd George, seconded Mr. Churchill's note of warning of harder times in the offing.

He spoke of this critical terrible moment when the nation needed "Mr. Churchill's glittering intellectual gifts, his dauntless courage and his profound study of war."

Two independent Labor members, James Maxton and Campbell Stephen, forced the Commons to ballot on a resolution offered by Mr. Churchill saying that his ministry represented "the united and inflexible resolve of the nation to prosecute the war with Germany to a victorious conclusion."

CHURCHILL SAYS BIGGEST BATTLE IS STARTING NOW

He and Chamberlain Get Cheers as He Asks Commons's Support.

ALL SIDES COMPLIMENT HIM

New Prime Minister Predicts Ordeal Ahead in Fight Against Tyranny

LONDON, May 13 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons today that the Allied armies in the Low Countries were meeting the Germans in the preliminary phases of one of the greatest battles of history.

He called on the House to declare its confidence in the new Government by approving a resolution which he presented saying that his Ministry represented "the united and inflexible resolve of the nation to prosecute the war with Germany to a victorious conclusion."

Mr. Churchill emphasized the seriousness of his task of Cabinet-making by stating: "We are in the preliminary phase of one of the greatest battles in history. We are in action at many other points—in Norway and in Holland and we have to be prepared in the Mediterranean. . . ."

The Aim—Victory.

On the question of Britain's aim, Mr. Churchill said in ringing tones:

"I can answer in one word—it is victory—victory at all costs in spite of all terrors."

He said, however, that there were "many, many long months of struggle and suffering" ahead, and that "blood, toil, tears and sweat" would be needed in a war by sea, land and air "against a monstrus tyranny never surpassed in the dark and lamentable catalogue of human crime."

Both Mr. Churchill and the retiring Prime Minister, Neville Chamberlain, whom Mr. Churchill made Lord President of the council in the new war Cabinet, were cheered as they entered the House.

Parliament, in recess for the Whitsuntide holidays and not scheduled to reconvene until May 21, was summoned to meet today following the week end Cabinet reorganization.

A Single Day's Session.

Mr. Churchill said that the House would adjourn after today's proceedings to May 21, the original date for its recall, with the usual provision for an earlier meeting if necessary.

In a seven-minute speech he recounted the formation of the War Cabinet and appointment of service ministers "in one single day on account of the extreme urgency and rigor of events."

He said his War Cabinet of five members, including opposition leaders, represented the unity of the nation.

Mr. Churchill said that he would submit a further list of ministers to King George tonight.

Mr. Churchill's War Secretary, Anthony Eden, told a questioner in the House that he hoped to make an early statement on "immediate formation of a voluntary corps composed of older men armed with rifles and Bren guns for instant action in any locality" in Britain in view "of the imminent danger of enemy parachutists landing in this country."

Promises of Unity.

Labor and Liberal spokesmen voiced the unity of the House and nation in approval of Mr. Churchill's administration.

Sir Percy Harris, Liberal, said that Mr. Churchill had the "necessary vigor and imagination for the task ahead."

Laborite H. B. Lees-Smith lauded the Prime Minister's "fighting and stirring and noble words which he has addressed to the nation" and said that Labor supported Churchill's motion.

30.24—2235

30.24—2235

The Independent Laborite, James Maxton, sounded a note of discord, saying he opposed the motion and did not approve of the reconstructed Government.

David Lloyd George, the world war Prime Minister, upheld the motion and offered his personal good wishes to his "old friend—the new Prime Minister."

A resolution by Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, welcoming the new Government was greeted with cheers in the House of Lords.

Lord Halifax paid tribute to former Prime Minister Chamberlain's "sanity of outlook, his resource and tenacity of purpose," which still were at the nation's disposal, he noted.

Lloyd George's Tribute.

Mr. Lloyd George, congratulating the country on Mr. Churchill's elevation "at this very critical and terrible moment," lauded the Premier's "glittering intellectual gifts, dauntless courage and profound study of war, his experience in its operation and direction." He added with dramatic emphasis: "They will all be needed now."

His voice breaking with emotion, Mr. Lloyd George said: "Friends of freedom and human right throughout the world wish him Godspeed. . . . The sacrifices of Britain and her empire will be at his disposal."

Nazi Tactics Analyzed.

An authoritative informant said meanwhile that the main German attack on the lowlands was developing as expected into an effort to drive a wedge between the Belgian and Dutch armies.

There were many indications, not necessarily military, he said, that the Nazis "will stake almost everything in an attempt to win this war quickly."

Britons should not be disheartened when they hear of certain withdrawals and should not be unduly pessimistic, he said, emphasizing that reports for the next few days would be obscure, scattered, often inaccurate.

Information regarding parachutists in Rotterdam and The Hague, he said, was obscure and frequently contradictory.

R. A. F. Bombs Waalhaven.

The Air Ministry announced today a series of bombing attacks by the Royal Air Force in the night on the Waalhaven Airdrome near Rotterdam, which German forces occupied on their invasion of the Netherlands, lost on Saturday, and then recaptured.

Its announcement said:

"R. A. F. aircraft carried out a series of successful bombing attacks during the night against the airdrome at Waalhaven near Rotterdam, which had again changed hands yesterday and was being used as a base by the enemy."

More Appointments.

With three Laborites already holding important posts in his Cabinet, Mr. Churchill invited Ernest Bevin, general secretary of the powerful Transport Workers Union, to become the Minister of Labor and assist in the direction of a drive to turn out munitions and war planes on a vast scale.

Mr. Bevin was expected to accept the appointment after consulting with union executives, thereby following the lead of Herbert Morrison, another key Laborite, who yesterday became the Minister of Supply.

On them would devolve most of the task of stepping up the nation's war industries, which is generally acknowledged here to be imperative if victory is to be achieved.

The drive to step up the British war effort was accompanied by swift action to forestall any German attempt to invade England from the air with the aid of fifth column activity.

Acting on orders from the Home Office, Scotland Yard rounded up more than 3,000 Germans and Austrians living in twenty east coast counties and turned them over to the military authorities for internment in concentration camps.

Innocent Must Suffer.

The police said that a number of innocent aliens would undoubtedly have to suffer as a result of the roundup, but that the Government could not take a chance on missing any potential fifth columnists.

Every male alien between 16 and 60 years old living in coastal areas was ordered to report daily to the police. They were forbidden to use private motor vehicles or bicycles and must stay indoors from 8 P. M. to 6 A. M.

Mr. Morrison, the new Minister of Supply, was one of seven men designated by Prime Minister Churchill yesterday to supplement his five-member "war cabinet."

The others named:

Sir John Simon, veteran Chancellor of the Exchequer, to be Lord Chancellor (Speaker of the House of Lords) in place of Viscount Caldecote.

Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information in place of Sir John Reith.

Lord Lloyd, Colonial Secretary in place of Malcolm MacDonald, who is being mentioned for appointment as Food Minister.

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer in place of Sir John Simon.

Sir John Anderson was reappointed Home Secretary and Sir Andrew Duncan was reappointed president of the Board of Trade.

The new appointees were sworn in formally before King George this morning at Buckingham Palace.

Some Posts Still Open.

Several places, such as Postmaster-General and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster remain to be filled.

The sweeping reconstruction of the Government, which brought the Laborite leaders into important Government posts and gave Mr. Churchill the greatest power ever accorded to a British Prime Minister, was generally well received by the press.

Newspapers characterized Mr. Churchill's appointment as a happy solution of the crisis which had forced Neville Chamberlain to resign as Prime Minister and predicted that the changes would put a new drive in the war effort.

Labor Approves Cabinet.

BOURNEMOUTH, May 13 (A. P.).—The Labor Party Conference voted overwhelming approval today of a mandate to join the National Government under Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

The delegates ratified the action already taken by Major Clement R. Attlee, the Laborite leader who has become Lord Privy Seal in the new Government, and Arthur Greenwood, Minister without Portfolio, by 2,413,000 to 170,000.

The vote was taken on a basis of members represented.

Text of Resolution.

The resolution presented by Major Attlee and adopted by the conference said:

"This conference indorses unanimously the decision of the national executive committee that the Labor party should take its share of responsibility as full partner in the new Government which, under a new Prime Minister, commands the confidence of the nation.

"This conference further pledges its support to the new Government in its effort to secure a swift victory and a just peace."

Before the vote, the conference went through a stormy session, with Mr. Greenwood at one point branding as a foul lie a suggestion that he and Attlee had been guilty of treachery.

"It would have been an act of treachery for our movement to stand aside," he said. "If we had shirked our responsibility now, the brand of cowardice would have been upon us."

Attlee, Laborite leader, is Lord Privy Seal in the new Government. He appealed for the approval, saying that there is no possibility of an appeal to the electors under present circumstances.

"I have no time for people who talk claptrap about an imperialist war," he said. "You have got to face the issue. Everything is at stake. We have done our utmost to try to divert the calamity of war, but aggression was allowed to march on."

the war with Germany to a victorious conclusion."

To form an administration of this scale and complexity is a serious undertaking in itself. But we are in the preliminary phase of one of the greatest battles in history. We are in action at many other points—in Norway and in Holland—and we have to be prepared in the Mediterranean. The air battle is continuing, and many preparations have to be made here at home.

In this crisis I think I may be pardoned if I do not address the House at any length today, and I hope that any of my friends and colleagues or former colleagues who are affected by the political reconstruction will make all allowances for any lack of ceremony with which it has been necessary to act.

Text of Churchill's Commons Speech

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—Following is the text of Prime Minister Churchill's statement to the House of Commons today:

On Friday evening last I received from His Majesty the mission to form a new administration.

It was the evident will of Parliament and the nation that this should be conceived on the broadest possible basis and that it should include all parties.

I have already completed the most important part of this task. A war cabinet has been formed of five members representing with Labor, Opposition and Liberals the unity of the nation.

It was necessary that this should be done in one single day on account of the extreme urgency and rigor of events. Other key positions were filled yesterday. I am submitting a further list to the King tonight. I hope to complete the appointment of principal Ministers during tomorrow.

The appointment of other Ministers usually takes a little longer. I trust when Parliament meets again this part of my task will be completed and that the administration will be complete in all respects.

Call in Public Interest

I considered it in the public interest to suggest to the Speaker that the House should be summoned today. At the end of today's proceedings, the adjournment of the House will be proposed until May 21 with provision for earlier meeting if need be. Business for that will be notified to M. P.'s at the earliest opportunity.

I now invite the House by a resolution to record its approval of the steps taken and declare its confidence in the new government. The resolution:

"That this House welcomes the formation of a government representing the united and inflexible resolve of the nation to prosecute

Months of Struggle Ahead

I say to the House as I said to Ministers who have joined this government, I have nothing to offer but blood, toil, tears and sweat. We have before us an ordeal of the most grievous kind. We have before us many, many months of struggle and suffering.

You ask, what is our policy? I say it is to wage war by land, sea and air. War with all our might and with all the strength God has given us, and to wage war against a monstrous tyranny never surpassed in the dark and lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy.

You ask, what is our aim? I can answer in one word. It is victory. Victory at all costs—victory in spite of all terrors—victory, however long and hard the road may be, for without victory there is no survival.

Let that be realized. No survival for the British Empire, no survival for all that the British Empire has stood for, no survival for the urge, the impulse of the ages, that mankind shall move forward toward his goal.

I take up my task in buoyancy and hope. I feel sure that our cause will not be suffered to fail among men.

I feel entitled at this juncture, at this time, to claim the aid of all and to say "come then, let us go forward together with our united strength."

Each Nazi Parachutist Shot May Mean 10 Dead Frenchmen

Berlin Says That Killings in Violation of International Law Will Bring Reprisals on Prisoners.

BERLIN, May 13 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that in the future it would shoot ten captured French soldiers for every German parachute trooper shot by the French in violation of international law. Germany earlier had advised the Allies, through the diplomats of the United States, Sweden, Spain and Switzerland, that any evidence of dealing with German parachute soldiers in a manner "contrary to international law" would lead to reprisals at a ratio of 10 to 1.

The German communique said:

"The assertion of Herr Reynaud that German parachute troopers wore foreign uniforms or civilian clothes is a lie.

"Herr Reynaud is no soldier. He appears not to know that parachute battalions are regular formations of the German army set up in peace and trained for their particular task.

'Uniform is Known.'

"Their uniform is generally known and is adapted to the particular fighting manner of the parachute soldier. It is not to be confused either with civilian clothing or any kind of a foreign uniform.

"Should, nevertheless, Herr Reynaud seek an excuse to vent his hate on the brave parachute troopers, immediate reprisals against this breach of international law will be taken by German defense forces.

"In the future, for every German parachute soldier shot, ten captured French soldiers will be shot."

Nazis expressed resentment at communiques by Allied authorities speaking of "extermination" of German parachute troops. This language was regarded as a gross insult to the honor of the German soldier.

Text Not Made Public.

The German embassy in Washington delivered a note to the American State Department with a request that it be forwarded to the four governments representing the interests of the belligerents. The text of the note, it was said, would not be released until after the presentation takes place today.

A statement by Premier Paul Reynaud of France that German parachuters, under certain conditions, would be executed on the spot caused particular resentment in Berlin.

It was claimed that Reynaud sought to incite the civilian population to disregard the soldier status of the parachuters and open the door to "barbarous murder."

[French dispatches told of Nazi parachute troops disguised as peasants, as Low Country soldiers and even as clergymen. It was further announced that any such person caught in civilian clothes or in a French uniform

would be summarily shot.]

Berlin military sources said the German parachute troops were normally uniformed in one-piece gray-green coverall suits, with baggy-ankled trousers like ski pants and high-cut black shoes instead of infantry knee boots.

They were described as wearing special helmets of light-weight metal, without the usual flanged edges and displaying the flying eagles of the German Air Force as insignia on both uniforms and helmets.

Premier Reynaud's assertion that the parachute troops wore foreign uniforms was declared untrue.

French Don't Relent.

PARIS, May 13 (A. P.).—A French spokesman said today that France had no intention of relenting in her decision to shoot all parachute troops descending in French territory and not wearing the regular German uniform. He termed Germany's threat of reprisal barbarism.

The French explained the threat to shoot German parachutists not in uniform meant those in civilian clothes or in garb that allows them to mix unnoticed with the French people. It was indicated that a uniform which is not at once distinguishable as such would not be considered a uniform.

Developments of the past few days left no doubt in French minds that the German parachute forces who drop behind the lines have become a major factor in modern warfare.

The Allies' answer to the grave use of these gunners from the skies is the creation of vigilante units and mop-up squads as a sort of interior militia.

The German daredevil exploits in Belgium and the Netherlands already have convinced the Allies that a counter-organization is necessary.

Some observers believed that this was Adolf Hitler's vaunted "new weapon," but all viewed it as the first big new element produced in the war.

Where 'Chute Troops are Valuable.

The parachute troops' principal value appeared to be to create confusion in the interior and to seize airdromes by surprise, holding them until troop transport planes could land.

Their use for sabotage also was recognized and the British were reported organizing special machine-gun motorcycle patrols to guard the homeland.

While varied dispatches told of parachute troops disguised as peasants, as Low Country soldiers, and even as clergymen, France announced that any such person caught in civilian clothes or in a French uniform would be summarily shot. All civilians were warned to watch for them.

One Dutch dispatch said parachute soldiers carried small wireless transmitters to signal front-line positions to the German main forces.

British Cite Ruthlessness

LONDON, May 13 (A. P.).—An authoritative British source said today that information regarding parachutists in Rotterdam and The Hague was obscure and frequently contradictory.

German parachutists, he said, all are very highly trained in offensive technique and "armed to the teeth."

He charged that they were chosen for ruthlessness and wore Allied uniforms, civilian clothes, police and postal uniforms and even women's dresses.

This source said the parachutists were very well informed about the localities in which they landed and instances were reported in the Netherlands of their going directly to addresses of German sympathizers.

Today Field Marshal William Ridell Birdwood suggested that Germany be warned that parachutists dressed in Allied uniforms would be shot. His suggestion was published in a letter to The Times of London, The United Press reports.

U. S. Opinion Favors Allies

WASHINGTON, May 13 (A. P.).—International law experts expressed the opinion today that the Allies would be within their rights in dealing harshly with German parachutists, although they did not concede any right to shoot those captured in German uniforms.

Experts here said that there was not the slightest doubt that the Allies had the right to execute German parachutists if they landed in civilian clothes or uniforms not their own and were taken prisoner.

But, they said, if they landed in their own uniforms and were taken prisoner they should be treated as prisoners of war.

It was suggested by some that to deal with parachutists the Allies might issue proclamations declaring all male citizens within strategic cities or at strategic points like railroads and canals members of a national home guard and authorizing them to shoot parachutists either as they came down or when on the ground.

Under international law a person in civilian clothes who fires on invading troops may, if captured by the enemy, be executed.

Experts here said, however, that the case was different with civilians who sought to prevent parachutists from damaging strategic points within their country or of occupying strategic centers.

Some jurists said they were inclined to think that the solution lay in not taking the parachutists prisoner unless the voluntarily surrendered.

BATTLE CONTINUES AT PORT OF NARVIK

Nazi Transports Reported Sunk Landing Troops.

STOCKHOLM, May 13 (A. P.).—The Norwegian Telegraph Agency reported today from "somewhere in Norway" that a German attempt to land troops to help the besieged garrison at Narvik had failed when several transport ships were sunk. No details were given.

BERLIN, May 13 (A. P.).—Germany today claimed success at the Norwegian ore port of Narvik, in the arctic.

"Off Narvik, where strengthened enemy fleet units appeared, a destroyer was seriously damaged by bombs and another destroyer was seriously damaged off Heemcsoy," said a communique.

"In central Norway, re-enforcements have been sent to German troops operating at Mosjoen and Mo. The group at Narvik stands in the defense fight against a far superior enemy force."

DNB, the official German news agency, also reported the capture of 300 prisoners, mostly British, by German forces in Norway in a fight at Mo, on the west coast between Narvik and Trondheim.

Registration Ordered.

OSLO, May 13 (A. P.).—All male Belgians and Hollanders between 18 and 60 years of age in German-held south Norway were ordered today by the Norwegian police to register.

As relief that the main war arena had shifted from Norway, on Sweden's border, became tinged with doubt over the security of Swedish neutrality, the Government yesterday ordered a total blackout indefinitely.

Swedish east coast lighthouses were darkened and, it was announced, a minefield has been sown in the Oresund Channel, which separates Sweden from Nazi-occupied Denmark, near Malmo.

BERLIN, May 13 (A. P.).—Reports of a German fleet moving through the Kiel Canal with Sweden as its objective were branded here officially today as "a stupid swindle—not a word of truth in it."

REFUGEES ON MOVE IN CARTS AND AFOOT

Village Priests Shepherd Belgians to Rear.

LONDON, May 13 (A. P.).—Long lines of Belgian refugees from Liege and Namur streamed through the streets of Brussels today seeking refuge in Flanders from German bombings, Reuters news agency (British) reported.

Carts with women and children and the aged sitting atop of hastily gathered possessions jammed the streets around the capital. Others, on foot, carried all their belongings in bundles on their backs. Many groups were led by the village priests.

Meanwhile today preparations were made to shelter the stream of refugees which began arriving in London yesterday from Belgium and Holland.

Twenty of London's twenty-eight boroughs were designated as reception centers and the Government took over the Wembley Sports Arena as a temporary shelter.

Plans were made to send some of the refugees to Northern Ireland if they arrive in numbers too great to handle in England.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 13 (A. P.).—The British Government today commandeered Ulster Hall, one of the city's largest buildings, to house Belgian and Dutch refugees.

SWEDEN ON ALERT FOR NAZI ATTACK

Measures Taken to Meet Surprise Onslaught.

STOCKHOLM, May 13 (A. P.).—Sweden kept anxious vigil today over sea and air approaches to her territory from German bases.

There were reports that German troop ships were passing through the Kiel Canal and rumors that a sudden air attack was feared.

Dutch Retire to Flood Lines

Army Chiefs Admit Strategic Retreats to Water-defended Positions.

AMSTERDAM, May 13 (A. P.).—The Dutch High Command admitted today that its forces were making strategic retreats under the pressure of heavy German attacks, but that they still held their water defense lines.

It announced that the Dutch forces in western Gelderland Province—below the Ijssel Meer (Zuider Zee)—were taking a stand behind their inundation line against a German force which has crossed the Ijssel river and "come into contact at some points" with Dutch forces.

It said that Dutch border troops had also withdrawn with "small losses to prepared defense positions in the northeastern provinces.

In the North, the Germans admittedly reached some points on the eastern shore of the Ijssel Meer.

In the south, the High Command said, German mechanized troops had penetrated to the Laangstraat region, which, roughly, is north of Tilburg and west of Shertogenbosch. Holland's great network of rivers, however, still is beyond the Nazis on this northward path toward Rotterdam and Amsterdam.

Fought Retarding Action.

The action in Gelderland province indicated that fighting had begun along the Grebbe water line—the first main water defense for the so-called stronghold of Holland, the most populous area which includes Amsterdam, The Hague and Rotterdam north of the main rivers.

In the northern provinces, the Dutch border troops had fought a retarding action in a section of the country which Holland had never hoped to hold against an invader.

The Grebbe Line extends south from the Zuider Zee to the great rivers which cut through the middle of the Netherlands from east to west. It is backed up by many fortifications and forms a bulwark east of the main inundation defenses through Utrecht province.

Secured by Inundations.

The communique said:

"German troops which passed the Ijssel have come into contact at some points with our positions in the western part of Gelderland which are secured by inundations.

"In the northern provinces, German troops have reached locally the coast of the Ijessel Meer and of the Wadden Zee (between the mainland and the northern fringe of islands in the North Sea).

"Our border troops in this part of the country have withdrawn further, with small losses, and arrived within our positions.

"Mechanized German troops have reached the Laangstraat.

"In the southern part of Rotterdam there still are small, heavily armed (German) detachments but without artillery.

"Despite great German superiority in the air, our air force has bombed objectives important to the enemy with exceptional heroism."

Planes Over Amsterdam.

In sporadic air activity, two German Heinkel airplanes were reported shot down by the Dutch near Amsterdam while invading transports dropped more parachute troopers.

Amsterdam had three air raid alarms through early afternoon, but up to 1:25 P. M. (9:05 A. M., New York time) no bombs were dropped. The first of the alarms came at 4:30 A. M. (12:10 A. M.) and the two Heinkels were reported shot down at that time.

It was reported that the Germans dropped a number of parachute troops.

The Dutch Army had the situation quickly in hand, it was reported, and the city generally was quiet.

Dutch soldiers, meanwhile, cleaned up fifth-column snipers in the southern section of the city, where there was fighting in the night.

Withdrawn to new positions in central and southern Holland, a determined Dutch Army engaged the German invaders in heavy fighting along a redrawn front, meanwhile with 20,000 British troops bolstering their central positions and French re-enforcements in contact with the Nazis in the south.

At the same time the Dutch High Command announced that the army was "completely master of the situation" in the interior. Enemy parachute troops were virtually cleared out of Rotterdam, where they still held Waalhaven Airport but were unable to use it because of heavy Dutch artillery fire. Elsewhere they were reported wiped out or "rendered harmless."

Strenuous measures were put into effect throughout the country to guard against any further uprisings by traitorous Fifth Columnists.

Civilians in The Hague, the seat of the Government, were ordered to keep their doors and windows closed, and the assembly of three or more persons in the streets was forbidden.

Curfew was already in effect in The Hague. A new order from the commander of the army in the field banned civilians from the streets between 8 P. M. and 8 A. M. in all areas east of a line running from Amsterdam south to the Belgian-border town of Zundert, and in the entire province of North Brabant, which borders on Belgium.

Nazi Gains Admitted.

The Dutch admitted that the Germans had pushed their advance across the Maas (Meuse) and Ijssel rivers at several points. But an early morning communique from the High Command said that:

The Dutch border troops were withdrawn "virtually without damage."

Dutch aircraft bombarded the Nazi columns.

French troops coming to the relief of the Dutch army of 400,000 men engaged the enemy in the eastern part of North Brabant, where the Maas River runs north just inside the German border.

British troops were reported occupying land and flood-water defense posts in central Holland.

The Dutch also withdrew in the northern provinces, where there are no defense lines, but this was no more than had been expected, since the Netherlands defense plans were built around the idea that the main stand would have to be taken behind the flooded central regions which form the chief line of defense.

[The German High Command said that the Nazi advance had pierced the defense line between Amersfoort and Rhenen, about thirty-five miles southeast of Amsterdam, and in the north had crossed through Groningen and Friesland to Harlingen, just north of the dike dam spanning the Ijssel Meer, or Zuider Zee.

Rotterdam Nearly Cleared.

The retreat in the north also was effective in retarding the progress of the Hitler blitzkrieg columns, the Dutch High Command said.

Saying that the clearing of Rotterdam has now been nearly brought to an end, the communique said:

"The airfield at Waalhaven has been heavily shelled by our artillery and in consequence has now lost all importance for the enemy."

Other parachute troops landed at only a few points in the interior, it announced, adding: "But these

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have been rendered harmless. Some Germans who landed the first day of the war are wandering about and are being chased and annihilated.

"Some of them seized a few buses and took along Dutch citizens. These Germans were rendered harmless by our armored cars.

"It seems that German troops in Holland are not able to fight without being shielded by Dutch soldiers or civilians."

The latest attempted putsch by fifth-columnists occurred in Amsterdam last night, where Dutch soldiers were fired on from windows, but the army soon got control of the situation.

Quiet in the Hague.

There was no further outbreak in The Hague, where on Saturday night Dutch Nazis were driven back to their headquarters and then shelled by an armored car until the survivors surrendered.

It was announced that similar steps would be taken against every house from which shots were fired "against the Dutch people."

Amsterdam's 800,000 residents were kept under rigid scrutiny.

Policemen and soldiers conducted a house-to-house search in which hundreds of persons were rounded up. Heavy guards were placed on all public buildings, and identification papers were demanded at pistol-point. All internal communications were halted, and a call was issued for additional volunteers for the city militia, which does auxiliary guard duty.

Radio broadcasts advised the people that the air raid siren system had been sabotaged, and could not be relied on.

German Rhine line was cut off after an attack on a freight train near Istein by a French warplane Saturday.

The new raid and shelling of the southern side of the bridge of Istein Rock, which the German railroad pierces in a double-track tunnel, severed Germany's direct connection with Basel.

Istein is about five miles north of the Swiss border.

Heavy German troop concentrations were noted by observers from north of Basel, where Switzerland, France and Germany come together, 30 miles east to Waldshut.

Further troop movements were reported east to Lake Constance.

The Swiss have their Winkelried Line from Basel to the Austrian frontier manned with elite troops backed by fully mobilized reserve forces.

Following the Swiss neutrality plan many reserve troops also are posted along the French frontier.

P.).—The alert little Swiss air force, equipped with the latest model German, French and Swiss-made fighting planes, patrolled the frontier today with orders to shoot down any belligerent flyers over Swiss soil who ignored a first warning.

A foreign bombing plane was chased and hit by machine-gun fire and forced to land "on territory of its own country," the Swiss press reported. Dispatches did not say what country.

Intensified aerial vigilance followed upon reports yesterday of large-scale troop movements in Germany, north of Switzerland's frontier.

The nation stood on a war footing, with between 500,000 and 600,000 citizen soldiers mobilized. Even Boy Scouts and aged women were posted in rear positions.

Every able-bodied citizen between the ages of 20 and 60 was called to arms.

A German bomber was reported pierced with bullets from Swiss fighters two days ago after it ignored warnings from the Swiss side of the Rhine River. It made a forced landing just across the river boundary north of Basle.

The Swiss High Command's decision to act against frontier violations by belligerent planes followed upon the bombing of the Delemont region by a German plane which had apparently lost its way May 10.

Another reason cited for the decision was increasing fear that the many frontier violations by German planes south of the Rhine might be intentional flights of observation planes.

NAZIS HOLD ALLIED ENVOYS HOSTAGES

Will Release Them When Own Diplomats Return.

BASLE, Switzerland, May 13 (A. P.).—Staff members of the Belgian embassy and the Dutch legation in Berlin, who were expected to enter Switzerland this morning from Germany, were delayed on the German side of the frontier pending the arrival in neutral Switzerland of German diplomatic officials from Belgium and the Netherlands.

Eighty Dutch diplomats and consular officers sat in a special train somewhere across the border from Schaffhausen today, waiting for the Dutch military authorities to find means of sending 200 German staff members through France to Switzerland.

A party of fifty Belgian officials waited in Germany near Lake Constance, within sight of Switzerland, for similar reciprocal arrangements to be made for German diplomats in Belgium.

Geneva quarters reported that a dozen Dutch and Belgian officials of the League of Nations had resigned and offered their services to their respective military authorities.

These included Andre Peut, executive director of the league information section, and several men on the disarmament section.

Cudahy Confers With Red Cross on Problems of Relief and Food.

BRUSSELS, May 13 (A. P.).—Belgian, British and French troops fought side by side today against German motorized forces which, according to the Belgian High Command, "delivered new attacks against all our positions."

The Belgians, apparently, have taken a better grip on themselves with the Allies' support and, it is said here, the campaign is far from over.

Experienced observers predicted that the next few days will tell the story.

Earlier today refugees streamed out of this tense capital as the troops, entrenched in second line positions, battled fiercely to stem a German drive, which penetrated the Albert Canal defenses yesterday and carried to a point forty-five miles east of the city.

The Government itself was prepared for flight if necessary, but officials said the situation at the front appeared "stabilized" and that Brussels was in no immediate danger from land attack.

Cudahy Takes Up Refugee Problem.

The refugees streamed west and south, some on foot, some on bicycles and some in automobiles. All carried small packs containing food and their most treasured possessions.

The United States Ambassador, John Cudahy, said he was conferring with the Belgian Red Cross. The feeding and housing of war refugees is already a tremendous job and funds are needed, he said.

The American embassy was an oasis of calm in this troubled capital. Members of its staff declared that they had no intention of moving.

Text of Communique.

The Belgian communique said:

"Engagements took place at diverse points during the night. Our troops maintained their positions everywhere.

"Early on Monday, enemy motorized forces delivered new attacks against all our positions.

"Belgian troops are fighting in close liaison with French and British forces."

Premier Hubert Pierlot said that the German push had been halted near Waremme, about twenty miles southwest of the Dutch border at Maastricht, through which the Nazis advanced to strike at the Belgian frontier.

The Germans were reported to have breached the Albert Canal defenses on a five-and-a-half-mile front, driving a salient into the Belgian lines just north of the historic fortified city of Liege.

Threaten Flank of Liege.

The spearhead of the Nazi thrust extended thirteen miles west of Liege, thus threatening the flank of the ancient city—which fell to the Germans twenty-six years ago after three days of bitter fighting.

M. Pierlot said that the Liege forts had successfully fought off heavy frontal attacks, and it appeared that except for the break at Maastricht the Belgians were still holding the Albert Canal line.

A Belgian communique said that the Germans had attempted to cross the canal by means of boats at one point but had been beaten back by heavy fire.

The communique disclosed that French troops are now fighting beside their new Belgian allies in the front lines.

"A French counter-attack against enemy motorized units was successful," it said. "A great number of enemy tanks were destroyed."

Roads leading north from the French border were choked with Allied troops moving up to the front, and the Government maintained strict supervision over the civilian exodus from Brussels to prevent its interfering with the movement of these re-enforcements.

The capital, already attacked from the air half a dozen times, was subjected to numerous air raid alarms yesterday.

In Louvain and Antwerp, which also have been bombed, the sirens screamed frequent warnings.

Behind the lines Belgian troops were kept busy mopping up German parachute troops which were dropped in widely scattered areas over the week end.

Nazi Flyers Pay Heavy Toll.

German aerial activity was heavy, and troop concentrations and lines of communication were subjected to a heavy rain of bombs.

It was officially estimated that twenty Nazi planes had been shot down over Belgian territory yesterday, and at least 100 on Saturday.

The Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak told correspondents that while the situation was serious the Government was not discouraged and that morale remained high.

The faces of the civilian population in Brussels, however, reflected the general feeling of anxiety as scattered reports filtered back from the front.

It was obvious that the developments of the last few days had awakened memories of the last war, when the Germans entered Brussels just sixteen days after first crossing the Belgian frontier. Not until three months later was the impetus of this drive halted by French and British troops after it had carried dangerously near Paris.

Blows Up Bridge.

Premier Pierlot said that the Germans effected their first crossing of the Albert Canal on Saturday opposite Maastricht, which is about fifteen miles north of Liege.

He said that the officer in charge of this sector was killed by an aerial bomb before he was able to carry out orders to destroy two bridges across the canal. The second in command hesitated to execute the assignment, and in the interval German motorized units poured across the waterway, gaining a foothold from which they were able to break through the Belgian defenses.

Later, M. Pierlot said, a Belgian officer made a suicide dash through the German lines and blew up one of the bridges.

The German drive westward through the breach in the Albert Canal defenses was supported by "an enormous mass of tanks and aircraft," M. Pierlot said.

Wounded Crowd Railway Stations.

Despite "fierce resistance," the Premier declared, the Nazi column pushed through Tongeren (Tongres) and reached a point near Waremme before being halted.

Waremme is about forty miles west of the Belgian-German frontier. To reach this point, however, the Germans actually traveled less than twenty miles across Belgian territory. For they began their advance from the Dutch "appendix" province of South Limburg, which juts into the northeast corner of Belgium.

Heavy fighting was reported continuing in the southern Belgian province of Luxemburg, near the French frontier, where strong German forces attacked east of the Mass (Meuse) River. Premier Pierlot said that Belgian troops had made strategic withdrawals at several points in this area.

The Belgian High Command made no estimate of losses, but the Brussels railway stations were crowded with wounded, and it was conceded that casualties were heavy.

The German Ambassador and his staff left the capital for Berlin on Saturday night.

French Blast German Tunnel

Bombs Strike "Gibraltar of Rhine"

BASEL, Switzerland, May 13 (AP).—French artillery and Allied air bombs this afternoon shattered part of the Istein railroad tunnel under Germany's "Gibraltar of the Rhine."

This destruction closed to military traffic a section of the vital army railroad incorporated in the Westwall fortifications at their extreme southern end.

Passenger traffic on the

SWISS FLY WITH ORDERS TO KILL

Air Patrol Reports One Foreign Plane Down.

ARM ALL FROM 20 TO 60

Scouts and Women Placed on Guard Behind Lines

BASLE, Switzerland, May 13 (A.

A Nazi plane believed equipped with cameras flew low last week over the Saint Gallen region, where some of the newest forts of the Swiss Winkelried Line are. It was finally driven off by the fire of Swiss fighters.

Basle, whose citizens are within rifle shot of both the German West Wall and the French Maginot forts, has been hit hardest by the new war. Hundreds of families, including many Jews, have left the city for the interior of Switzerland.

Business at Basle is almost at a standstill due to mobilization and retirement of residents to other cities. No official withdrawal order, however, has yet been issued.

BELGIANS TAKE FIRMER GRIP IN FACE OF NAZIS

Brussels Reports Campaign Far From Over as Allied Troops Aid Defense.

REFUGEES POUR OUT OF CITY

BRITISH FLEET SUPPORTS ARMY

Bombards Parachutists on Lowland Coasts.

R. A. F. ATTACKS WAALHAVEN

Flyers Say They Set Fires and Pitted Field.

LONDON, May 13 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that British warships had bombarded German parachute troops who landed on the north coast of the Lowland countries.

The Admiralty's communique said:

"Since the German invasion of Holland and Belgium began, strong naval forces have been operating continuously off the coast of these two countries in spite of reported bombing attacks having been made on them.

"Allied operations on land have been supported. Enemy troops landing from the air on airdromes and beaches have been bombarded. Refugees have been evacuated from the war area and brought to this country."

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R. A. F. Bombs Waalhaven.

The Air Ministry announced today a series of bombing attacks by the Royal Air Force in the night on the Waalhaven Airdrome near Rotterdam, which German forces occupied on their invasion of the Netherlands, lost on Saturday, and then recaptured.

Its announcement said:

"R. A. F. aircraft carried out a series of successful bombing attacks during the night against the airdrome at Waalhaven near Rotterdam, which had again changed hands yesterday and was being used as a base by the enemy."

An Air Ministry statement said the bombing was pushed for twenty minutes by Beauforts, "the latest and best of British light, long-ranged bombers."

Say Flyers Saw Fires.

Returning personnel of the British squadron, the statement said, had seen the glare of many fresh fires they had started in the airdrome buildings. They asserted other bombs pitted the landing field.

The statement reported that a flight of coastal command Blenheims on patrol had beaten off a number of Heinkels and Junkers dive-bombing at an ammunition vessel in Flushing harbor in the Netherlands.

An authoritative informant said meanwhile that the main German attack on the lowlands was developing as expected into an effort to drive a wedge between the Belgian and Dutch armies.

There were many indications, not necessarily military, he said, that the Nazis "will stake almost everything in an attempt to win this war quickly."

Britons should not be disheartened when they hear of certain withdrawals and should not be unduly pessimistic, he said, emphasizing that reports for the next few days would be obscure, scarce and often inaccurate.

Information regarding parachutists in Rotterdam and The Hague, he said, was obscure and frequently contradictory.

British flyers reported that they saw many parachutes that had been abandoned by the Germans and the wreckage of burned planes at Rotterdam and the Hague.

An informant said that German planes destroyed in air combats, by anti-aircraft and on the ground were believed to exceed 200. The number included a number of Messerschmitt fighters shot down by the Royal Air force, he said.

He denied there was any truth in a German claim that twenty British Spitfires had been shot down, saying only that one of that type had been damaged.

[German claims were widened today in a report of DNB, official German news agency, that thirty-six Spitfires had been shot down in the Netherlands this morning.]

Dutch Queen Flees to England

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Stories of Fifth Column Kidnaping Plots Drive Royalty From Holland.

LONDON, May 13 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands came to London tonight as a refugee from her war-stricken country and was met at Liverpool station by King George, who welcomed her to England.

She came only a few hours after the arrival of Crown Princess Juliana, heir to the Dutch throne; Prince Consort Bernhard and their two small daughters.

The Queen came to England aboard a British warship amid reports of fifth column plots to kidnap the royal family.

Juliana and Bernhard also were at the station. A royal car took the party to Buckingham Palace.

Queen Carries Gas Mask.

The fifty-nine-year-old Queen was wearing a navy blue coat and skirt with a dark blue hat and carried a gas mask over one shoulder.

King George, in the uniform of an Admiral of the Fleet, walked across a roped-off space on the station platform, clasped the Queen's hand and kissed her on both cheeks.

Princess Juliana led her two-year-old daughter, Beatrix, by the hand, while the nine-month-old Irene was brought in a gas-proof box.

Prince Bernhard carried one end of the box and a nurse the other.

The Earl of Harewood, brother-in-law of King George VI, met the royal family at the station.

They established their residence at the home of a former Dutch Minister to London.

The Crown Princess and her consort lunched with King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in Buckingham Palace.

Communique Issued.

A communique issued by the Foreign Office, with authority from the Dutch legation, stated that "Her Royal Highness Princess Juliana of the Netherlands arrived in London today, accompanied by the two young princesses, Beatrix and Irene.

"People of the Netherlands will be very happy to learn that their beloved Princess is in safety. It is, of course, of paramount importance even if the worst should happen (for which fortunately there is no indication atp resent) that the Royal House of Orange-Nassau should be safe.

"Prince Bernhard has accompanied the Princess and their daughters to London with the intention of resuming his duties as aid-de-camp to the Queen as soon as at all possible."

The name "Irene," signifying "peace," was chosen by Bernhard and Juliana for their infant daughter born within a month of the outbreak of the current European war because, Bernhard said at the baptism, "Peace has such great importance for all in the present times."

American Finds Belgium Swept By Hurricane of Aerial War

Witness Describes British Armored Cars and Tanks Moving Forward Under Terrific Bombing.

By DREW MIDDLETON.

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN BELGIUM, May 12 (Delayed) (A. P.).—Allied troops, ready for a storm, found themselves in the path of a hurricane today.

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As tanks and armored cars of the British threw their first fire into the advancing Germans, there was no doubt that the first great battle of this war had begun.

Informed spokesmen told me that the Germans had two armored divisions in the van of the attack; synchronized with a terrific bombing.

The hurricane rides on the wings of the German Air Force.

Despite serious losses in the Netherlands, Belgium and France—placed by some in the neighborhood of 200 planes—the German flyers are still hammering at their objectives.

A new front was established by landings of German parachute troops behind the Allied lines.

As I write, this dingy hotel shakes with the thud of bombs falling outside the town and with the deep "twung twung" of anti-aircraft batteries.

I have been on the Continent for just thirty-six hours, but I have heard sirens scream the "alerte" eleven times, have seen six Nazi bombers methodically lay their eggs, have watched two fall burning to earth and have seen scars of their operations.

A railway which the Germans bombed at dawn was uncut. A French observer counted eighteen craters, but said proudly: "They are hurried, those devils, look . . ."

Sure enough, there was a train chugging steadily along the tracks.

As I traveled nearly 300 miles over this little nation—just a bit smaller than the State of Maryland—I saw grim evidence of what total war means.

There was two-day traffic on the roads. Moving toward the distant sound of guns were British men, materials and munitions in trucks, widely spaced to offer unattractive bombing targets.

Moving painfully away from the guns was another army—the army of the homeless and stricken. Refugees went slowly through the thick white dust toward the safety that may lie behind the lines.

The rich rode in cars. The poor rode huddled in trucks, on burdened bicycles or walked.

Their voices haunt you:

"We knew nothing. Friday morning there came the explosion. Our windows broke. The little boy across the street—so bright a little boy—is dead. So we left."

"Those Germans. Four years of them we had when I was middle-aged. Now we go. No one can hold them."

ITALY STIFFENS POSITIONS ON FRENCH BORDER

MAY 14 1940

Calls Up Additional Troops as Demonstrators Cry Against the British.

ALLIED EMBASSIES GUARDED

2000 Trucks Commandeered in Capital Alone as Army Moves Men.

ROME, May 13 (A. P.).—In the midst of a rising anti-Allied campaign, Italy busily re-enforced her Littorio line of fortified positions along the western Alpine frontier facing France today and, according to Italian spokesmen, called out additional reservists to re-enforce her army of 1,250,000 men.

Anti-British demonstrations were reported tonight to have occurred in many Italian cities over the week end.

Crowds of students marched at Bologna, Forli, Bari, Florence, Velletri, Naples, Salerno, Aquila and Palmero.

In Bologna, hundreds of students tramped through the streets, waving flags and cheering the King, Premier Mussolini and Italian military leaders.

"Down with England!" they shouted.

At Forli, Mussolini's boyhood home, a well-organized group of thousands of schoolboys and Fascist flying cadets staged a similar demonstration.

Englishwoman Mauled.

Rough handling of an English woman tourist was reported to the British Embassy.

The victim, Miss Leontia O'Bierne, was said to have been thrust from a street car yesterday noon and mauled and twisted by the arm after she had torn an anti-British propaganda leaflet to pieces.

Miss O'Bierne was returning from a visit to the Church of Saint Paul outside the walls when one of the leaflets forecasting the defeat of Britain and France was thrust into her hand.

There were two major expressions of anti-Allied sentiment, one a series of student demonstrations that brought out 500 soldiers and police to protect the British and French embassies, the other continued propaganda against Anglo-French control over shipping in the Mediterranean.

Army Commandeers Trucks.

Troops and policemen prevented the student demonstration from reaching the two embassies. Students who had marched through the streets with an Italian flag dispersed after shouting, spectators said, for war.

No confirmation of the call for fresh reservists was available in authoritative quarters, on the ground that it was military information. But one informed spokesman said that the figure of 1,000,000 men published abroad was probably exaggerated.

The Italian authorities resumed the requisitioning of trucks for the second time since the outbreak of the war last September.

A reliable informant said that 2,000 trucks were requisitioned in Rome alone.

Authorities at the Scottish and English theological seminaries denied a report heard in church circles that the schools were closing. They said, however, that they were awaiting the advice of the British Consulate.

The Belgian seminary also is still open.

Italian units protecting the British and French embassies were estimated to total more than 500. Most of them were in the streets around the French embassy. Others have re-enforced the guard at the British embassy.

Most of the guards stood in doorways and courtyards out of sight but within call.

Newspapers Restrained.

Fascist newspapers refrained today from raising the possibility of war with the Allies over the vexations of contraband control in the Mediterranean as part of the blockade against Germany. The Italian press warned Great Britain and France, however, that they were playing a "dangerous game."

Il Popolo di Roma asserted that Italy would not be inclined to accept "certain arrogance nor are we a people to leave unsettled accounts running around."

"If we have marauders to deal with," the paper concluded by saying, "it is well to know right now that we have means and methods to reply fully with their methods."

Il Popolo described the contraband control as "piracy worthy only of the filibusters of Queen Elizabeth" with the "primary aim of damaging or, more exactly, hindering our shipping by every means." The paper said there was indignation throughout Italy at the "hatefulness of the blockade."

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The newspaper Tevere published a half-page cartoon showing Britain and France holding up ships at pistol point at Gibraltar, entitled "The Underworld in the Mediterranean." The sub-caption was "the Champions of Right and Legality at Work."

In one part of Rome "Down with England" slogans were painted on the walls during the night.

The British legation to the Holy See, as well as authorities at the Vatican, were reliably reported to have advised the English and Scottish students that it would be prudent for them to go home.

Infantry, carabinieri and mounted policemen, in doorways, courtyards and streets prevented groups of students from reaching the British and French embassies. It was reported that Italian students had been let off from their classes for what was planned to be a large demonstration.

Extremist Fascist quarters continued their criticism of the Vatican newspaper Osservatore Romano, and Premier Mussolini today indorsed an edition of the works of the pre-Fascist writer Alfredo Oriani which had just been placed on the Index of Forbidden Books by the Vatican.

Mussolini was reported to have told Ogo Oriani, son of the wri-

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30.24-2239

that he might visit Oriani's tomb, making the visit an occasion for a mass meeting of the Blackshirts.

There was an unconfirmed report that the sale of foreign newspapers, including Osservatore Romano, was to be prohibited in Rome.

Premier Mussolini ordered further improvement of the Littorio Line in a busy Sunday during which he conferred with high officers of the army, including those who command zones on the French border, on "military questions concerning their armies," as an official announcement phrased it.

The Littorio Line takes its name from the Lictors, guards who preceded the magistrates of ancient Rome and bore the symbolic fasces from which the modern Fascist emblem derives. Details of the fortifications have been kept secret, but they are believed to extend through the Brenner Pass and along the border with Germany as well as the French frontier.

Next Move a Mystery.

Il Duce also found time yesterday to pilot his own bombing plane for two hours over the coast near Rome and out to sea to survey shipping, which he considers unjustly hampered.

Whether Italy actually intends doing anything soon about stopping the search of its merchantmen by Allied warships and at Gibraltar and the Suez is not known. In this connection, the liner Rex, which is due at Gibraltar this week from New York, was being watched closely for a possible clew.

However, lacking unusual signs of military preparations, neutral observers held the opinion that the Italians would refrain from creating an incident.

There were street outbursts among Italians yesterday and last night, and differences of Italian opinion about the German entrance into Belgium and the Netherlands were widely reported. One woman who defaced an anti-British poster in Rome last night was roughly handled by a crowd, bystanders related, as ardent Fascists made clear their displeasure with Great Britain.

In several instances, copies of L'Osservatore Romano, which contained Pope Pius's expressions of support for the rulers of Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg, were torn from readers' hands by blackshirted Fascists.

Onlookers said that one reader was ducked in a fountain.

Students seized copies of the Vatican City paper from some railway news stands.

Out of all this, the general belief in neutral quarters was that Italy was not yet ready to enter the war but was willing to try to help the armies of her friend, Germany, by trying to disconcert or divert the attention of the British and French.

A previous anti-British campaign, these observers said, came in the midst of the war in Norway and succeeded to the extent of luring portions of the Allied fleets to the Mediterranean just before the Germans swung into the Low Countries.

Yugoslavs Watch Italian Fleet.

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, May 13 (A. P.).—Yugoslavia's air force kept vigilance today over the movements of Italian warships in the Adriatic Sea.

The authorities pushed their defense precautions meanwhile, ordering householders along the coast to dig trenches in their gardens and prepare cellar air-raid shelters.

Belgrade Admittedly Fearful.

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 13 (A. P.).—A high Yugoslav spokesman reported today that "all security measures," including the putting of 700,000 troops on a war footing, had been taken in Yugoslavia to guard against the possible entrance of Italy into the European conflict.

This spokesman asserted that the anti-British demonstrations yesterday and today in Italy "confirmed" the fears of the Belgrade Government that Italy would fight on the side of Germany if she entered the war.

He said that in this event both Yugoslavia and Greece were in immediate danger of Fascist invasion.

surprise and despite heavy defense measures, a thousand Belgians were taken prisoner."

Guesses in Berlin

It was known that Eben Emael fortress bristled with light and heavy guns, as well as anti-aircraft batteries. It stands, a high-walled block of masonry, at the juncture of the Maas (Meuse) river and the Albert Canal, on the Dutch-Belgian border near Maastricht.

The guesses in Berlin as to the nature of the new weapon ran the range of fancy. Some suggested it might be a new, unchallengeable flame-thrower; others a strange device to render guns or ammunition impotent, and still others, a mystery bomb which the Germans are credited with having used in Barcelona, capable of blasting whole city blocks.

Maginot Key Seen.

(Neutral military attaches at Bern, Switzerland, expressed belief the new weapon is a "nerve gas" which penetrates ordinary gas masks and temporarily disrupts muscular coordination.)

Germans discussed the possibilities of effective use of the new weapon against the Maginot line.

"The fundamental question of whether the attack on such works as the Maginot Line is possible may have received a positive answer with the capture of Eben Emael," said *Dienst Aus Deutschland*, a news commentary which is close to the Foreign Office.

Difference Pointed Out

The commentary said that guesswork abroad about the new weapon was "entirely justified because the swift fall of this modern fort furnishes proof that it might be possible any time for the German Army to conquer the Maginot Line defenses which are not so modern in their development."

It was said that Eben Emael was built closely after the French pattern. (It is to be noted, however, that the French forts are subterranean, equipped with elaborate ventilating and air-conditioning systems.)

New Nazi Weapon, Nerve Gas?

Military Attaches to Switzerland Appraise Such Data as They Can Gather.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 13 (A. P.).—A "nerve gas" which penetrates ordinary gas masks and renders its victims helpless and unable to co-ordinate their muscles may be the "surprise weapon" which enabled the Germans to capture Fort Eben Emael and thus drive an opening wedge into the Belgian defense lines.

That belief was expressed today by neutral military attaches to Switzerland, through whose hands passes a great deal of the war's military information.

They said that a gas of this type had been developed in Germany and studied in other countries in recent months, and that soldiers inhaling it would be overcome by lassitude and would stagger and fall.

The military experts explained that the gas, said to leave no ill after-effects, to be almost impossible to detect but to smell faintly like geraniums, would be effective against the Belgian garrison at Fort Eben Emael because they were equipped only with standard army filter masks.

They added that such a gas would undoubtedly be more effective in this type of fort than in the better ventilated fortifications, such as those in the French Maginot Line.

They also indicated that the Allies might be studying defense against this weapon, apparently capable of incapacitating entire garrisons. They reported that Allied and Belgian authorities were studying gas masks carried by German soldiers who were taken prisoners.

A Hint From Scientists Here.

Howard Blakeslee, Associated Press science editor, reports that the American Chemical Society at a meeting two years ago suggested that liquid acetyl choline, if it came in contact with a wound or break in the skin, would make a soldier unconscious for as long as an hour. It was not suggested, however, how the chemical, which appears naturally in the human body in extremely small amounts, might be adapted to causing unconsciousness through inhalation.

Mr. Blakeslee says the function of acetyl choline is not fully known, but that it plays a part in the nerves' work of transmitting impulses to the muscles, and that a few drops placed on a scratch in the skin cause unconsciousness within a few moments.

Such an application, however, leaves no bad after effects.

American military gas experts, he says, have discussed the use of gas in the present war from the viewpoint that variations in some of the gases used in the old war, rather than any totally new product, would produce a "surprise weapon." The surprise element involved would lie in the ability of the newly developed gas to penetrate all present-day types of masks.

Case of Blue Cross Gas.

In this connection American gas officers recall an accidental discovery made during the world war concerning blue cross gas, which made men ill, but which could be guarded against by wearing a gas mask.

A British soldier, in the spring of 1918, entered his dugout and dropped some blue cross out of a vial onto the top of a hot stove. His comrades, as he had expected, quickly donned their masks. That was all the practical joker had been striving for.

But he got much more. Blue cross is a finely divided powder, and the particles could be stopped by the fine mesh of the soldiers' gas masks. But dropping blue cross onto the hot stove caused it to explode into much finer particles, and these penetrated the masks with the result that the Tommy's comrades became ill and had to take off their masks.

The accidental discovery was followed up and confirmed by scientific investigation.

As a result, the British Army authorities were said to be preparing blue cross to be fired in shells which would explode with greater heat and thus penetrate all masks then in use. They had protected their own men with new masks equipped with a finer mesh. The war ended before the British were ready to test their discovery.

Direct nerve poisons are included among the standard gases. They affect the heart action and nerve reflexes or interfere with absorption and assimilation of oxygen in the body after the blood picks it up from the lungs.

Two listed in the United States Handbook of Chemical Warfare are hydrocyanic acid and carbon monoxide. Both were classified in the 1931 edition as not considered at present for offensive use in war.

Secret Weapon---Key To Maginot?

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 13—In the Nazi assault on Eben Emael fortress, one of the strongest in the Liege-Albert canal defense zone, that Germany tried out her secret weapon, or *Angriffsmittel*. The fortress fell, 1,000 Belgians laying down their arms, it was reported.

Little of a concrete nature was known of the weapon—save that it had been used by a handful of airmen, if official news agency reports were interpreted correctly.

Plane Lands Inside Fort.

DNB, official news agency, indicated that a Lieutenant Witzig sat a plane down within the fortress, an area perhaps 600 to 800 yards in diameter, and by using the "*Angriffsmittel*" made the fort an easy mark for a column attacking from the north.

"Lieutenant Witzig steered his machine into the center of the fort area," said DNB. "After immeasurable

Bullitt Confers With Reynaud.

PARIS, May 13 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt conferred today with Premier Reynaud.

Nazi Troop Ship Reported Sunk.

LONDON, May 13 (A. P.).—Reuters news agency (British) reported today that the German transport Campania struck a mine and sank en route from Oslo to Germany. It quoted the Malmo correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper, Aftonbladet.

Prepare to Move British Children.

LONDON, May 13 (A. P.).—Physicians and nurses began a nationwide checkup of more than a million school children today preparatory to their removal, if necessary, from thickly settled areas. Among them were about 500,000 children in London.

Censorship Set Up in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, May 13 (A. P.).—An inter-Allied censorship was established here today.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

German

BERLIN, May 13 (AP)—Today's high command communiqué issued from Chancellor Hitler's headquarters with his army, said:

The attack of German forces in the West made good progress on May 12.

In Holland, German troops are moving forward west of the South Willem Canal. They have established contact with troops landed by air around Rotterdam.

In Belgium, the crossing of the Albert Canal was forced northwest of Hasselt. Our troops are moving forward west of Liége and north of the Meuse and have broken into the city of Liége.

The German flag has waved on the citadel since the forenoon of May 13 while individual outer forts still resist.

French troops have been thrown west of the Ourthe River and in Southern Belgium. Our troops are there in a fluid advance and are beginning to approach the goal set up.

South and southeastward from Zweibruecken [on the Westwall-Maginot Line Front] our positions were moved forward and several hundred prisoners were taken. The advance of our army was supported effectively by the air force with attacks on troop concentrations, march columns and railroads.

The air force continues its great battle for air superiority over the western area of operations with noticeable success. In all, on May 12, 320 planes were destroyed, among them 58 in air fights, 72 by anti-aircraft fire and the rest on the ground. Twenty-five planes were fought down during a British attack at Maastricht by anti-aircraft fire. A single air squadron succeeded in shooting down sixteen.

Our own losses, compared with the enemy's and measured by our successes, were slight again yesterday. They consisted of thirty-one planes.

The enemy also suffered heavy damage at sea.

Off the Dutch coast, a cruiser was heavily damaged by bomb hits. One cruiser of the Southampton class [British] as well as a transport of 15,000 tons were sunk and seven more supply ships were hit and set afire.

Off Narvik, where strengthened enemy fleet units appeared, a destroyer was seriously damaged by bombs and another destroyer was seriously damaged.

In Central Norway, reinforcements have been sent to certain troops operating at Mosjoeen and Mo. Our forces at Narvik are defending their positions against far superior enemy forces.

Another High Command communiqué stated:

The assertion of Herr Reynaud [French Premier] that German parachute troopers wore foreign uniforms or civilian clothes is a lie.

Herr Reynaud is no soldier. He appears not to know that parachute battalions are regular formations of the German Army set up in peace and trained for their particular task.

Their uniform is generally known and is adapted to the particular fighting manner of the parachute soldier. It is not to be confused either with civilian clothing or any kind of foreign uniform.

Should, nevertheless, Herr Reynaud seek an excuse to vent his hate on the brave parachute troopers, immediate reprisals against this breach of international law will be taken by German defense forces.

In the future, for every German parachute soldier shot, ten captured French soldiers will be shot.

Belgian

BRUSSELS, May 13 (AP)—A Belgian High Command communiqué today said:

Engagements took place at diverse points during the night. Our troops maintained their positions everywhere.

Early Monday, enemy motorized forces delivered new attacks against all our positions.

Belgian troops are fighting in close liasion with French and British forces.

A communiqué issued by the High Command tonight added:

Throughout the day our troops fought severe combats. Everywhere they put up stiff resistance to the enemy.

A village that had fallen in the hands of the enemy has been reoccupied after a counter-attack by Belgian units supported by tanks.

During the operations of the last few days, certain infantry units, cyclists, chasseurs in the Ardennes [Forest] and light motorized troops have particularly distinguished themselves, having fulfilled their mission with courage and bravery.

The crew of a Belgian airplane shot down in territory occupied by the enemy succeeded in regaining their posts after crossing the German lines.

PARIS, May 13 (AP)—The High Command communiqué issued early today follows:

In Holland and Belgium the enemy attack redoubled in violence, particularly in the region situated north of the Albert Canal, between this canal and the Lower Rhine, as well as in the region southeast of Tirlemont and in the Belgian Ardennes.

On the Luxembourg frontier from Longwy to the Moselle River there was no appreciable change in spite of intense bombardment. Farther east, there is nothing to report.

At the close of the day and during the night German columns were bombarded and machine-gunned by our aviation. Twelve German planes were brought down in the evening of May 12.

British

LONDON, May 13 (AP)—An Air Ministry communique announced tonight:

Intensive operations by the Royal Air Force continue on all parts of the front. Considerable numbers of enemy bombers have been encountered, often escorted by fighters.

Reports so far received indicate that over forty more enemy aircraft of various types have been shot down by our fighters at very small cost.

Striking success of our fighters' defense may explain the fantastic claims made by the enemy as to the number of Spitfire [fighter planes] destroyed. Actually only one was forced down after a battle near Rotterdam early this morning.

Attacks on our airdromes have today been less intense. Little damage to airdromes has been done. Casualties have been slight.

The advance of enemy troops has been impeded by a series of successful night bombing attacks on both sides of the Dutch frontier.

The reoccupation of Waalhaven [Rotterdam Airport] by the enemy has been followed by a series of bombing attacks which have been successfully carried out against enemy columns in Belgium and Luxembourg. Intense opposition was encountered, resulting in some loss to our bomber squadrons.

The coastal command aircraft have been engaged in patrolling the Dutch coast and have accounted for several enemy patrol vessels.

An earlier Air Ministry announcement said:

The Air Ministry announces that Whitby and Wellington aircraft of the R. A. F. carried out a series of attacks on enemy communications in Germany between the Rhine and Dutch frontier during last night.

A force of Blenheim aircraft also heavily bombed enemy troops advancing through Eastern Belgium.

All but one of the aircraft engaged in these operations returned safely.

Another Air Ministry communiqué stated:

R. A. F. aircraft carried out a series of successful bombing attacks during the night against the airdrome at Waalhaven, near Rotterdam, which had again changed hands yesterday and was being used as a base by the enemy.

An Admiralty communique states:

Since the German invasion of Holland and Belgium began strong naval forces have been operating continuously off the coast of these two countries in spite of reported bombing attacks having been made on them.

Allied operations on land have been supported. Enemy troops landing from the air on airdromes and beaches have been bombarded. Refugees have been evacuated from the war area and brought to this country.

HULL IS COOL TO ANY CHANGE IN NEUTRALITY

Shows No Enthusiasm for Argentine Proposal of Non-belligerency.

DENIES U. S. INSTIGATED IT

Capital Sees Legal Obstacles in Way of Plan—Uruguay Urges Conference.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull displayed a lack of enthusiasm today over a proposal by the Argentine Foreign Minister for the adoption of a Pan-American policy of "non-belligerency" instead of neutrality.

The State Department chief said that naturally this Government gave the fullest consideration to the ideas or views suggested by any friendly country or countries, but that did not mean that we are subscribing to them.

Asked whether the Argentine move had been suggested by Washington, he said that was unquestionably not true in any sense.

Officials here also found legal objections to the proposal.

For one thing, it was said, the Washington administration is bound by a domestic neutrality law laid down by Congress. Officials said they saw no present prospect that the administration would ask for any change in the act.

As for international law, it was said that there was no such thing as non-belligerency; that there was either belligerency or neutrality.

New Conference Reported Urged.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 13 (A. P.).—With Argentina calling for the Americas to adopt a "non-belligerent" attitude toward the European war, Uruguay was reported today to have proposed a new conference to decide the future steps of the twenty-one American republics now pledged to strict neutrality.

President Alfredo Baldomir and Foreign Minister Alberto Guani were said to have dispatched a telegram to President Augusto S. Boyd of Panama urgently requesting a meeting of the twenty-one republics "in view of the gravity of the situation."

President Boyd was told that Uruguay "received with deep emotion the news of the invasions" of Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

When the Americas drafted their 300-mile neutrality "safety belt" last October, they arranged to consult in the event of untoward developments. The President of Panama, in whose country the neutrality conference was held, acts as a clearing house for the conference when it is not in session.

NEUTRALITY CONCORD

Uruguay Gives Consideration to American Pact.

MONTEVIDEO, May 13 (A. P.).—Informed spokesmen said last night that Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, was studying the possibility of a continental declaration through the Panama neutrality organization ratifying well-known American neutrality principles, and that he already had exchanged views with other governments in the Americas.

Uruguay Calls For New Parley On Neutrality

Asks 21 American Nations to Meet Again in Panama; U. S. Opposed to Change

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 13 (AP).—Foreign Minister Alberto Guani announced today he had requested Panama to convene a new neutrality conference of the twenty-one American Republics in view of the German invasion of the low countries.

Guani summoned diplomatic representatives of American Republics and requested them to inform their respective governments of his action.

When the Americas drafted their 300-mile neutrality "safety belt" last October, they arranged to consult in the event of untoward developments. Augusto S. Boyd, president of Panama, in whose country the neutrality conference was held, acts as a clearing house for the conference when it is not in session.

A "non-belligerent" attitude toward the war was suggested last night by Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo of Argentina after a conference with President Ortiz of Argentina, United States Ambassador Norman Armour and the Brazilian ambassador. Cantilo said neutrality is a "fiction" in the present circumstances of the world.

U. S. Opposes Argentine Plan

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—The United States has decided, officials said tonight, that it cannot accept Argentina's proposal to adopt a Pan-American policy of non-belligerency instead of neutrality.

They made this statement after Secretary of State Cordell Hull had said that although this government was always disposed to give full consideration to the ideas of friendly nations, this did not mean that the government subscribed to them.

Officials said that the United States was bound by the neutrality act and that there was no prospect of any change in the act at this session of Congress. They contended also that international law does not provide for a status of non-belligerency.

Asks New Parley On 'Safety Belt'

By the Associated Press.

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, May 13.—Foreign Minister Alberto Guani announced today he has requested Panama to convene a new neutrality conference in view of the German invasion of the Low Countries.

JAPAN ASSURED INDIES ARE SAFE

Allied Envoys Tell Arita No Changes Are Planned.

DUTCH WILL RETAIN HOLD

Netherlands Contends Forces on the Islands Are Sufficient.

TOKIO, May 13 (A. P.).—Great Britain and Holland both assured Japan today that they had no intention of altering the status quo in the Netherlands' rich Indies possessions.

The British Ambassador, Sir Robert Craigie, informed Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita that Great Britain did not intend to interfere with the present situation in the Dutch East Indies, since she believed the Dutch forces there were sufficient to maintain the integrity of the islands.

Concern had been expressed in many Japanese quarters lest the British and French landings of forces in the Dutch West Indies might be followed by similar Allied action in the East Indies. Japan has officially notified interested Powers of her insistence that the European war shall bring no change in the status of the East Indies.

Holland also reassured Japan. Otto Reuchlin, secretary of the Netherlands Legation, informed the Japanese Foreign Office that Allied troop landings such as took place in the Dutch West Indies would not be necessary in the East Indies because of the presence of adequate Dutch military and naval forces.

He assured the Japanese that the status quo in the East Indies would be maintained, and explained that the troop landings in the West Indies were essential to prevent Germans from sabotaging the oil fields.

30.24-2241

30.24-2241

Dutch Ask No Help.

THE HAGUE, May 13 (A. P.).—The war between Holland and Germany "brings no change in the status quo of the Dutch Indies, which are an integral part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands," a semi-official statement declared today.

The statement was a reply to the hope expressed in Tokio by Japan's Foreign Office spokesman that Holland would not permit foreign Powers to intervene to protect the Dutch East Indies.

"The status quo will be maintained in the Dutch Indies just as strongly as in Holland itself," the statement said. "The Dutch Indies possess means to do that. They will not ask for help."

"In behalf of Curacao and Aruba (Dutch West Indies where French and British forces landed after the Germans invaded Holland), where the military situation is entirely different, the Dutch Government has called on the help of the Allies. This help has been given but would certainly not have been given had we not asked for it."

Dutch Trust Allies.

WASHINGTON, May 13 (A. P.).—The Netherlands Minister heard from his superiors today that they had the "absolute conviction" that the Allies contemplate no alteration in the status of the Netherlands East or West Indies, and felt "equally confident" about Japan.

The message, to Minister A. Loudon from the Netherlands Foreign Minister read:

"We have absolute conviction that no alteration in political or legal status of Netherlands East or West Indies is contemplated by the Allies and we feel equally confident about Japan."

Dispatches from Tokio have indicated Japanese uneasiness over the possibility of Allied troop landings in the East Indies, as they have done in the West Indies.

Moscow Expects Seizure.

MOSCOW, May 13 (A. P.).—The Moscow Teachers Gazette said today that European developments which had "forced Britain to retreat from the Far East" might tempt Japan to seize the Netherlands East Indies.

Only the United States would resist, the paper asserted, saying that the strategic situation was such that the Japanese probably would capture the Philippines at the outset.

"The dollar empire (presumably the United States) will not accept this lying down," the paper predicted.

WAR PROPOSAL STIRS CAPITAL

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Argentine Asks Americas to Drop Neutrality.

CALLS IT DEAD CONCEPT

Foreign Minister Wants Us 'Non-belligerent.'

BUENOS AIRES, May 13 (A. P.).—Diplomatic circles were stirred today by the proposal of an Argentine Government official that the American nations scrap their policy of neutrality for a non-belligerent attitude toward the European war.

The proposal was voiced last night by Foreign Minister Jose Maria Cantilo, who said that the "aggressive methods" employed in Europe had made neutrality a "fiction and a dead conception."

Cantilo made his statement after a conference with President Roberto M. Ortiz, United States Ambassador Norman Armour and the Brazilian Ambassador.

He said that discussions on the subject were started in diplomatic circles April 19, when the possible invasion of Belgium and the Netherlands was discussed. But some of the American republic were opposed at that time to any change in their position.

"Since the latest invasion with a wholesale disregard for international rules there has appeared a growing demand among these nations for a new expression."

Cantilo indicated he favored revision of the Declaration of Panama, in which the American republics last fall expressed their neutrality.

In Montevideo, Uruguay's Foreign Minister, Alberto Guani, was reported studying the possibility of a new American neutrality declaration through the Pan-American neutrality organization. He was said already to have exchanged views with other American government officials.

British Doctors Urged To Volunteer for Army

LONDON, May 13 (A.P.).—Military authorities, admitting today that the army is short of doctors, urged qualified volunteers up to the age of 55 to apply immediately for service.

Cudahy Urges Funds For Fleeing Belgians

BRUSSELS, May 13 (AP).—John Cudahy, American Ambassador to Belgium, said today he was conferring with Belgian Red Cross officials. With refugees streaming south and west from the fighting zones, he said the feeding and housing of war refugees already was a tremendous job, and funds were needed.

The American Embassy was an oasis of calm in this troubled capital. Members of its staff declared they had no intention of moving.

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U. S. ASSISTS ENVOYS

Moving Staffs in Belgium and Germany.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 13 (A. P.).—United States diplomatic representatives took charge today of the repatriation of Belgian diplomats in Germany and the Germans in Belgium. Two special trains were prepared at Lunda and Konitarlier to take them home.

Dutch Ship Hits Mine

By the Associated Press.

AMSTERDAM, May 13.—The Netherlands steamer Van Rensselaer, 4241 tons, struck a mine last night while leaving Ymuiden with 150 persons on board. Six were lost, including the ship's captain, who died of a heart attack during rescue work.

Cairo Blackout to Continue.

CAIRO, May 13 (A. P.).—Officials here announced today that the blackout imposed throughout Egypt to test defense against aircraft would be continued in Cairo and other cities after the test period ends tomorrow.

The new dam across the apex of the Nile Delta, north of Cairo, was declared a prohibited area accessible only to British and Egyptian troops.

A trial removal of part of the capital's population is expected shortly.

PARIS, May 13 (AP)—The Americans in France are taking the outbreak of total warfare in the west with nonchalance. The number of Americans applying for exit visas is about as usual. Not more than 200 of the colony of 5,000 will be included in the capacity load the United States liner Washington will carry from Genoa, Italy, Saturday.

Most of the 200 are persons who intended returning to the United States eventually, in any case. The remaining Americans apparently are intent on staying in France "come what may," according to informed opinion.

Authorities said there definitely was "no sign of panic." Those desiring to stay will be compelled to renew their passports again next month under State Department regulations.

U. S. Embassy to Stay

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 13.—Reuters, British News Agency, reported today from Brussels on "reliable" authority that the United States Embassy would "in no circumstances leave Brussels." The American legation remained at the Belgian capital throughout the last war.

Alexandria 'Dusted Out'

Alexandria, May 13 (AP)—The Allied battle fleet in the harbor and all Alexandria was engulfed today in a "dust out."

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A dense, swirling sandstorm sweeping in from the desert, tossed sand in streets, homes and offices. Visibility was limited to a few hundred feet. British and French warships which had been patrolling the Mediterranean were forced to anchor in the harbor.

Allied quarters here said the Mediterranean situation was unchanged, but they believed a showdown on Italy's attitude would come this week.

Didn't Know Boy Scouts Were Targets in France

Paris, May 13 (AP)—An American woman looked out a window of her country place north of Paris today and saw a sturdy young man in shorts running through the garden.

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She took him for a Boy Scout, she said, and thought no more about it. Then the gendarmes came and said a peasant woman had reported the landing of five parachutists. The American woman mentioned the "Boy Scout."

"Why didn't you shoot him?" exclaimed the excited gendarmes.

"Because I didn't know it was open season on Boy Scouts," she replied, pointing out the course the youth had taken.

CLAIM MORE TRANSPORTS

Nazis Report Sinking of Three by the Air Force

BERLIN, May 13 (AP)—D. N. B., official German news agency, said today that three enemy transports totaling 10,000 tons and an enemy destroyer had been sunk yesterday by the German Air Force, in addition to ships previously reported sunk.

The High Command earlier had said that the Allies lost one cruiser sunk and another heavily damaged by bombs off the Netherland coast; a 15,000-ton transport sunk and seven supply ships set afire, and two destroyers damaged.

Sir John Simon Made Viscount

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 13.—King George VI today raised Sir John Simon to the peerage, making him a viscount, on the former Chancellor of the Exchequer's appointment as Lord Chancellor in the new Cabinet of Prime Minister Winston Churchill. The Lord Chancellor customarily is a member of the peerage.

NAZI KNIGHTS OF AIR

BERLIN, May 13 (AP).—Adolf Hitler personally handed the Knight's Cross of the Iron Cross to eight Nazi air force officers today for their "incomparable daring" in capturing the Belgian Fort Eben Emael at Liege and certain bridges over the Albert Canal.

Among the recipients were a Captain Koch, who was promoted to major; a Lieut. Witzig, who was made a captain, and two other lieutenants who were wounded and received their awards by proxy.

Eben Emael was the new, expensive Belgian fort which the Germans said was taken with a secret new weapon after Witzig set his airplane down inside.

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Churchill Names 4 More to Cabinet

LONDON, May 13 (AP).—The following additional appointments to the Churchill government were announced tonight:

Secretary for India—L. S. Amery.

Minister of Health—Malcolm MacDonald.

Minister of Labor — Ernest Bevin (trade union leader).

Food Minister—Lord Woolton.

GERMANS 'FIND' MAPS

Say Possession by Dutch Shows Ruhr Plot.

BERLIN, May 13 (A. P.).—DNB, the official German news agency, reported today that 32,000 general staff maps of Germany had been found in headquarters of the Netherlands army in Arnhem, which was occupied by the Germans last week.

It said that among them were scale maps of the Ruhr district.

The agency asserted the maps were interpreted as further proof that England and her Dutch ally had planned an attack on the German industrial region.

U. S. Officials Bar "Non-Belligerency"

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—American officials found legal objections today to an Argentine official proposal that American nations drop their neutrality policy for one of "non-belligerency."

The U. S. is bound by a domestic neutrality law. Officials said they saw no present prospect that the Administration would ask for any change.

As for international law, officials said that there was no such thing as non-belligerency; that there was either belligerency or neutrality.

Washington, May 13 (AP)—The House Immigration Committee approved legislation today providing for a comprehensive revision of the country's nationality laws. It carried a provision which some members said was designed to prevent "Trojan horse" sabotage of American defenses, especially in Hawaii. The ninety-two-page bill contained an amendment providing for "presumptive" expatriation of American citizens who return to the native lands of their parents and remain there for six months.

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Bigger Defense Fund

F. D. R. to Ask Congress for Increase

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—President Roosevelt plans to send to Congress this week a recommendation for more money for national defense.

Stephen Early, White House secretary, said the President had no specific amount in mind at present, but would decide on a sum after conferences with his advisers on defense. One such conference, with War and Treasury Dept. officials, was held today.

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Pending before Congress are army and navy requests for $2,000,000,000 for the year starting July 1. There has been conjecture that in view of needs emphasized by the war abroad, the President might request another $500,000,000.

Debt Limit a Factor

Asked whether the President's message might cover the subject of upward revision of the $45,000,000,000 limit on the public debt to cover expanded defense appropriations, Early said he knew nothing about it, but assumed that this was a point on which Treasury and budget officials would advise the Chief Executive.

Last January the President asked Congress to provide $460,000,000 in new taxes to help meet the mounting defense costs, but Congress has ignored the request.

It appeared likely that stronger mobile defense forces to safeguard the Western Hemisphere at any threatened point would figure in any revised estimates of armaments.

Administration quarters have indicated that this and a demand for speeding up munitions manufacture were embodied in War Dept. recommendations submitted to Mr. Roosevelt for week-end study.

Navy's New Test

[By the Associated Press]

Honolulu, May 13—Powerful units of the United States fleet were ordered to Lahaina Roads today for further training practice in Hawaiian waters which the navy unexpectedly ordered last week.

Additional ships of the main force will depart tomorrow for the rendezvous off the Isle of Maui, leaving only the normal Hawaiian squadron, and a few additional vessels, at Pearl Harbor, near here.

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The dicision to keep the fleet longer in Hawaii was disclosed last Tuesday when Admiral James O. Richardson, commander in chief, announced the navy had approved his request that it stay here for a time for additional tactical exercises.

The New Schedule

It had been expected originally that ninety ships comprising the fleet's main body would sail last Thursday for the California coast. The fleet put in here late in April after completing extensive maneuvers in mid-Pacific waters.

The new operations off Maui will be arranged in such a way that ships usually will depart on Mondays and return Thursday or Friday for week ends at Lahaina.

It was believed that the Hawaiian squadron, reinforced by the aircraft carrier Lexington, might operate as an offensive force to test the Lahaina defenses.

ARMY TO PUT 310,000 INTO FIELD IN AUGUST

War Games Will Set Peacetime Record for This Country

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WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The War Department estimated today that 310,000 officers and men of the regular Army, National Guard and Reserve Corps would be under arms during the August manoeuvres.

The figure, officials said, was an all-time high for American peacetime training activities. The manoeuvre plans were announced in anticipation of Congressional appropriation of the necessary funds, estimated at $6,000,000.

Secretary Woodring explained that it had been customary to hold manoeuvres in only one army area each year, but that "in the present state of the world" it was considered advisable to hold exercises in all four areas.

The first army manoeuvres, to be held in Northern New York between Plattsburg and Watertown, will engage about 100,000 officers and men, including the 26th, 27th, 29th, 43d, and 44th National Guard divisions, and the First Regular Army Division, together with certain corps and army troops from both the regular army and the National Guard.

The second army manoeuvres will be held in the vicinity of Sparta, Wis., and will involve about 65,000 men.

The third army manoeuvres, to be held in Louisiana, will involve about 65,000 officers and men, including the First Cavalry Division and the Second Infantry Division of the regular army and the 30th, 31st, 36th and 45th Infantry and the Twenty-third Cavalry Divisions of the National Guard.

The fourth army exercises will involve about 80,000 officers and men of the Seventh and Ninth Corps Areas. Mobile troops of the Ninth Corps Area will be concentrated in the vicinity of Fort Lewis, Wash., and Camp Ripley, Minn.

Large Cash Resources Freed

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP)—The United States made available to Holland and Belgium today their large cash resources in the United States for the purchase of defense weapons and other purposes.

No figures on the governmental deposits of the two countries were available, but Secretary Morgenthau's order was believed to have freed many millions of dollars.

Officials said that the situation of Holland and Belgium was different from that of the other three countries invaded recently by Germany, because their governments were in a position to give voluntary direction of the uses of their money. No such exemptions have been granted to Norway, Denmark or Luxembourg, whose funds in the United States also were frozen.

The purpose of the freezing orders was to prevent Germany from seizing the funds.

Nazi Oil Showdown

MAY 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 13—The war in the Low Countries is pictured by some petroleum authorities as a race of German arms against time in the face of diminishing supplies of motor fuel, but the German fuel problem apparently is still far from acute.

Three factors tend to ease the effect of the Allied petroleum blockade against Germany. They are the unquestionably large reserves piled up before the war; the production of gasoline from Germany's unlimited quantities of coal, and the importation of oil from sources still available.

Long War Means Pinch

The petroleum experts who have written on the subject do not regard the German fuel situation as any too happy if the war drags on, but they add that the ingenuity of German engineers has been applied intensively to the problem.

Germany imported almost all her motor fuel before the war. When the Allied blockade was begun in September, the Reich's war machine was cut off from the North and South American fields, where she had obtained fully eighty per cent. of her imports. Ten per cent. came from Rumania and two per cent. from Russia.

140,000,000 Barrels A Year

One petroleum geologist, Max W. Ball, has estimated that Germany can obtain only one barrel of oil for every three needed, thereby placing a heavy drain on reserves. He believes Germany was using oil at the rate of 90,000,000 barrels a year in the inactive warfare which preceded the Norwegian invasion and is using it at a rate of 140,000,000 barrels in the active fighting.

Three petroleum engineers of the Cities Service Company, W. R. Garfias, R. V. Whetsel and J. W. Ristori, in February concluded that Germany must rely on Rumania to make up the bulk of its deficiency in oil to run its trucks, tanks, armored cars, submarines and airplanes.

Transportation Problem

Petroleum needs for civil use can be reduced, but cannot be disregarded entirely. Reductions already have been made in the warring countries.

Garfias and Ristori last October estimated that if Germany obtained all the Rumanian oil available for export—about 35,000,000 barrels—shutting off the Rumanian oil now going to Italy, 300 trains of tank cars in continuous operation would be required to transport it to German refineries. They inferred that the German rail system could not handle such traffic.

Russia Seen Little Help

The experts appear to write off Russia as a heavy source of oil for Germany, pointing to Russia's huge domestic needs and what they term the poor transport facilities both inside Russia and between Russia and Germany.

The Petroleum Press Service, published in London, lists as perhaps foremost among the German fuel problems the obtaining or producing of sufficient quantities of high-test gasoline for planes.

Domestic Production

A clue to what Germany is producing domestically came last winter with reports of widespread coal shortages for heating purposes. By a process known as the hydrogenation of coal, lignite tar and cracked petroleum residues, high-test gasoline is obtainable.

At least a dozen plants for processing coal, one at Brux, in the former Chezcho-Slovakian Sudetenland, have been reported under construction. The newest is at Stettin, on the Baltic.

By December, Germany is expected to be producing at the rate of 2,750,000 barrels of aviation gasoline annually from coal and twice that amount for other motor purposes.

Stocks Hit New Lows

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 13—The heaviest selling of the year, touched off by liquidation of Dutch marginal accounts, swept through the Stock Exchange today, depressing prices to the lowest average level since September.

The market closed with many leaders off $2 to more than $7 a share. General uneasiness over possible repercussions of the war in Europe was evident in Wall street.

Commodities Slump

Commodities, in the main, turned downward with stocks. In the Chicago Pit, wheat lost 2¾ to 3 cents a bushel, and corn 1½ to 1 1-7 cents.

Bonds were mostly lower, with United States Government issues again under pressure, as financial circles looked for increased Government spending for armaments.

"War brides" along with stocks of companies that normally prosper in peacetime, were tossed overboard.

American Airlines, which recently rose more than $20 in a few weeks, fell back $9.87 to close at $60. Chrysler finished at $74.62, off $6.87; Allied Chemical at $168.50, off $8.50; International Paper preferred, $60.75, off $7.50; American Tobacco B, $80, off $5; United States Steel, $57.62, off $4.12; General Motors, $48.50, off $4.12; Sears-Roebuck, $78, off $5; Douglas Aircraft, $86.50, off $6.12; American Telephone, $165, off $6.87; Anaconda, $27.87, off $2.75; Pennsylvania, $18.50, off $2.37.

Cotton, which tumbled last week, held up against selling elsewhere and closed 15 to 30 cents a bale higher. Sugar was again firm. Such buoyant staples of last week as rubber and tin sagged.

Brokers said speculators in the Netherlands have been holding a fair amount of stock here on margin and in the decline of the past few days margins became impaired.

In many cases, brokers were unable to get in touch with their clients in Holland and, in any event, because of exchange restrictions, the Dutch speculators would presumably have been unable to send more cash to bolster their accounts. Under the circumstances, brokers had no alternative but to sell.

GUNFIRE STABILIZER DESIGNED FOR BATTLE

Westinghouse Head Reveals a Device, Especially for Ships

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SAN FRANCISCO, May 13 (AP)—New instruments of war to stabilize firing apparatus under shock of battle are being designed by the Westinghouse Electric and Manufacturing Company, A. W. Robertson, chairman of the board, told an interviewer today.

The equipment would be valuable aboard ships, Mr. Robertson said, adding:

"We think it pretty good."

Mr. Robertson revealed their company had been approached by the British Government with a view to the machining of shells, indicating tentative estimates of a long war, as it would take the company a year to get into production.

So far the company has been doing little business that might be classed as a war orders.

Swastika Flies Over Belgian Citadel

By Lynn Heinzerling,
Associated Press Staff Writer

Berlin, May 13.—Adolf Hitler's legions hoisted their swastika today over the Citadel on the northern edge of fortress-ringed Liege, and broke into the Belgian city, the high command reported.

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German troops are still fighting with the Belgians for some of the outer forts of Liege, but others were west of the city, in the direction of Brussels, after piercing the Belgians' Albert Canal defense line.

A deep thrust of armored forces in the Netherlands, the high command said, established contact with troops landed by parachutes around Rotterdam, and DNB declared "the so-called Holland fortification system has been flanked."

18,000 Dutch Captured

DNB said one German force in the Netherlands captured about 18,000 Dutch soldiers; a Dutch general and his staff were taken.

While Hitler's army was driving for the heart of the Lowlands witn speedy armored cars leading the way, a tremendous fight went on for supremacy in the air.

The high command reported 320 enemy planes destroyed Sunday and more than 50 Monday morning. (According to an official French compilation, the Germans lost 400 planes up to Monday noon.)

DNB later said air attacks to a "hitherto unknown extent" characterized Monday's fighting and that more than 100 enemy planes were shot down by early afternoon.

French and Belgian troop concentrations in Belgium were attacked and the enemy suffered "heavy loss," DNB added. The agency also said that several "warships and transports were hit and set afire" and "sunk" in air attacks on British landing operations on the Dutch and Belgian coasts.

Westwall Action

On the Westwall-Maginot Line front the high command reported German positions had been moved forward south and southeast of Zweibrucken, opposite the northern boundary of the French province of Lorraine, in an action in which DNB reported the Germans captured 600 Frenchmen.

This raised the possibility of a frontal attack on the Maginot Line at a place where the Germans would not have the additional handicap of a Rhine crossing, although it might have been a feint to keep enemy forces diverted from other sectors.

30.24-2243

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GERMANS SMASH FAMOUS GREBBE WATER SYSTEM; QUEEN FLEES TO ENGLAND

Nazi Motorized Columns Only 15 Miles Away Threaten Rotterdam—Government Leaves The Hague, May Operate In London

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By MAX HARRELSON
Associated Press Correspondent

Amsterdam, May 13—Outflanked from the north and from the south, with their famous Grebbe water defense line pierced and with Rotterdam threatened by German motor columns but fifteen miles away, the Dutch tonight vacated The Hague as the seat of Government and sent their Queen to safety in England.

The Dutch high command acknowledged in a communique tonight that the Germans had succeeded in taking "a small sector of the Grebbe Line," their main water-defense system running south of the Zuider Zee to the Rhine, and that, although Netherlands troops by fierce fighting had retaken the sector, they could not hold it when the Germans launched fresh attacks.

Within 15 Miles Of Rotterdam

To the south, the high command acknowledged that Germans with motorized equipment had raced through the Langstraat (south of the Maas river) and had reached and passed the Moerdijk bridge which crosses the Hollandsch Diep but fifteen miles south of Rotterdam.

In Rotterdam itself, German parachute and transport-landed troops were admitted still to be holding out "stubbornly."

Moreover, the Germans were acknowledged to be in possession of most of the northeast provinces and to have reached the east coast of the Zuider Zee, that great tongue of the North Sea which has turned partly to fresh water because of Dutch dikes.

Threaten Huge Zuider Zee Dam

From there the Germans threatened the huge dam at the mouth of the Zuider Zee for a march south on Amsterdam. The dam, however, is strongly defended.

A night communique said:

"In a small sector of the Grebbe Line the enemy won territory which was partly recaptured by us, but could not be held after renewed German attacks.

Nazis Established In North

"In the northern provinces the enemy has established itself. In the southern part of Rotterdam, German detachments which are present there are resisting stubbornly.

"German troops reported in the Langstraat have reached Moerdijk bridge south of Rotterdam, and have passed this bridge.

"Several units of the army and royal navy have by their heroic behavior carried on the best traditions of our people which are also reflected in the determined attitude of the citizens.

Big Nazi Air Losses

"According to statements of a captured German flying officer, the German air force suffered big losses in Holland, due to the excellent firing of our anti-aircraft artillery."

Announcement of the transfer of the Government was made a short time after it was disclosed in London that Queen Wilhelmina had arrived there.

Observers believed the Government planned to operate from England.

The text of the communique said, "in the stage at which the battle now has arrived, the Government considered it necessary, in the interest of the country and of the overseas possessions and for the maintenance under all circumstances of complete freedom of action, to move the seat of Government."

Follows Juliana

The 55-year-old Netherlands monarch aboard a British warship several hours after her daughter, Crown Princess Juliana, and Juliana's two babies reached a haven in London. It was reported in London that fear of a fifth-column attempt to kidnap the royal family prompted the flight from the war-ridden country.

A proclamation broadcast by the commander in chief of the Dutch forces from Hilversum announced the transfer of the seat of the Government to a secret place in order to maintain its complete freedom of action.

The Dutch, their ire aroused by the activities of traitors within their defense lines, arrested 300 persons today in a fifth-column mopup in Amsterdam. That brought to 900 the total of suspected persons arrested since the war began for Holland four days ago.

Although Amsterdam was quiet tonight, truckloads of military police and soldiers rode through the streets with rifles ready to fire.

The Germans were spread along the outer fringe of Dutch provinces from the coast on the northeast to the Belgian frontier in the south, like a great hand ready to crush a shell.

Driving Through 4 Provinces

Holland's high command acknowledged that the Germans were driving through the border tier of provinces—Groningen, Drente, Overijsel and Gelderland.

It admitted they had speared into the interior in North Brabant province and reached the North-sea coast and the Ijsselmeer (Zuider Zee) at some points on the eastern shore on a drive through Friesland province.

But the Dutch said they had retreated within their defense positions according to plan and with small losses. They said they had fought merely a retarding action in the northern provinces, where there are no defense lines.

Reach Flooded Areas

At some places in Western Gelderland province, Nazi forces have penetrated to Dutch positions protected by inundations, high command announced.

The Grebbe line extends south from the Ijsselmeer to the big rivers, which cut east and west through the middle of Holland. Backed up by many fortifications, it forms the Dutch bulwark east of the main inundation defenses through Utrecht province.

South of the rivers, mechanized German units were reported by the communique to have pushed almost halfway through North Brabant province, which borders Belgium, to the Langstraat region north of Tilburg.

Heavy Nazi Air Activity

Intense German air activity was reported in Brabant, where the Dutch were supported by French forces.

Waalhaven airport near Rotterdam admittedly still is in German hands, but the Dutch said it was under artillery bombardment and air attack by British planes.

The Germans, meanwhile, continued harassing scattered communities with air bombardments, parachute soldiers and the activities of saboteurs.

Repeated Air Alarms

There were repeated air-raid alarms during the day in Amsterdam and The Hague. Two German Heinkels were shot down before dawn during the first alarm of the day here. No bombs were dropped during three later alarms up to 1 25 P. M., although several Nazi planes flew over after daylight and some parachutists were reported to have landed.

The army had the situation completely in hand in Amsterdam, however, and the city was generally quiet after troops had mopped up snipers in the southern district.

A communique declared "the army is completely the master of the situation" in the interior, Rotterdam is the only place where German troops were known to have reached any considerable number and it is now stated officially that the enemy virtually has been cleared from there.

BRUSSELS-LIEGE ARTERY PENETRATED; TEN-MILE NAZI THRUST INDICATED

Germans Hurl 1,500 Tanks Against Foe On Ardennes Front—"It's The Big Push," Paris Says—Invaders On French Soil

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[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 13—NBC picked up a French communique broadcast from London today saying the Germans have "penetrated the main railroad line" between Brussels and Liege.

Cutting of this line would indicate an advance of ten miles southward by the Germans, who last were reported to have been engaged in a large-scale clash with French tanks and motorized troops in the neighborhood of St. Trond, west of Liege.

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 13—Allied advance motorized columns poured their fire into "massive" German attacks in the Netherlands and Belgium today but gave ground all along the line except west of Liege, Belgium, where the French counter-attacked with tanks.

A French War Ministry spokesman emphasized that while French, British, Dutch and Belgians were retiring slowly in the face of savage onslaughts by German motorized corps and "tremendous" blasting attacks from the air, the withdrawal was in accordance with strategic plan and could not be considered a retreat.

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2,000 Nazi Tanks Attack

The heaviest fighting, the French reported, occurred in the Belgian Ardennes Mountains, north of France, where the Germans threw several divisions of infantry and between 1,500 and 2,000 tanks into a smashing blow in an effort to sever Allied communications.

"It's the big push," said one official commentator, but "we've erected the wall against it."

On this wall, he said, "the great battle will be fought."

The Germans were "able to advance," said the nightly French communique of this sector.

Cavalry Units Retire

"Our cavalry units, after having fulfilled their mission to retard the enemy, fell back on the Meuse, which was reached by the enemy on a part of its course."

The Meuse (Maas) river swings southwestward, south of Liege, and after passing through Namur and Dinant, enters French territory at Givet, some forty-five miles west of the Luxembourg border.

The Germans were reported waging violent battle for possession of Longwy, French town at the junction of the French Luxembourg and Belgian borders. The French still held the town.

The battle line along Luxembourg was described as partly in French, partly in Luxembourg territory.

Admit Loss Of Fort

Farther north official spokesmen of the War Ministry declared the Germans had taken but one of the Liege forts, that at Eben Emael, fifteen miles north of the famous fortified center which stemmed the German advance twelve days in 1914.

German infantry with a spearhead of two motorized divisions which poured through this gap in the Albert Canal defense line appeared to have been checked in the sector west of Liege, French spokesmen said.

It was here, in the vicinity of St. Trond, thirty-five miles east of Brussels, the Belgian capital, and thirty miles northwest of Liege, that the French reported in a communique their counter-attack "mostly led by tanks."

Heavy Enemy Losses Claimed

"Heavy losses on the enemy" were reported inflicted in this clash of machine-age armies, fought to stop the Germans until the main Allied force can arrive.

A French force of tanks and armored cars was reported earlier today to have waged its first large-scale battle with a similar German column and broken it up.

Yet farther north, in Holland, the French said the Germans made progress "especially to the south of the lower Meuse river."

Air Battles "Tremendous"

North of the Meuse river, in the Netherlands, the Allies were withdrawing within the Grebbe water line to give the Dutch unique defense system its conclusive test against a modern war machine of motorized and air forces.

The spokesman said "tremendous" air battles were accompanying the troop movements on both sides.

An official French compilation showed the Germans have lost 400 airplanes in three and a half days of this violent activity.

Hundreds of planes on both sides bombed enemy objectives, seeking to break up moving columns.

Enemy attacks on the outposts of the French Maginot Line east of the Moselle and near the Saar were reported by the high command to have been repulsed.

Allied troops moving up to the line of battle in the Low Countries were described as progressing in "impeccable order and with perfect regularity" despite German air attacks.

Use Methodical Tactics

The Germans were using methodical tactics; motor-cycle troops in advance, then waves of tanks and finally their infantry.

Edouard Daladier, French defense minister, was in Belgium, where he inspected outposts.

Allied operations are proceeding under the supreme command of the French generalissimo, Maurice Gustav Gamelin.

Choking the roads were lines of refugees from the Netherlands and Belgium trying to get out of war's way.

Refugees arriving by rail in Paris told how their trains had been strafed by German planes. At least 800 came into the Paris north station, all wearing special arm bands and under the supervision of Belgian and French officers.

'Chute Troops Feared

Meanwhile, official spokesmen warning the public to be on the lookout for German parachute troops which might attempt "fifth column" activities in France, said this country has no intention of relenting on a decision to shoot all such troops found in French territory who are not wearing the regular German uniform.

Germany's threat to make reprisals—ten for one—was termed a "barbarism."

The threat to shoot German parachutists not in uniform, they said, meant those in civilian clothes or garb that would permit them to mix unnoticed with French people. A uniform which is not at once distinguishing as such could not be considered a uniform, they said.

"Can we afford to examine the inside of everyone's hat to determine whether he is an enemy parachutist?" asked the spokesman.

[Editor's Note—The Germans say their parachutists are uniformed in a gray-green coverall and wear an insignia on their helmets.]

Northern France had five air-raid alarms today, while Paris had three.

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Nazis Say Air Battles Are Greatest in History

Report Downing 100 Planes in Morning, Losing 30

BERLIN, May 14 Tuesday) (AP).—Air attacks to a "hitherto unknown extent" characterized Monday's fighting, D. N. B., the German official news agency, said early today in a summary of the war situation.

More than 100 enemy planes had been shot down by early afternoon, the agency said, while the German losses were placed at hardly more than thirty planes.

Most of the air fighting occurred in the area north of the River Maas (Meuse), in the Netherlands, where the German air armada, in massed attacks, forced the way for the German infantry's continued advance, D. N. B. declared.

"Belgian retreat movements toward the west, and French advance movements, caused great congestion in the zone northwest of Namur," D. N. B. said. "German warplanes directed low-flying mass attacks on these troop concentrations and caused the enemy heavy loss."

British landing operations on the Dutch and Belgian coasts were attacked from the air, and "several warships and transports were hit and set afire," said D. N. B. "These were sunk."

Belgians Offer Enemy 'Stiff Resistance'

Day-Long Offensives Waged by Germans, Communique Reports

By Robert Okin

Associated Press Staff Writer

Brussels, May 13.—The Belgian high command acknowledged tonight that the Germans had waged day-long offensives on the entire Belgian frontier but declared they had been met with "stiff resistance."

Its communique said:

"Throughout the day our troops fought severe combats. Everywhere they put up stiff resistance to the enemy.

"A village which had fallen in the hands of the enemy has been reoccupied after a counter attack by Belgian units supported by tanks.

"During the operations of the last few days, certain infantry units, cyclists, chasseurs in the Ardennes and light motorized troops have particularly distinguished themselves."

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An earlier communique indicated Nazi pressure was almost constant. It said engagements had taken place "at diverse points" during Sunday night and that, starting early today, "enemy motorized forces delivered new attacks against all our positions."

It said Belgian troops had maintained their positons "everywhere" aganst the attacks Sunday night but neither communique gave details on the outcome f today's assaults.

With British and French troops alongside the Belgians in the front lines, optimism appeared buoyed after the first impact of the Nazi blitzkrieg offensive and experienced observers here said the outcome still was in the blanace.

The joint British-French-Belgian command established an inter-Allied censorship in Belgium.

As refugees streamed south and west from the fighting zones, United States Ambassador John Cudahy consulted with Belgian Red Cross officials.

He said the feeding and housing of the Belgian war homeless already was a tremendous job and funds were needed.

The Belgian government was prepared for flight itself, if necessary, but officials said that Brussels was in no immediate danger from land attack.

Behind the lines Belgian troops were kept busy mopping up German parachute troops dropped in widely scattered areas during the weekend.

German aerial activity was heavy, and troop concentratiosn and lines of communication were subjected to a heavy rain of bombs.

It was officially estimated that 20 Nazi planes had been shot down over Belgian territory yesterday, and at least 100 Saturday.

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Freeze Luxemburg Accounts

PARIS, May 13 (AP).—The Bank of France prohibited today the withdrawal of any Luxemburg accounts in its keeping, until further notice.

STUDENT RIOTS FAN NEW CRISIS IN DUCE'S LAND

Troops Posted Around British And French Embassies In Rome

MAY 14 1940

Englishwoman Reported Molested—Alpine Defenses Bolstered

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 13—Large numbers of Dutch citizens were reported leaving Italy tonight as demonstrations throughout Italy against Britain and France fanned a new Mediterranean crisis.

Some of the Netherlands citizens were leaving for France. Some said they were leaving after consulting the Netherlands Legation.

Many Scandinavians also left Italy previously, at the time of the invasions of Denmark and Norway.

Allies' Embassies Guarded

Troops were posted around the British and French embassies in Rome, but their intervention was not necessary. A few police were able to divert the columns of well-disciplined Fascist students marching in the main streets of Rome and crying "Down with England" and yelling for war.

An Englishwoman was reported to have been molested while tearing up an anti-British leaflet, but no British protest was believed intended.

Italy moved to bolster her Alpine fortifications.

More Reservists Called

Some Italian sources said additional reservists had been called up to reinforce the 1,250,000 men already under arms, but authorities would not comment on the ground that the query involved military information.

However, authorities confirmed that Premier Mussolini had ordered further strengthening of the "Littorio Line" of fortifications along the French frontier.

Observers generally regarded both the "crisis" and the demonstrations as artificially staged to divert the attention of the Allies while Germany attempts to crash through Belgium and the Netherlands and defeat the Allies in France.

Demonstrators Active

Student demonstrators, some led or addressed by local Fascist leaders, were active in Bologna, Florence, Naples, Mussolini's boyhood home of Forli and other cities.

Rome official quarters would not comment on reports from Belgrade that Yugoslavia and Greece feared for their safety should Italy enter the war on Germany's side, reiterating only that Yugoslavia's security from Italian attack had been asserted repeatedly.

Some observers thought Germany might feel the need to encircle France and attack simultaneously on two fronts by attempting to pass through Switzerland and the Valley of the Po to the Italian-French frontier.

Trying To Keep Peace

Informed quarters believed Mussolini was tryihg to keep the peace and avoid an extension of the war, but with envelopment and mass attacks prominent in the German tactics they said Germany might attempt to undertake the encirclement of France with or without the support of the Italian army.

The Fascist press today said Italian indignation at British and French "piracy" in enforcing their contraband control against Germany was the reason for the student demonstrations. The press said nothing, however, about how Italy intended to remove the vexations about which it was complaining.

"Youthful Passion" Blamed

Italian newspapers reported the demonstrations as a spontaneous flaring up of youthful passions "against whoever makes an attempt on the dignity of the Italian fatherland and Italian interests."

A side issue of the crisis was friction between Fascists and the Vatican. Mussolini today again gave his approval to the works of a pre-Fascist author which are on the church's forbidden list.

Detectives stationed at the Vatican city gates were reported to have been reinforced without apparent reason.

The official *Gazette* today declared that the laying of submarine telephone and telegraph cables between Italy and Albania was a "public utility" of urgent importance. The announcement said work would start immediately on cables linking Durazzo with the naval ports of Brindisi, Bari and Taranto.

Britain Looses Secret Planes in Low Countries

The Defiant, Fast Fighter With Gun Turret in Tail, Counters Nazi Air Threat

LONDON, May 13 (AP).—Great Britain's new secret fighter plane with a sting in its tail and a greater fire power than the famed British Hurricane is being used in the fierce air battles over the Netherlands and Belgium to gain supremacy over the Germans.

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British communiques mentioned for the first time yesterday the new two-seater fighter, the Defiant, in telling of action over the Low Countries. In addition to an unknown number of machine guns firing from forward position, the Defiant is equipped with a power-operated gun turret aft.

This new fighter, whose details are secret, was known to have been in large-scale production last winter, and is believed to have appeared in surprising numbers in air battles over the Low Countries, where the Royal Air Force has reported bringing down at least 135 German planes since Friday morning.

The Defiant is powered by a 1,030-horsepower Rolls Royce Merlin III engine. It is a low-wing, all-metal monoplane.

The British reported early in February that they had the new fighter in production as an answer to a new German fast, long-rance bomber, which was expected to make its appearance this spring.

The power-driven turret is designed to swing easily at high speeds, whereas ordinary turrets are difficult to operate because of the wind pressure. The turret permits a broadside attack on a formation of enemy planes.

Fastest Plane of Class

The Boulton Paul Defiant, referred to by the authoritative Brit-

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ish aviation annual "Jane's All the World's Aircraft" as a fighter "believed to be the fastest airplane of its class in service," carries a crew of two and features a Boulton Paul power-driven four-gun turret situated behind the pilot's cockpit. Unlike the ordinary single-seat fighter, which can fire at enemy planes only by pointing the whole plane at the target, the Defiant's turret allows guns to be brought to bear broadside at an enemy craft, as well as to the rear or at certain angles below.

The specifications of the Defiant have not been disclosed by the British except for the fact that it has a wingspread of thirty-nine feet six inches. It is a smaller plane than the single-seat Hawker Hurricane, but is larger than the Supermarine Spitfire, Britain's chief pursuit craft. The Spitfire is powered with the same engine as the Defiant and has a top speed of 387 miles an hour, using 100-octane fuel. It is probable that the Defiant, being slightly larger and heavier while utilizing the same horsepower, is slower than the Spitfire, but faster than the 335-mile -an-hour Hurricane, which also is powered by a Rolls Royce Merlin III engine.

EGYPT MOVES CIVILIANS FROM DESERT TOWNS

People Are Told To Leave Strategic Centers Along Libyan Frontier

MAY 14 1940

Nation Prepares For All Emergencies, But Fears Move By Italy

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, May 13—Egypt began removing civilian populations of all strategic western desert towns along the Libyan frontier today.

The military governor ordered immediate abandonment of all homes at three important centers, Mersa Matruh, Sidi Barrani and Sollum.

It was in furtherance of Egypt's preparations "for all emergencies and surprises"—with a view to a possible war move by Italy.

Blackout To Continue

Tonight was the last night of all-Egyptian blackouts in the test of defense against aircraft, but officials announced that the blackout would continue in Cairo and other cities.

Government sources declared the Mediterranean situation was "slightly reassuring," but emphasized that Egypt must constantly be "exceptionally cautious and vigilant."

Anti-British demonstrations in Rome contributed to uneasiness.

War Fleet To Remain

The Allied war fleet, engulfed today in a "dust-out" as a swirling sandstorm limited visibility to a few hundred feet, apparently was scheduled for a long stay here.

The concentration was described as the greatest Allied armada assembled since the war began. The French and British commanders maintained an attitude that "we are ready for anything, anywhere, anytime the Italians move."

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Yugoslavia Is Prepared In Case Italy Enters War

Belgrade, May 13 (AP)—Authoritative Yugoslav quarters declared today they had taken all precautions, including the placing of 700,000 troops on a combat footing, to protect the country should Italy enter the war.

These sources said anti-British demonstrations in Italy confirmed the Yugoslav Government's fears that Italy would fight on the side of Germany. In this event, they said, both Yugoslavia and Greece would be in immediate danger of invasion.

Government circles dropped the appearance of outward calm of recent weeks based upon Fascist assurances that Italy would press no territorial claims against Yugoslavia.

Most Troops In North

Reliable sources reported strongest concentrations of Yugoslav troops are along the Italian and German frontiers in the north, but the Adriatic coast down to Italian-held Albania has not been neglected.

Additional divisions have been sent to the border of Hungary, through which Yugoslavs have long feared Germany might drive into southeastern Europe.

Work has been intensified on all border fortifications.

All-Day Air Patrols

The Yugoslav air force is maintaining all-day patrols over the Adriatic to watch Italian warship movements.

The strengthening of Yugoslav suspicion of Italy is believed to be based on purportedly outspoken Fascist aspirations to acquire the entire Dalmatian coastline along the Adriatic, of which Italian spokesmen have often said they were "cheated" by France and Britain when dividing the spoils after the last World War.

Budapest reports today admitted that Hungarian reservists had been called up ostensibly for May training.

700,000 Yugoslavs Ready

BELGRADE, May 13 (AP).—Authoritive Yugoslav quarters declared today they had taken all precautions, including the placing of 700,000 troops on a combat footing, to protect the country should Italy enter the war.

Yougoslav government circles have dropped the appearance of outward calm, which, of recent weeks had been upon Fascist assurances that Italy would press no territorial claims against Yugoslavia.

Reliable sources reported that the strongest concentrations of Yougoslav troops were along the Italian and German frontiers in the North, but that the Adriatic coast down to Italian-held Albania had not been neglected.

Additional divisions have been sent to the border of Hungary, through which Yugoslavs have long feared Germany might drive into southeastern Europe. Work has been intensified on all border fortifications and the Yugoslav Air Force was maintaining all-day patrols over the Adriatic to watch Italian warship movements.

The strengthening of Yugoslav suspicion of Italy was believed to be on purportedly outspoken Fascist aspirations to acquire the entire Dalamatian coastline along the Adriatic, of which Italian spokesmen have often said they were "cheated" by France and Great Britain after the last war.

Budapest reports today admitted that Hungarian reservists had been called up for "May training."

Trenches Dug in Gardens

DUBROVNIK, Yugoslavia, May 13 (AP).—Yugoslav authorities pushed defense precautions here today, ordering householders along the coast to dig trenches in their gardens and prepare cellars as air raid shelters.

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SWITZERLAND AFRAID NAZIS WILL HIT THERE

Thrust Might Be Made To Draw Italy Into War On Germany's Side

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, May 13—The Swiss army stood fully mobilized tonight as reported German troop concentrations on the frontier strengthened the belief of foreign observers that Germany might strike through Switzerland toward the Rhone Valley of France.

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Such a thrust, these observers suggested, might be made to draw Italy into the war on Germany's side.

The German plan of attack—if it comes—presumably would lead through the area between Basel and Lake Constance.

Might Take War To Rhone

If a smash through Geneva succeeded, foreign observers said, the war might move into the Rhone Valley. Once there, the Germans would have a good military ground on which to persuade Italy to march with Germany against the French, who hold the areas Italy most desires.

Between the Germans and such an objective, however, stands the Swiss army, now estimated at between 550,000 and 600,000 men in first-line forts along the Rhine and in a second, deeper and stronger line from Basel through the junction of the Limmat and Aar rivers to the lakes of Zurich, Wallen and Constance.

Behind the lines the Swiss high command took a quick lesson from the German invasion of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. They held back motorized units to clean up any troops which might be landed by air.

Airports Guarded

All Swiss airports were heavily guarded by anti-aircraft guns and troops.

Men too old and youths too young to be mobilized but able to use rifles were given forty cartridges each and ordered to be on the alert for parachute troops.

French artillery and Allied air bombs this afternoon blasted part of the Istein railroad tunnel under Germany's "Gibraltar of the Rhine"—the line providing direct communication between Basel and Germany's West Wall fortifications.

Istein is about five miles north of the Swiss border.

SWEDEN HEARS 100,000 NAZIS ARE ON BORDER

Kongsvinger, 20 Miles From Frontier, Is Reported As Military Center

Stockholm Clings To Belief That Baltic Status Quo Will Continue

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, May 13—With Sweden calmly preparing for any emergency, neutral military observers tonight heard reports of extensive German troop concentrations in southern Norway and of increased troop transport movements through Germany's Kiel Canal.

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Some reports said that Kongsvinger, a strategic point about fifty miles northeast of Oslo and twenty miles west of the Swedish border, is becoming a military center, with more than 100,000 men assembled in this area.

Troop Movements Unconfirmed

Rumors of ship and troop transport movements in the Kiel Canal, connecting the North and Baltic seas, increased during the day but could not be confirmed. There was no hint even of the direction of the canal movements.

However, experienced observers said they believed it was not likely the Germans would use the canal now for any extensive northward movement and some expressed the opinion that the Germans might be withdrawing some of their forces in Denmark and Norway for the Dutch and Belgian operations.

There was a widespread belief that the *status quo* of the Baltic area—quiet now since the invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg made Norway look like a sideshow—has a good chance of being maintained.

It was pointed out that any further German offensive would appear illogical in the face of Sweden's preparedness and the fact that no immediate advantage could be gained, especially as regards Narvik, by bringing on Swedish resistance.

A force of Germans is encircled by the Allies in Narvik, far-north Norwegian ore port. Sweden is adhering strictly to her neutral position which forbids granting transport facilities to Narvik for German troops.

The situation at Narvik was reported unchanged, but the Norwegian telegraph agency reported from "somewhere in Norway" that a German attempt to land troops to help the garrison at Narvik failed when several transport ships were sunk.

Nazis Deny Threat to Sweden

BERLIN, May 13 (AP).—The reports which were current yesterday abroad of a German fleet moving through the Kiel Canal with Sweden as its objective were branded officially here today as "a stupid swindle—not a word of truth in it."

(Sweden anxiously watching sea and air approaches to her neutral soil from Germany, has ordered total blackouts indefinitely and has mined parts of the Oresund, the narrow channel between the Swedish coast and German-occupied Denmark.)

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Basel and Zurich Banks Move as Germans Mass

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Bank for International Settlements Goes to Alp Village

BASEL, Switzerland, May 13 (AP).—The Bank for International Settlements, which has retained its headquarters here since September, is removing all its records and its business office to the little Village of Chateau d'Oex, in the Bernese Alps, it was learned tonight.

Many other large banking and business firms in Basel and Zurich moved into the interior during the last three days, due to large German troop concentrations across the border.

been destroyed during the first three days of fighting in Belgium and Holland.

London, May 13 (AP)—The new British Government headed by Winston Churchill was reported today to be planning to bring all munitions factories in Britain under state ownership and control.

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The Daily Herald's industrial correspondent said all works engaged on production of airplanes, guns, shells, military transport and other equipment likely would be affected.

Paris, Tuesday, May 14—The Grand Duchess Charlotte, ruler of German-invaded Luxembourg, accompanied by the Prince consort and their children, arrived in Paris late last night. The party is staying incognito at a large hotel in the center of the city.

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Willemstad, Dutch West Indies, May 13 (AP)—British troops were landed here today from a troopship under the agreement among Holland, Britain and France for measures to guard the oil refineries of Curacao and near-by Aruba against possible German attempts at sabotage.

War Sidelights

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Tuesday, May 14 (AP)—The German radio declared this morning that more than 1,000 enemy airplanes have

Allies Outnumber Foe On Land, Sea and in Air

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—A tabulation of the land, sea and air strength of the five belligerents now battling across the Western Front showed today that the Allies outweighed Germany heavily in naval tonnage and manpower, though they were admittedly weaker in the air.

Official figures were available for armies and navies. However, only an arbitrary estimate based on pre-war statistics could be obtained for air forces. This gave the Allies a superiority in numbers of planes, but it was pointed out that Germany undoubtedly had more first-line planes.

Best available figures at the War and Navy Departments showed:

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	Navy Tonnage	Total Air Force	Army Manpower
Great Britain	2,101,804	10,650	1,510,000
France	319,251	5,500	5,263,000
Belgium	Negligible	600	842,000
Netherlands	72,323	300	660,000
Allied totals	*2,993,518*	*17,050*	*8,275,000*
German totals	*578,448*	*12,000*	*6,850,000*

Hull Condemns Breach of Law Among Nations

Assails Nazis Indirectly as Peril to World, Before International Law Group

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 13.—The present war in Europe is a challenge of international lawlessness which threatens to wipe out the achievements of centuries of progress in the development of international law, Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, tonight told members of the American Society of International Law, of which he is president.

Obviously condemning Germany for its forcible occupation of small, weak neighboring states, and for cruel and oppressive treatment of conquered peoples, Mr. Hull pleaded for a return to international law and arbitration to settle disputes, instead of the present method of resorting to force.

Mr. Hull also referred indirectly to the repeated breaking of treaties and pledges by Germany, although he did not mention that country by name during his speech.

In recent years there had been repeated breaches of solemn obligations, brushed aside with "contemptuous gestures and destructive action," Mr. Hull said.

His Bitterness Apparent

The Secretary's speech, following closely on the President's address on Friday in which he condemned the German invasion of the Low Countries, left no doubt as to the bitterness which the attack on the small, neutral nations of western Europe had aroused among Administration leaders.

"Powerful nations have built up vast armaments for the avowed purpose of attaining their national aims by force," Mr. Hull said, "and their action has compelled other nations—even those most sincerely devoted to the cause of peace under a rule of law, including our own—to increase to immense proportions their own armaments."

In an obvious reference to Germany's policy of conquest by the use of "fifth columns" and traitors within small countries on its frontiers, Mr. Hull said that peaceful nations had been deprived of their independence by the use of "armed force or threat of force, combined with the exercises of fraud and treachery."

Mr. Hull said that conquered populations in these countries had been subjected to "new refinements of oppression and cruelty," while economic warfare on an unprecedented scale had not only become dominant in world markets, but had lowered the standard of living everywhere.

Even the United States, powerful as it was and determined to keep out of the European war, could not shut away the menace of this international anarchy by isolating and insulating itself, he continued.

Sees Victory of Concept

In closing Mr. Hull expressed his belief in the final victory of the forces of international law and morality over the forces of lawlessness and chaos, which he said were challenging every concept of order under international law. The institutions which had been built only with tremendous effort, withstanding repeated interruptions and setbacks, would triumph over the present challenge, he declared.

"I am certain of that triumph," Mr. Hull concluded. "I am certain that we and others who hold our beliefs will not falter in that faith or fail to do everything possible to restore and extend the full sway of effective international law over the relations among nations."

Mr. Hull's condemnation of force and oppression, which he termed a return to the level of the jungle, followed an earlier speech delivered at the morning session of the eighth American Scientific Congress, in which he attacked the use of scientific development to further the ends of oppression and brute force.

"Today we witness a stark demonstration of the possibilities of anti-social and anti-moral use of the achievements of science," Mr. Hull said. "In some nations, science has been reduced to the sorry estate of a handmaiden of oppression and brute force."

Mr. Hull added that science could not flourish under conditions in which freedom of thought was shackled, and that a nation which curbed freedom of thought or denied the dignity of the human soul was inevitably doomed to decadence.

Support Roosevelt Speech

The delegates to the Scientific Congress passed a resolution today expressing their appreciation to the President and wording their statement so that it constituted a gesture in support of his speech on Friday.

The resolution, introduced by Dr. Alberto Ulloa, delegate from Chile, read as follows:

"Having heard the address of the President of the United States of America at the inaugural session held on May 10, 1940,

"The eighth American Scientific Congress resolves:

"To express to his excellency, the President of the United States of America, the Honorable Franklin D. Roosevelt, the cordial homage of the Eighth American Scientific Congress, the delegates to which represent the activities in the field of science of twenty-one American republics, all of which are adherents to the principle of the right of each nation freely to determine its own destiny."

Meanwhile, the growing sentiment for a revision of the neutrality policies of the twenty-one American republics was shown in reports from South American capitals that several nations advocated a more "realistic" policy in view of European war developments, and a proposal for such a change was outlined by Felipe A. Espil, the Argentine Ambassador to the United States, in a speech before the Scientific Congress.

Mr. Espil said that the distance between Europe and the Americas had narrowed perceptibly, adding: "The sooner we put an end to the superstition of immunity the better we shall be able to deal with the multiple problems that the present European war is creating for us."

Mr. Hull, when asked at his press conference about any change in the neutrality of the Americas, replied that the United States would give the fullest consideration to any proposals which other American governments might make.

However, he denied categorically any suggestion that the United States had initiated any move for such revision, saying that it was not true in any sense.

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Hull Address to Society of International Law

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—Following is the text of an address delivered by Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, tonight to the American Society of International Law at its thirty-fourth annual meeting:

"Fellow members and guests of the American Society of International Law:

"I am deeply appreciative of the privilege of serving as president of this society and of opening its thirty-fourth annual meeting.

"All of us who, as students or practitioners, are interested in this particular branch of jurisprudence, are profoundly conscious of the fact that today the subject of international law has an extraordinary significance. It is no exaggeration to say that never before, in the entire history of the human race, has the problem of the preservation and development of order under law presented itself with such urgent acuteness. Never before has it been so fraught with import for the future of mankind.

"The concept and the structure of a law of nations rose and evolved out of a spirit of protest against the ravages of international anarchy. In the ancient world and during the dark ages of the modern world, there widely prevailed a concept that each nation was a law unto itself, the sole arbiter of its international conduct, fully entitled—if it possessed sufficient strength—to engage in aggression and aggrandizement, to destroy by armed force the independence of other nations and to subjugate other peoples. Force reigned supreme. Human liberty, national independence, confidence in safety and security on the part of nations and individuals were in constant jeopardy.

Advances of 300 Years

"Over long centuries, voices raised in protest against the nightmare of international lawlessness grew in strength and influence, and ideas of how to achieve a law-governed world emerged more and more. Three hundred years ago, the genius of Hugo Grotius gathered these scattered voices and ideas into a sharp focus and gave a powerful impetus to a new spirit, to a more and more insistent demand that relations among nations be based upon acceptance and application of well defined rules of international conduct—upon a body of international law.

"Since then, enormous advances have been made in the character of relations among nations. There has been an ever-deepening and ever more widespread recognition of the inescapable fact that an attitude of unbridled license on the part of nations—in the same way that such an attitude on the part of individuals or groups within nations—is bound, sooner or later, to impair their own well-being and, in the end, lead them to destruction. There has been a wider and wider acceptance and application of the all-important fact that true social progress is possible only when nations in their relations with each other, as well as individuals and groups within nations, are willing to practice self-restraint and to cooperate for the greater good of all. Only thus can orderly processes exist and provide that social stability, security and confidence without which individual liberty and a free play of creative forces must necessarily be precarious, and the onward march of man must be halting if not altogether impossible.

"Institutions have been built up to give effect and reality to order under law within and among nations. They have been largely responsible for the flowering of our modern civilization in the spheres of political security, social justice, scientific progress and economic betterment.

"This progress has not been achieved without stupendous effort. There have been interruptions and setbacks. Frequently, forces have arisen which have challenged the very concept of order under law, especially in the sphere of international relations, and have plunged nations into war, the greatest of all deterrents to human progress.

"That these challenges and the conditions of international lawlessness which they created have not been permanent setbacks is proof of the inherent vitality and virility of the great principles underlying the whole concept of world order under international law. These facts attest the indomitable strength of the spirit which has been the great driving force behind the determination of the human race to rise from the darkness of lawlessness to the light of law.

Concept Challenged Today

"Today, mankind is the unhappy victim of another challenge of this sort—a powerful challenge which threatens to wipe out the achievements of centuries in the development of international law and to destroy the very foundations of orderly international relationships. In the face of this challenge, it is of the utmost importance that every citizen visualize clearly the cardinal features of international law and of order based on law, as well as the conditions which would prevail if they were destroyed.

"Order under law in the relations between and among nations requires scrupulous respect for the pledged word. It requires fulfillment of obligations. Without these, the whole fabric of mutual trust and, in fact, of civilized existence must crash to the ground. Without confidence that a promise made by a nation will be kept and that an obligation assumed by a nation will be honored, international relationships become reduced to the level of the jungle.

"Order under law in international relations requires that nations respect each other's independence. Unless all nations—large and small—can consider themselves secure in this respect, they must continually live in fear of being confronted with tragic alternatives of abject submission or armed resistance. National effort must then either be half-hearted in the shadow of ever-present dread or be increasingly diverted from activities for the advancement of national welfare to the intensive creation of means of defense.

"Order under law in international relations requires that disputes among nations be settled by none but pacific means, and that treaties and agreements, once entered into, be revised by none but methods of peaceful adjustment. It is necessary, as all right-thinking people agree, to the peace and tranquillity of the body politic of a well ordered state that individuals shall refrain from self-help and the employment of force and shall settle their differences by peaceful methods and, when necessary, by the judicial process. It is no less necessary, if we are to have an orderly international society—a society capable of rendering the greatest amount of good to the greatest number of people—that members of the family of nations shall be governed by similar processes for the settlement of their differences.

"For centuries, efforts have been made to banish the use of armed force as an instrument for settling disputes and revising treaties and agreements. Extensive machinery of judicial procedure, of conciliation, of mediation and of arbitration has been built up for this purpose. The efficacy of this machinery has been amply demonstrated. It would suffice, if all nations would but resolve to have full recourse to it. Only by sincere determination to perfect it and to use it can mankind hope to relegate the international anarchy of war to the limbo of things forgotten.

Principles of Fair Dealing

"Finally, if order under law is to be stable and effective, it is essential that trade and other economic relationships among nations be conducted on the principles of fair dealing and equal treatment. Disregard of these principles leads to economic warfare, which undermines the foundations of peaceful and orderly international relations. Search for national economic self-sufficiency, discriminatory trade arrangements, failure to practice the doctrine of equality of commercial treatment are among the most powerful instruments of such warfare. These and other similar policies have the effect of disrupting the channels of trade, of reducing the volume of mutually beneficial interchange among nations of useful goods and services, and of impoverishing all nations. The resulting economic strain and distress create social unrest within nations and lead to resentment and conflict among nations.

"In recent years there have been truly terrifying developments in contravention of each of these essential conditions for the effective functioning of an orderly world. There has been a staggering multiplication of instances in which solemn contractual obligations have been brushed aside with contemptuous gestures and destructive action. Powerful nations have built up vast armaments for the avowed purpose of attaining their national aims by force; and their action has compelled other nations—even those most sincerely devoted to the cause of peace under a rule of law, including our own—to increase to immense proportions their own armaments. Peaceful nations have been deprived of their independence by the use of armed force or threat of force, combined with the exercise of fraud and treachery. Conquered populations have been subjected to new refinements of oppression and cruelty. Economic warfare on an unprecedented scale and unparalleled in its intensity has come to dominate the foreign trade and other economic policies of many nations, causing immense material losses to all nations and a marked lowering of the standards of living everywhere.

"The specter of a new descent into the conditions of international anarchy which characterized the dark ages looms on the horizon today. I am profoundly convinced that it menaces the civilized existence of mankind—of every nation and of every individual. Every nation and every individual should be actively on guard.

"Our own nation—powerful as it is and determined as it is to remain at peace, to preserve its cherished institutions and to promote the wel-

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fare of its citizens — is not secure against that menace. We cannot shut it out by attempting to isolate and insulate ourselves. We cannot be certain of safety and security when a large part of the world outside our borders is dominated by the forces of international lawlessness.

Bases of Civilization

"We cannot close our eyes to what is going on elsewhere in the world and delude ourselves with the mere hope that somehow—somehow—all this will pass us by. Never in our national history has there been a more desperate need for a clear understanding by every responsible citizen of our country of what is taking place in the world and of how it affects us. Such understanding is essential to a wise charting and application of our national policies. Under our system of government, it is the most effective safeguard for the maintenance and promotion of the national interest.

"The world is today torn by conflicts, the outcome of which will affect the lives of future generations in all countries. The world is today threatened with an orgy of destruction — not only of life and property, but of religion, of morality, of the very bases of civilized society. The spread of international anarchy not only undermines law, justice and morality among nations, but also inevitably impairs, within nations, these essential foundations of civilized existence.

"In the face of existing conditions, we have no choice but to expand our program of armament contruction to a degree necessary to provide fully adequate means of defending this country's security and its rightful interests. But if mankind is to avoid a long-continuing period of chaos and retrogression, it can only be through the firm establishment of order under law. Never before has there been a greater need for our people to place the support of a wholly united public opinion behind our nation's efforts to exert the great weight of its moral influence in favor of a revindication and revitalization of the basic principles or order under law, which alone can give lasting assurance of safety, security and peace.

Certain of Triumph

"Upon those of us who devote their lives to the improvement and application of international law there devolves today a special duty. It is our task to help our fellow citizens to a better realization of the crucial importance which preservation of international law and of order based on law has for them and their country. It is our task to make the immense significance of international law a living reality in the mind and heart of every American.

"While doing this, we should constantly and persistently search for ways and means of strengthening the structure of international law and of making effective the translation of its principles into firmly established international practice. We should spare no effort to demonstrate that the spirit which has made possible, over the centuries, immense forward strides in the development of international law still lives.

"Stirred by the cruel events which unfold all around them, millions of men and women have become a prey to doubt, hopelessness and despair. It is all the more necessary for us, who believe in the eternal vitality of international law and of international morality, to hold fast to the conviction that law and morality will triumph over the forces of lawlessness and chaos which have again risen to challenge the very concept of order under law — just as they have, in the past, triumphed over similar challenges. I am certain of that triumph. I am certain that we and others who hold our beliefs will not falter in that faith or fail to do everything possible to restore and extend the full sway of effective international law over relations among nations."

MAY 14 1940

$63,000,000 More Asked In President's Estimates

Congress Gets Score of Budget Deficiency Items

WASHINGTON, May 13 (AP).—President Roosevelt sent to Congress today more than a score of deficiency and supplemental estimates of appropriations for the current fiscal year, amounting to about $63,000,000.

The largest items included $21,190,000 for the Department of Agriculture and $19,398,000 for the Post Office Department.

The agriculture department request was composed mainly of a $20,000,000 item to increase the capital stock of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to meet increased crop insurance indemnities for the 1941 crop program. Payments of indemnities under crop insurance, the President said in a memorandum, were expected to increase materially during the next year.

Cardenas Assails Nazis, Blames Delays by Allies

Mexico's President Protests to World Against 'Outrages'

GUANAJUATO, Mexico, May 13 (AP).—President Lazaro Cardenas of Mexico condemns the German invasion of Holland and Belgium, while at the same time censuring those nations which failed to "place a dike around imperialist invasion" while there was time.

Speaking last night "in the name of the Mexican people," the Chief Executive said he was protesting "to the whole world against the newest outrages committed by militaristic imperialism."

"Let us censure those who, having been able to place . . . a dike before imperialist invasion, did not do so, permitting civilized peoples to be sacrificed who should have been defended and aided."

MAY 14 1940

George and Elizabeth Quit Palace

LONDON, May 13 (AP).—King George VI and Queen Elizabeth left Buckingham Palace tonight for Dorsetshire.

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German-Speaking Men Foiled Trying To Nab Leadless Gas Formula

Los Angeles, May 13 (AP)—Carl Albin, Swiss chemist, who was brought here by an oil company to perfect his formula for leadless high-test gasoline, told police he was attacked in his laboratory today by two German-speaking men who demanded his formula.

The chemist told Detective Lieutenant R. L. Berry he smashed a light bulb, but the men overpowered him in the darkness and started to leave with his documents. In desperation, he hurled a half-gallon container of sulphuric acid and one of the men cried:

"Get me out of here, I'm blinded."

Albin said he recovered his briefcase and ran after the men, one of whom fired at him several times before they escaped in a gray coupe.

His home and his laboratory had been entered previously, the chemist said, and some correspondence stolen.

MAY 14 1940

Atlantic Clipper Takes 21 On European Flight

Ranee Of Sarawak And Alexander Korda Among Passengers Leaving New York

New York, May 13 (AP)—The Atlantic Clipper took off for Horta and Lisbon today carrying twenty-one passengers and 1,073 pounds of mail.

London-bound were Lady Sylvia Brooke, the Ranee of Sarawak, and Alexander Korda, British film producer, who was seen off by his wife, Merle Oberon, screen actress.

Miss Oberon, who said she was "very worried" over her husband's safety in England, will return to Hollywood next week to resume film work.

Hitler "Telegraphed" Punch In Low Country Blitzkrieg

Invasion, Shorn Of Surprise, Becomes War's First Real Test Of Strength

MAY 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 13 — Adolf Hitler "telegraphed" his punch at the Low Countries. For the first time, one of his *blitzkriegs* was shorn of the element of surprise, and so becomes the war's first real test of strength.

The evidence shows the Netherlands Government knew not later than Saturday, May 4, that it faced a serious situation. How much it knew has not yet been revealed, but by Tuesday the situation was clear. That morning The Hague officials learned Germany was preparing to strike.

At least a few persons in the United States knew of the strong possibility of the impending stroke by Tuesday night. The Associated Press learned it then, reporting that German columns were advancing toward the frontier.

Within Easy Reach

By that time the information was sufficient for statement of at least two German objectives — Leeuwarden, on the northeast coast, from which even fast fighter planes could accompany bombers bound for England, and Arnhem, in the Netherlands "waist" on the route to Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

Arnhem fell to the Germans during the first full day of fighting. Yesterday they occupied northern provinces which Holland said she was not prepared to defend, and apparently this meant Leeuwarden, only about 200 miles from the English coast.

The Dutch had found out what was going to happen. That it became known in the United States almost precludes any possibility that England and France did not know it, and more.

Told To Take Over

How long the Dutch had known still has not been revealed, but as early as May 4 the Netherlands Minister in Washington had been instructed to take over administration of the Netherlands overseas empire in event of emergency.

At that same time Holland began making military preparations. Shortly, in the United States, President Roosevelt hurried back to Washington from Hyde Park with a suddenness which was generally attributed to some news from abroad.

There came a "scare" from the Balkans, where troops began to move around suddenly for no apparent reason except that Italy was conducting what she termed routine maneuvers in the Dodecanese Island area. In the light of events, a very reasonable question is whether Hitler wasn't making two feints at the same time.

Apparently Informed

One might have consisted of reports spread in the Balkans—the other the truth about what he actually planned, made evident so openly that the Low Countries and the Allies would not believe, but instead consider it the real feint. Twice before the Netherlands and Belgium have been thrown into excitement during this war by apparent Nazi preparations. Twice nothing happened.

This time it did. But Holland appears not to have been victimized. Her stout defense indicates that she either believed advance information or that, believing or not, she was taking no chances.

Last Wednesday's dispatches from The Hague, declaring an abatement of the tension was apparent, might mean that Hitler's "tell the truth" strategy almost worked.

Of course there is a possibility that Allied espionage, and not Hitlerian strategy, was responsible for Holland's information. But espionage reporting troop movements is one thing, and espionage reporting staff plans an entirely different thing.

Allies Had Time

But whether they took Hitler at his own word, or learned his plans through their own efforts, the Allies had time. At least forty-eight hours, more likely a week. For hadn't Chamberlain told the British Parliament that Germany was prepared to strike at the Low Countries, hinted that she was even expected to do so?

Whether Holland abandoned hopes of neutrality and took the Allies into full confidence in the days before the latest *blitzkrieg* probably will not be known until the war is over. But the Allies must have known. And so they must have prepared.

It is proved by arrival of British staff officers in Brussels and The Hague within a few hours after Germany's planes first droned across the borders with their bomb loads.

Summed up, it meant the element of surprise was lacking, except for the possible surprise of German parachute landings and resourcefulness of the invaders in crossing water and air defenses.

Nazi Secret Weapon Described As Death Ray

Machine Necessary Can Be Carried On Soldier's Back, Rome Radio Reports

New York, May 13 (AP)—A death ray machine, small enough to be carried on a soldier's back, is the new German secret weapon, according to a Rome broadcast intercepted tonight by C. B. S.

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An English language newscast from Rome's station 2RO-8, C. B. S. said, quoted the Munich radio as saying the new type weapon "is a kind of death dealing wave, or ray" which soldiers packed on their backs.

"These rays, according to the Munich radio, can exterminate any living creature in a radius of 1,000 feet," the Rome broadcast asserted.

"The German station went on to explain that the substance has been obtained from the splitting of atoms. No means of protecting oneself against the action of this new exterminator has yet been discovered, said the Munich radio."

Doubts New Weapon Is Gas

CHICAGO, May 13 (AP).—Dr. W. Lee Lewis, developer of the Lewisite gas, which was manufactured in large quantities at the end of the World War, said today he did not believe gas was the secret weapon the Germans were reported to have used in the Belgian invasion.

"More likely it is a tremendously powerful explosive," the chemist said. "Although there have been great advances in development of gas for defense, the emphasis in the present war has been on mechanism."

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Dr. Lewis was inclined to doubt reports that the new weapon was a gas which put soldiers to sleep for about an hour. He said: "There have been rumors of such a gas for a long time, but it has never been proved a reality. I personally don't think Hitler would spend his time developing a gas that would let his victims recover in an hour."

Lewisite, a desiccant-like mustard gas, was developed in 1918, but never used in combat. Dr. Lewis described it as an oily substance about the consistency of olive oil, which was slightly stronger than mustard and which, because of its arsenic content, was a systemic poison as well as a searing agent.

$350,000,000 PLANE ORDERS REPORTED

Allied Spokesman Estimates Amount Involved In Purchases In U. S.

French Air Expert Says Fastest Possible Delivery Is Being Asked

MAY 14 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 13—An Allied spokesman announced here today that England and France have bought about $350,000,000 of American airplanes and airplane motors within the last four weeks.

Rene Pleven, French air expert of the Allied purchasing mission, gave the estimate. He said that $150,000,000 additional purchases had been made since Arthur Purvis, director of the mission, announced $20,000,000 worth of purchases two weeks ago.

The recent purchases have been of Lockheed, Consolidated and Martin planes. Earlier contracts were for Bell, Curtiss-Wright and Douglas craft.

Pleven said additional contracts were near completion for North American and Boeing models. He estimated the Boeing contract would approximate $25,000,000.

The invasion of Holland and Belgium, Pleven told reporters, had not affected the plane-purchasing program because the Allies already were buying all they could and asking the fastest possible deliveries.

Asked whether the planes were being delivered fast enough, he replied: "They are never fast enough."

Consolidated's Unfilled Orders $70,000,000

New York, May 13 (AP)—Representatives of Consolidated Aircraft Corporation announced today acceptance

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30.24-2249

"I'M SORE," HE ANSWERED WOEFULLY. "FOR THREE WEEKS I'VE BEEN TRYING TO ASK THIS GIRL TO MARRY ME. TONIGHT I GOT MY NERVE UP TO THE POINT WHERE I WAS GOING TO POP THE QUESTION, AND WHAT HAPPENS? JUST AS I OPEN MY MOUTH, THE BLASTED SIRENS GO!"

JIM AND I WENT UPSTAIRS AGAIN AND AS WE EMERGED INTO THE OUTDOORS BLACKNESS A POLICEMAN STEPPED UP AND GROWLED: "PUT OUT YOUR CIGARETS."

MAY 14 1940

WE DID.

FIVE MINUTES LATER ANOTHER POLICEMAN STOPPED US AND ASKED, "CAN YOU GIVE ME A LIGHT, MISTER?"

WE DID, AND ALSO GAVE ONE TO OURSELVES.

NEAR THE SUBWAY ENTRANCE WE FOUND A WOMAN SOBBING [redacted] THAT SHE HAD LOST HER HUSBAND IN THE DARKNESS. IT WAS HIS FIRST NIGHT HOME ON LEAVE FROM THE FRONT AND HE DIDN'T KNOW THE ADDRESS OF THEIR NEW APARTMENT.

THE ALARM AT 6:35 A.M. TODAY DIDN'T BOTHER ME. I DIDN'T EVEN WAKE UP AND SOME OTHERS IN MY HOTEL ALSO SLEPT RIGHT THROUGH IT, THEY TOLD ME LATER.

WHEN THE SIRENS SOUNDED AGAIN AT 2:30 P.M., I WAS EATING STRAWBERRIES IN A RESTAURANT. THE ONLY THING THAT HAPPENED WAS THAT I LEFT HALF OF THEM TO DASH TO THE OFFICE.

WE'RE ONLY WAITING FOR THE NEXT ALARM NOW.

MAY 14 1940

-PORTERS 11730 THRU 3RD-PPW------QZ-303P-

PARIS, MAY 13-(AP)-THE GERMANS LOST 400 AIRPLANES IN THE FIRST THREE AND A HALF DAYS OF THEIR NEW DRIVE AGAINST THE LOWLANDS AND THE WESTERN FRONT, ACCORDING TO AN OFFICIAL FRENCH COMPILATION PUBLISHED TODAY.

MAY 14 1940

THIS FIGURE, IT WAS DECLARED, INCLUDED 34 SHOT DOWN BY FRENCH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND 88 BY FRENCH AND BRITISH AIRPLANES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

FIFTY GERMAN PLANES WERE DESTROYED ON THE GROUND IN AIRDROMES IN THE NETHERLANDS WHILE THE OTHERS WERE SHOT DOWN BY THE BELGIANS AND BY ALLIED AND NETHERLANDS AIR FORCES IN THE NETHERLANDS AND GERMANY, IT WAS ADDED.

SWISSPED

MAY 14 1940

PANAMA, PANAMA, MAY 13-(AP)-A PROPOSAL BY URUGUAY FOR A NEW CONFERENCE OF THE 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS TO CONSIDER THEIR FUTURE COURSE IN VIEW OF THE INVASION OF THE LOWLAND COUNTRIES

BY GERMANY WAS RECEIVED HERE TODAY BY PRESIDENT AUGUSTO S.BOYD.

THE PRESIDENT OF PANAMA ACTS AS THE CENTRAL AGENT FOR THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS UNDER THE MACHINERY SET UP LAST OCTOBER WHEN THEY DRAFTED THEIR 300-MILE "SAFETY BELT" AROUND THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

URUGUAY PROPOSED IMMEDIATE CONSULTATIONS AMONG THE AMERICAN NATIONS ON THE QUESTION OF RESPECT FOR THE RIGHTS OF NEUTRALITY BY BELLIGERENTS.

MAY 14 1940

URUGUAY'S FOREIGN MINISTER, ALBERTO GUANI, ADVISED PRESIDENT BOYD THAT THE AMERICAN NATIONS WOULD RECEIVE A TENTATIVE TEXT OF A PROPOSED JOINT DECLARATION WITHIN 24 HOURS.

THE SOUTH AMERICAN NATION, OFF WHOSE COAST WAS FOUGHT THE NAVAL BATTLE BETWEEN BRITISH FLEET UNITS AND THE GERMAN RAIDER ADMIRAL GRAF SPEE, TOOK ACTION TODAY SEVERAL HOURS AFTER THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTER, JOSE MARIA CANTILO, CALLED UPON THE AMERICAS TO ADOPT A "NON-BELLIGERENT" ATTITUDE TO THE WAR.

IN WASHINGTON, SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL DISPLAYED NO ENTHUSIASM OVER CANTILO'S SUGGESTION. UNITED STATES OFFICIALS ALSO FOUND LEGAL OBJECTIONS TO A POLICY OF "NON-BELLIGERENCY," POINTING OUT THAT THE UNITED STATES ADMINISTRATION IS BOUND BY A DOMESTIC NEUTRALITY LAW.

IN RIO DE JANEIRO, DR.CHARLES FENWICK, UNITED STATES REPRESENTATIVE ON THE PERMANENT NEUTRALITY COMMITTEE ESTABLISHED AT PANAMA, SAID IT WAS HIS PERSONAL OPINION THAT AMERICAN NATIONS SHOULD TAKE MEASURES TO COUNTERACT GERMANY'S ATTACKS ON EUROPEAN NEUTRALS.

EMPHASIZING HE SPOKE ONLY FOR HIMSELF AND NOT THE COMMITTEE, DR.FENWICK PRAISED THE ARGENTINE SUGGESTION AND ADVOCATED GIVING ONE SIDE "ALL ECONOMIC AID" WHILE REFUSING TO DEAL "WITH THE AGGRESSOR."

JS1118PED

LONDON, MAY 13-(AP)-EGYPTIAN FORCES WENT TO EMERGENCY STATIONS TODAY AS PRIME MINISTER ALY MAHER PASHA AUTHORIZED THE WITHDRAWAL OF CIVILIANS FROM THE WESTERN DESERT TOWNS OF SOLLUM, SIDI BARRANI AND MERSA MATRUH NEAR THE BORDER OF ITALIAN LIBYA, A BRITISH (REUTERS) NEWS AGENCY DISPATCH FROM CAIRO SAID.

MAY 14 1940

DA1121AED

HAVANA, MAY 13-(AP)-PRESIDENT FEDERICO LAREDO BRU TONIGHT PROCLAIMED THE NEUTRALITY OF CUBA IN THE EXTENDED EUROPEAN WAR, NOW INVOLVING HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG AS NEW BELLIGERENTS.

MT441PED

MAY 14 1940

GENEVA, MAY 13-(AP)-WAYNE C.TAYLOR, AMERICAN RED CROSS REPRESENTATIVE IN EUROPE, TELEGRAPHED HIS OFFICE TODAY THAT HE HAD BEEN FORCED TO RETURN TO BERLIN AFTER SETTING OUT FOR GENEVA.

THE GERMAN CONSULATE HERE SAID THAT IT WAS PROBABLY DUE TO THE USE OF PRACTICALLY ALL GERMAN RAILWAY EQUIPMENT BY THE ARMY.

MAY 14 1940

QQ150PED

MEXICO CITY, MAY 13-(AP)-WAR GAMES TO TEST THE CAPITAL'S DEFENSES WERE CONDUCTED AROUND MEXICO CITY TODAY BY 5,000 SOLDIERS, DIVIDED INTO RED AND BLUE ARMIES.

MAY 14 1940

ME913AED

MAY 14 1940

PARIS, MAY 13-(AP)-ALL MEN AND WOMEN OF GERMAN ORIGIN IN THE SEINE DEPARTMENT WERE ORDERED TODAY TO REPORT TOMORROW TO INTERNMENT CAMPS. MEN FROM THE AGES OF 17 TO 55 ARE INCLUDED.

[illegible]

30.24-2251

MADRID, MAY 13-(AP)-SPANISH INDUSTRIALISTS FEAR THEY WILL BE HARD HIT BY THE GERMAN INVASION OF BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS.

AT THE SAME TIME, PUBLIC CONCERN OVER THE POSSIBILITY OF SPAIN BEING DRAGGED INTO THE WAR WAS CALMED SOMEWHAT BY PREMIER FRANCISCO FRANCO'S PROCLAMATION YESTERDAY ORDERING SPANIARDS TO OBSERVE STRICT NEUTRALITY.

INVASION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES CAUGHT SPANISH BUSINESS MEN WITH LARGE ACCUMULATIONS OF BELGIAN, FRENCH AND DUTCH EXCHANGE EARMARKED FOR THE PURCHASE OF COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT, FERTILIZER AND OTHER PRODUCTS NEEDED IN THE SPANISH RECONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

MADRID LEARNED THAT SEVERAL SPANISH SHIPS LOADED WITH FERTILIZER, WHICH ALREADY HAD BEEN PAYED FOR, WERE TRAPPED IN ANTWERP.

DA1213PED

MAY 14 1940

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 13--VAN RENSSELAER (NETH) PASSENGER LINER, 4,241 GROSS TONS, STRUCK MINE LEAVING YMUIDEN WITH 150 PERSONS. 6 DEAD.

JS1047PED

MAY 14 1940

HILVERSUM, HOLLAND, MAY 13--(AP VIA RADIO)--THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DUTCH FORCES TONIGHT ISSUED A PROCLAMATION ANNOUNCING THE TRANSFER OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT ELSEWHERE IN ORDER TO MAINTAIN ITS COMPLETE FREEDOM OF ACTION.

MAY 14 1940

FMC 620P 0291P APL

30.24-2251

AMSTERDAM, MAY 13--(AP)--THE DUTCH TOOK POSSESSIONOF 116,000 TONS OF GERMAN SHIPPING REFUGED IN THE INDIES AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE GERMAN INVASION, IT WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT.

MAY 14 1940

RCA 02055 CCC 717P

BERLIN, MAY 13--(AP)--THE "INCOMPARABLE DARING" OF EIGHT NAZI AIR FORCE OFFICERS IN CAPTURING THE NEW BELGIAN FORTRESS EBEN EMAEL AT LIEGE AND CERTAIN BRIDGES OVER THE ALBERT CANAL TODAY WON FOR THEM THE KNIGHT'S CROSS OF THE IRON CROSS, PERSONALLY BESTOWED BY ADOLF HITLER.

MAY 14 1940

THE RECIPIENTS INCLUDED A CAPTAIN KOCH, PROMOTED TO MAJOR; A LIEUTENANT WITZIG, WHO WAS MADE A CAPTAIN, AND TWO OTHER LIEUTENANTS WHO WERE WOUNDED BUT RECEIVED THEIR DECORATIONS BY PROXY.

THE GERMANS SAID EBEN EMAEL WAS TAKEN WITH A SECRET WEAPON AFTER WITZIG LANDED HIS PLANE INSIDE THE FORTIFICATIONS.

But DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, LATER SAID THE

OFFICERS WERE THE SHOCK TROOP LEADERS OF A PARACHUTIST REGIMENT.

DNB SAID THE PERSONAL BRAVERY OF THE MEN BEHIND THE ENEMY LINES WON THE AWARDS AND THERE WAS NO INDICATION WHETHER THE MEN HAD

BEEN DROPPED FROM PLANES INTO THE HEART OF EBEN EMAEL.

FWC 725P SHANKES SECOND 1450 AND DAY

LONDON, MAY 13--(AP)--A FAKE TELEPHONE CALL TONIGHT BROUGHT A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION ANNOUNCEMENT THAT AIR FORCE RESERVISTS HAD BEEN CALLED UP.

MAY 14 1940

BBC THOUGHT THE TELEPHONE CALL WAS FROM THE AIR MINISTRY, BUT THE MINISTRY LATER SAID NOTHING WAS KNOWN OF IT.

BBC CORRECTED/CANCELLED THE ANNOUNCEMENT--THREE HOURS AFTER IT WAS MADE.

APL TAILS 02356 CDC 725P

UNDATED BOX WITH BERLIN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 14 1940

[redacted]

ADOLF HITLER'S 1940 BLITZKRIEG ATTACK ON BELGIUM IS PROGRESSING [redacted] FASTER THAN KAISER WILHELM'S 1914 WAR MACHINE, IF REPORTS OF THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ARE TRUE.

THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF THE CITADEL OF LIEGE TODAY ON THE FOURTH DAY OF THE 1940 CAMPAIGN WAS NINE DAYS QUICKER THAN THE GERMANS SUBDUED THE LIEGE DEFENSES IN 1914. ALTHOUGH THE KAISER'S ARMIES [redacted] INVADED BELGIUM ON THE NIGHT OF AUGUST 3-4 AND OCCUPIED THE [redacted] OF LIEGE ON AUGUST 7, IT WAS AUGUST 16, 1914 BEFORE THE LAST OF THE 12 FORTS SURROUNDING THE CITY [redacted] WAS SUBDUED.

FWC 1035A ENCYC

UNDATED AIR FORCES

MAY 14 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

COMPARISONS OF THE AIR FORCES OF THE BELLIGERENTS IN EUROPE ARE LARGELY GUESSWORK, BOTH AS TO THE NUMBERS AVAILABLE AND ENGAGED AND THE NUMBERS DESTROYED SINCE GERMANY INVADED THE LOW COUNTRIES FRIDAY MORNING.

BEST AVAILABLE ESTIMATES PLACE THE RIVAL STRENGTH

30.24-2253

IN THIS ORDER:

GERMANY: AT LEAST 20,000 WARPLANES, HALF OF THEM FOR "FIRST-LINE" SERVICE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE: PROBABLY NO MORE THAN 8,000, ONLY HALF OF THESE AVAILABLE FOR FIGHTING AND BOMBING.

(HALF OF THE 2,000 PLANES REPORTED DELIVERED TO THE BRITISH AND FRENCH WITHIN RECENT MONTHS ARE TRAINING SHIPS, UNFIT FOR WAR DUTY.)

(MORE)

BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS: PROBABLY NOT MORE THAN 1,000 TOGETHER.

MAY 14 1940

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NEW WARPLANE CONSTRUCTION IN GERMANY HAS BEEN ESTIMATED NOW PROCEEDING AT THE RATE OF 2,000 A MONTH; IN BRITAIN AND FRANCE, 1,500 A MONTH TOGETHER, ALTHOUGH THEY ARE BUYING HEAVILY FROM AMERICAN MAKERS IN ADDITION.

-O-

ADMITTED LOSSES FROM ALL SIDES ARE SO RIDICULOUSLY

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SMALL AS TO BE HARDLY WORTH CONSIDERING. LOSSES ALLEGED TO HAVE BEEN INFLICTED ON THE OTHER FELLOW IN THREE DAYS OF FURIOUS AIR FIGHTING ARE SO HIGH AS TO CAUSE SKEPTICISM IN THE OPPOSITE DIRECTION.

ROUGHLY TOTALLED, HOWEVER, THEY ARE:

GERMAN LOSSES (AS CLAIMED BY THE FOUR ALLIED POWERS):

AT LEAST 200 A DAY FOR EACH OF THREE DAYS.

ALLIED LOSSES (AS CLAIMED BY GERMANY):

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300 TO 400 FRIDAY; 300 OR MORE SATURDAY; 58 OR MORE SUNDAY.

--PIL-12NIGHTS-12/5/40--

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 14 1940

THE NETHERLANDS "GREBBE" LINE OF DEFENSE TAKES ITS NAME FROM THE GREBBE, A SMALL STREAM WHICH RUNS APPROXIMATELY SOUTHEAST-NORTHWEST FROM THE LOWER RHINE IN THE DIRECTION OF AMERSFOORT.

SOUTHEAST-NORTHWEST FROM THE NEDER RIJN (LOWER RHINE) RIVER IN THE DIRECTION OF THE TOWN OF AMERSFOORT.

THE DUTCH [illegible] "GR" IS ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE FOR AN AMERICAN TO PRONOUNCE. ITS CLOSEST APPROXIMATION WOULD BE A COMBINATION OF THE SCOTTISH "CH", AS IN "LOCH", WITH "R". THE FIRST "E" IN GREBBE IS SHORT, AS IN "EBB". THE [illegible] ACCENT IS ON THE FIRST SYLLABLE OF GREBBE, SO THAT THE SECOND "E" IS ACCENTED NO MORE THAN THE SECOND "E" IN "EVER".

WITH WAR

MAY 14 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

(NY) "THE BATTLE OF THE WEST" FOR POSSESSION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES WAS RAGING TODAY OVER LAND WHERE MEN HAVE FALLEN THROUGH THE CENTURIES SINCE CAESAR'S LEGIONS CROSSED THE IJSSEL RIVER TO SUBDUE THE GERMAN BARBARIANS.

THE FIGHTING GOES ON NEAR THE FIELDS WHERE NAPOLEON MET HIS GREAT DECISIVE DEFEAT AT THE HANDS OF WELLINGTON AND BLUECHER, WHERE THE BURGUNDIANS FOUGHT IN AN EARLIER DAY, AND WHERE IN A MORE REMOTE DAY ATTILA THE HUN WAS CRUSHED BY THE CHRISTIANS.

MEN ARE DYING THERE WHOSE FATHERS DIED IN THE BRITISH RETREAT FROM MONS, IN THE WORLD WAR ATTACK ON THE LIEGE FORTRESSES, THE TERRIBLE BATTLES OF THE MARNE AND VERDUN.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT SHELLS EXPLODE, ARTILLERY BOOMS AND MACHINE-GUNS CHATTER WHERE ARMINIUS AND HIS TEUTON HORDES SLEW LUCIUS QUINTILUS VARUS AND 20,000 BRAVE ROMAN LEGIONNAIRES IN HAND-TO-HAND CONFLICT.

AND THE BATTLE, ACCORDING TO REPORTS, IS JUST BEGINNING.

WHATEVER THE OUTCOME, IT IS BOUND TO GO DOWN IN HISTORY ALONG WITH THE GREAT BATTLES OF THE PAST--GETTYSBURG AND BLOODY SHILOH, SEDAN AND HASTINGS AND AGINCOURT, BLENHEIM AND BATHLES AS ANCIENT AS MARATHON.

MARATHON, FOUGHT BETWEEN THE PERSIANS AND THE ATHENIANS IN 490 B.C., IS THE FIRST OF FIFTEEN DECISIVE BATTLES LISTED BY SIR EDWARD CREASY, WHOSE WORK WAS PUBLISHED IN 1851. HERODOTUS ESTIMATED THE PERSIAN DEAD AT 6,400 AND THE ATHENIAN AT 192.

ALEXANDER THE GREAT, SON OF PHILLIP OF MACEDONIA, FOUGHT ANOTHER ANCIENT DECISIVE BATTLE IN 331 B.C. AT ARBELA OR GAUGAMELA ON THE PLAINS OF MESOPOTAMIA, ROUTING THE ARMY OF DARIUS THE PERSIAN.

MOVING FORWARD TO THE SECOND PUNIC WAR--BETWEEN ROME AND CARTHAGE--WE COME TO METAURUS AND THE YEAR 207 B.C. HANNIBAL HAD A BROTHER HASDRUBAL, LIKE HIMSELF A GENERAL. HASDRUBAL ELUDED THE ROMANS IN SPAIN AND STARTED FOR ITALY.

HASDRUBAL WAS DEFEATED AT METAURUS AND HIS HEAD THROWN OVER THE RAMPARTS TO HANNIBAL.

MAY 14 1940

THE BATTLE OF CHALONS, IN 451, WAS FOUGHT BETWEEN THE GOTHS OF THE KINGDOM OF TOULOUSE, UNDER THEODORIC, AND THEIR ALLIES, AGAINST ATTILA THE HUN AND HIS VAST HORDES. ATTILA BESIEGED ORLEANS AND THE WALLS WERE ALREADY CRUMBLING WHEN THEODORIC AND AETIUS APPEARED. ATTILA RETREATED, BUT THE BATTLE WAS JOINED NEAR CHALONS, AND SOME CHRONICLERS SAY 162,000 WERE SLAIN. OTHERS SAY 300,000 WERE KILLED. IT WAS A NO-DECISION FIGHT ACTUALLY. NEITHER SIDE CLAIMED VICTORY, BUT NEITHER DESIRED FURTHER FIGHTING, AND THE HUNS LEFT GAUL FOREVER.

of new orders from the British and French governments which brings the company's total backlog of unfilled orders to $70,000,000.

Included in the backlog is construction now under way for the United States Army of the "Liberator" model, a four-engined bomber with 300-mile-an-hour speed under heavy bomb load. The type recently has been released for export by the State Department.

BERLIN, MAY 13-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY THAT ONE OF THE GERMAN ARMIES SWEEPING INTO THE LOWLANDS HAD CAPTURED ABOUT 18,000 DUTCH SOLDIERS WHILE AT ONE POINT IN SOUTH HOLLAND A DUTCH GENERAL AND HIS STAFF WERE SEIZED.

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BERLIN--FIRST ADD DNB PRISONERS X X X WERE SEIZED.

DNB SAID 600 FRENCH SOLDIERS WERE CAPTURED IN AN ACTION SOUTH OF SAARBRUCKEN, ON THE MAGINOT-WESTWALL FRONT, IN WHICH GERMAN LINES PUSHED FORWARD.

BY ROY P. PORTER

PARIS, MAY 13-(AP)-THREE AIR RAID ALARMS IN ONE DAY ARE THREE TOO MANY, BUT PARISIANS ACCEPT THEM CALMLY AND EVEN CHEERFULLY.

I WAS IN MONTMARTRE AT MIDNIGHT SUNDAY WHEN THE SIRENS FIRST SHRILLED. AN AMERICAN MECHANICAL ENGINEER, JAMES KENNEDY OF CINCINNATI, WAS WITH ME.

MAY 14 1940

WE HAD BEEN IN A NIGHT CLUB, LIKE THOUSANDS OF OTHER PARIS RESIDENTS. MONTMARTRE LIFE ON SUNDAY NIGHT--WHEN WARTIME RESTRICTIONS ON WHAT YOU MAY DRINK ARE SUSPENDED--WAS AT ITS HEIGHT.

BUT IT ALL STOPPED SUDDENLY. MUSICIANS CALMLY BUT NONE THE LESS URGENTLY PACKED UP THEIR INSTRUMENTS. WAITERS HURRIED FROM TABLE TO TABLE COLLECTING THE CHECKS AS THE CUSTOMERS AROSE WITH ONE UNANIMOUS IDEA: GET INTO AN AIR RAID SHELTER.

JIM AND I WENT DOWN INTO THE PIGALLE SUBWAY STATION, WHERE WE FOUND POLICEMEN DIRECTING TRAFFIC, AND HERDING THE MOVING OF PEOPLE LINES AND INTO THE DEEPEST SUBWAY LEVEL.

FIRST CAME THE HOLIDAY CELEBRANTS, MANY OF THEM STILL LAUGHING GAYLY AND SHOUTING TO THEIR FRIENDS AS THOUGH NOTHING OUT OF THE ORDINARY WAS HAPPENING.

MAY 14 1940

THEN THOSE WHO HAD BEEN AROUSED FROM SLEEP SHUFFLED IN SOLEMNLY, MANY CARRYING SLEEPY-EYED CHILDREN WITH UNCOMBED HAIR. THE UNDERGROUND LIGHT AND NOISE MADE MANY OF THE BABIES CRY, BUT THEIR PARENTS CAME FOREARMED WITH CAMP STOOLS, BOTTLES OF MILK AND PACIFIERS.

I MET A FRENCH FRIEND WHO WORE A LOOK OF UTTER DISGUST.

"WHAT'S THE MATTER, ANDRE?" I ASKED.

30.24-2255

30.24-2255

IN THE YEAR 732 CHARLES MARTEL FOUGHT A GREAT BATTLE AT TOURS, DRIVING BACK INTO SPAIN THE SARACENS WHO WERE THREATENING ALL OF WESTERN EUROPE.

TWO OTHER DECISIVE BATTLES WERE THOSE OF HASTINGS AND ORLEANS. IN THE FIRST, WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR DEFEATED HAROLD, LAST OF THE SAXONS, IN 1066, AND AT ORLEANS IN 1429 JOAN OF ARC CRUSHED THE ENGLISH AND BURGUNDIANS AND MADE POSSIBLE THE CORONATION OF CHARLES VII AT RHEIMS.

MAY 14 1940

THE ENGLISH FARED BETTER IN 1588 WHEN PHILLIP II, HOPING TO DETHRONE ELIZABETH AND IMPOSE THE INQUISITION ON ENGLAND, RASHLY SENT FORTH HIS GREAT ARMADA OF GALLEONS, GALLEASES AND HULKS, ONLY TO MEET DISASTER. NOR MORE THAN HALF THE SHIPS REACHED SPAIN. MORE THAN 60 WERE LOST.

AT BLENHEIM, GERMANY, IN 1704, THE DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH, FAVORITE GENERAL OF QUEEN ANNE, GAVE THE BRITISH ANOTHER BRILLIANT VICTORY WHEN HIS ARMY OF ENGLISH, DUTCH, DANES AND GERMANS, MAINLY MERCENARIES, NUMBERING ABOUT 53,000 WITH THE FORCES OF PRINCE EUGENE OF SAVOY, DID SOME RAPID MARCHING, AND SKILFULLY PRECIPITATED A BATTLE. THE FRENCH AND BAVARIANS, NUMBERING ABOUT 60,000, WERE SCATTERED OR DRIVEN OVER THE RHINE AFTER 14,000 SURRENDERED.

IN THE SPACE OF TWO HOURS ON A SUMMER'S DAY IN 1709, CHARLES XII OF SWEDEN LOST THE FRUITS OF NINE YEARS' VICTORIES AND ALL OF HIS ARMY WHICH HAD TERRORIZED EUROPE. CHARLES MET THE ARMY OF PETER THE GREAT OF RUSSIA AT POLTAVA, A FORTIFIED CITY ON THE FRONTIER OF THE UKRAINE. THE SWEDES LOST 8,000 IN DEAD, 6,000 WERE TAKEN PRISONERS, 12,000 OTHERS LATER CAPTURED. SIBERIA WAS THEIR LOT.

THE BRITISH FARED BADLY IN 1777 AT SARATOGA WHEN THE AMERICAN COLONIALS UNDER GATES FORCED BURGOYNE AND 7,900 MEN TO SURRENDER AND THUS ENDED THE THREAT OF ATTACK FROM THE NORTH.

OTHER MAJOR BATTLES COULD BE LISTED: THE DEFEAT OF THE RUSSIANS AT SEBASTAPOL IN 1855 BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH; GETTYSBURG WHERE THE TIDE TURNED IN FAVOR OF THE NORTH; PLEVNA IN THE RUSSO-TURKISH WAR WHERE OSMAN PASHA SURRENDERED 40,000 HALF STARVED MEN TO GRAND DUKE NICHOLAS WHO HAD LOST 16,000 RUSSIANS AND 5,000 RUMANIANS; SEDAN IN THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR WHEN 80,000 FRENCH SURRENDERED, 175,000 WERE SHUT UP IN METZ AND THE ROAD TO PARIS LAY OPEN.

THEN THERE WERE THE BATTLES OF MANILA BAY AND SANTIAGO WHEN THE UNITED STATES SHOWED ITS SUPERIOR STRENGTH TO THE SPANISH; AND THE GREAT WORLD WAR BATTLES OF JUTLAND, THE MARNE, FIRST AND SECOND, THE ARGONNE, AND TANNENBERG.

JS1108PED

UNDATED LIEGE DEFENSES

MAY 14 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

A RING OF NEW AND REBUILT FORTS, AS WELL AS THE ALBERT CANAL, IS BELGIUM'S HOPE OF PROTECTING LIEGE, KEYSTONE OF THE NATION'S DEFENSES, AGAINST DUPLICATION OF ITS CAPTURE BY INVADING GERMANS IN 1914.

AS A BAR TO INVASION OF THE INDUSTRIAL CITY AND ITS CITADEL, THE BELGIANS ERECTED 12 FORTS BETWEEN 1888 AND 1892 IN AN IRREGULAR CIRCLE AROUND LIEGE WITH A RADIUS OF ABOUT FOUR MILES.

A GAP OF FIVE OR SIX MILES ALONG THE MAAS (MEUSE) RIVER LEFT AN OPENING WHERE KAISER WHELHELM'S LEGIONS ENTERED IN AUGUST, 1914. THE ADVANCE STARTED AUG. 4, AND THE LAST OF THE LIEGE FORTS FELL AUG. 16.

RQ511PED

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE "LITTLE MAGINOT LINE"--EXTENDING FRANCE'S FAMED WALL OF STEEL AND CONCRETE FROM LUXEMBOURG PAST BELGIUM TO THE NORTH SEA--PROVIDES THE FRENCH REPLY TO A THREAT OF INVASION BY WAY OF THE LOW COUNTRIES.

FRENCH OFFICERS DECLARED AS EARLY AS LAST AUTUMN THAT THE FIELD FORTIFICATIONS OPPOSITE THE BELGIAN FRONTIER, BUCKLED BEHIND LUXEMBOURG TO THE MAIN MAGINOT LINE--FROM SWITZERLAND TO LUXEMBOURG--WERE READY TO MEET ANY EMERGENCY. IT WAS ALSO ANNOUNCED THAT A SECOND DEFENSIVE SYSTEM HAD BEEN BUILT IN REAR OF THE MAIN MAGINOT LINE.

MAY 14 1940

SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR LAST SEPTEMBER, THE MAGINOT SYSTEM AND ITS GERMAN COUNTERPART, THE SIEGFRIED LINE, HAVE PRODUCED A STALEMATE IN HOSTILITIES ALONG THE FRENCH-GERMAN BORDER.

THE "LITTLE MAGINOT LINE" IS DESIGNED TO PREVENT FLANKING OF THE MAIN LINE AS WELL AS TO BLOCK THE CLASSIC ROUTE OF INVASION OF FRANCE THROUGH BELGIUM.

PLANS FOR EXTENSION OF THE FORTIFICATIONS TO GIVE FRANCE AN UNBROKEN LINE OF POTENTIAL FIRE FROM SWITZERLAND TO THE NORTH SEA WERE LAID EARLY IN 1938 WHEN GERMANY BEGAN ITS CAMPAIGN OF EXPANSION BY ABSORBING AUSTRIA.

FORESEEING A GERMAN INVASION OF BELGIUM ALONG THE LINES OF THE 1914 CAMPAIGN, THE FRENCH BEGAN ERECTING KEY FORTIFICATIONS OPPOSITE THE BELGIAN BORDER.

THESE FORTIFICATIONS WERE ADAPTED TO THE DENSE FORESTS AND JAGGED HILLS, BROKEN BY THE VALLEYS OF THE MEUSE AND THE OISE RIVERS, WITH CROSS-LINES OF FIRE DIRECTED FROM LIGHT FORTS ABOVE THE GROUND. IN THIS RESPECT THE DEFENSES THERE CONTRAST WITH THE MAIN MAGINOT LINE WITH ITS HEAVY SUBTERRANEAN FORTS.

ANTI-TANK DITCHES AND RAILS DRIVEN INTO THE GROUND RUN CLOSELY PARALLEL TO THE BORDER. BEHIND THEM LIE SMALL FORTS WITH ANTI-TANK GUNS, AND THEN A LINE OF LARGER FORTS.

MAY 14 1940

BEHIND THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG, THE DEFENSE LINES SWING TO THE WEST THROUGH AN IRON-MINING REGION SCARRED WITH CLIFFS, SUNKEN MINES AND TANGLED WOODS. FARTHER WEST, IN THE FORESTS AND VALLEYS NEAR BELGIUM, THE FIRST LINE DEFENSES CONTINUE TO PRESENT A VARIETY OF PILLBOXES, WATER-FILLED PITS, CLOSELY STACKED POSTS AND BARBED WIRE ENTANGLEMENTS.

SINCE THE START OF WARFARE, THE WORK OF STRENGTHENING THESE DEVICES HAS CONTINUED, LEADING MILITARY EXPERTS TO THE BELIEF THAT THE EXTENDED MAGINOT LINE WOULD THWART INVASION THROUGH BELGIUM AS WELL AS ANY THRUST ACROSS THE RHINE.

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30.24-2257

30.24-2257

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE HAGUE IS THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT FOR THE NETHERLANDS, BUT AMSTERDAM IS THE COUNTRY'S CAPITAL, THEREBY CREATING A SITUATION DIFFICULT FOR A NETHERLANDER TO EXPLAIN TO AMERICANS TO WHOM THE TWO TERMS ARE SYNONYMS.

THE DIFFERENCE IN THE NETHERLANDS IS ROOTED IN HISTORY AND TRADITION.

MAY 14 1940

THE HAGUE, PROPERLY, IS GRAVENHAGE, AND WHICH THE NATIVES CALL "DEN HAAG," WAS ORIGINALLY NO MORE THAN A HUNTING LODGE OF THE COUNTS OF HOLLAND. THE NAME MEANS "THE COUNT'S HEDGE."

AFTER THE MIDDLE OF THE 13TH CENTURY IT BECAME THEIR PRINCIPAL SEAT, THE CENTER OF ADMINISTRATION AND JUSTICE, AND ITS CHIEF IMPORTANCE EVER SINCE HAS BEEN AS A GOVERNMENTAL AND DIPLOMATIC CENTER RATHER THAN A COMMERCIAL CITY.

IT IS THE RESIDENCE OF THE QUEEN, THE STATES-GENERAL (PARLIAMENT) MEETS THERE, AND GOVERNMENT OFFICES ARE CENTERED THERE.

AMSTERDAM, THE COUNTRY'S PRINCIPAL COMMERCIAL CITY, AND SITE OF THE NATIONAL BANK, REMAINS, HOWEVER, AS THE OFFICIAL CAPITAL.

THE OLD ROYAL PALACE IS LOCATED THERE, AND THE RULERS OF THE NETHERLANDS MUST BE CROWNEDSOHERE. THE QUEEN TRADITIONALLY SPENDS AT LEAST 10 DAYS A YEAR IN RESIDENCE THERE.

JS1245AED

UNDATED WAR REFUGEES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WAR REFUGEES BY THE TENS OF THOUSANDS STREAMED ACROSS THE LOWLAND COUNTRIES TODAY.

THEY SOUGHT HAVENS FROM THE BLITZKRIEG ATTACKS OF GERMAN BOMBING PLANES AND MECHANIZED LAND UNITS.

BELGIAN ROADS WERE REPORTED CHOKED WITH CIVILIANS FLEEING TO FRANCE OR THE HALLOWED FIELDS OF FLANDERS, PLODDING ALONG ON FOOT WITH BUNDLES ON THEIR BACKS OR SITTING PRECARIOUSLY ON CARTS OVER-FLOWING WITH PERSONAL BELONGINGS.

LONG LINES OF REFUGEES FROM LIEGE AND NAMUR, IN THE BELGIAN BATTLE AREA, JAMMED THE STREETS OF BRUSSELS.

HEIRS OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF THE NETHERLANDS, INCLUDING PRINCESS JULIANA, PRINCE BERNARD AND THEIR TWO CHILDREN, ARRIVED IN LONDON--WITH THEIR 9-MONTHS-OLD DAUGHTER, IRENE, IN A GAS-PROOF BOX--TO GUARANTEE THE SURVIVAL OF THE ROYAL HOUSE OF ORANGE-NASSAU NO MATTER WHAT HAPPENS.

MAY 14 1940

IN ENGLAND, PHYSICIANS AND REFUGEES BEGAN A NATION-WIDE CHECK ON MORE THAN A MILLION SCHOOL CHILDREN, READY TO REMOVE THEM FROM THICKLY-SETTLED AREAS.

THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT COMMANDEERED ULSTER HALL IN BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, TO HOUSE BELGIAN AND DUTCH REFUGEES FROM THE WAR ZONE.

IN PARIS, VOLUNTARY DEPARTURE WAS RESUMED, WITH ABOUT ONE-THIRD OF THE CITY'S 3,000,000 POPULATION ALREADY IN THE COUNTRY AND MANY MORE FOLLOWING.

UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOHN CUDAHY CONFERRED WITH BELGIAN RED CROSS OFFICIALS ON THE CRITICAL PROBLEM OF FEEDING AND HOUSING REFUGEES IN BELGIUM, DESCRIBED AS "ALREADY A TREMENDOUS JOB."

QQ1239PE

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE HITLERIAN BLITZKRIEG THUS FAR HAS BEEN MET WITH PROBABLY BETTER THAN NORMAL EXPECTANCY BY THE DEFENDERS.

THE BATTLE CRISIS IS GROWING THIS MORNING BUT THE ALLIES, HAVING PERFORMED THE ESSENTIAL TASK OF PREVENTING THE NAZIS FROM OVERRUNNING THE TWO LITTLE NEUTRALS IN THE FIRST FEW HOURS, CAN GATHER SATISFACTION FROM THEIR OWN STEADILY INCREASING STRENGTH.

EVERY HOUR NOW THAT THE ALLIES ARE ABLE TO HOLD THE ATTACK RAISES THEIR POWERS OF RESISTANCE THROUGH ARRIVALS OF ANGLO-FRENCH REINFORCEMENTS.

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THE NEXT TWENTY-FOUR HOURS ARE LIKELY TO BE CRUCIAL IN WHAT BOTH THE GERMAN AND FRENCH PRESS TODAY AGREE IS THE GREATEST ATTACK IN HISTORY.

THE NAZIS INCREASED THE FURY OF THEIR ASSAULT THIS MORNING IN AN EFFORT TO ACHIEVE A QUICK SUCCESS. HERR HITLER WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE GAMBLED EVERYTHING ON A SPEED WHICH WOULD GIVE HIM ANOTHER NORWEGIAN TRIUMPH.

THIS MAY EASILY BE THE TURNING POINT OF THE WHOLE WAR.

A GERMAN FAILURE TO BREAK THROUGH IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE AND ACHIEVE THE OBJECTIVES OF THEIR BLITZKRIEG MAY COST THEM THE WAR. I DON'T MEAN THAT THE CONFLICT WOULD NECESSARILY END AT ONCE, BUT THE END WOULD BE IN SIGHT.

OBVIOUSLY THE THING CUTS BOTH WAYS, AND A GREAT NAZI SUCCESS NOW WOULD LEAVE THE ALLIES IN A DESPERATE POSITION.

THE GERMANS THIS MORNING WOULD SEEM TO HAVE SUMMED UP THEIR ACHIEVEMENTS RATHER ACCURATELY. THEY CLAIM TO BE SWARMING OVER MOST OF THE NORTHERN HALF OF THE NETHERLANDS, TO CONTROL LUXEMBOURG COMPLETELY, AND TO HAVE CUT THROUGH THE BELGIAN DEFENSES ABOVE THE HEAVILY FORTIFIED LIEGE SECTOR.

THE IMMEDIATE OBJECTIVES OF THE GERMANS ARE THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR (AND SUBMARINE) BASES ON THE DUTCH COAST, AND APPARENTLY THE TURNING OF THE ALLIED LEFT FLANK.

THE SETTING UP OF AIR AND SUBMARINE BASES AMONG THE ISLANDS AND IRREGULAR POINTS OF LAND WHICH JUT OUT FROM THE JAGGED DUTCH COAST BETWEEN THE MOUTHS OF THE LEK, WAAL, MAAS AND SCHELDT RIVERS, NOT ONLY WOULD PERMIT OF A HEAVY ONSLAUGHT ON THE ALLIED BLOCKADE AND COMMERCIAL SHIPPING, BUT THE BOMBING OF ENGLAND.

I ASSUME FROM THE ATTENTION WHICH THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND IS PAYING TO THE LIEGE-MAASTRICHT DISTRICT AT THE JUNCTION OF THE DUTCH-BELGIAN-GERMAN FRONTIERS, THAT THEY ARE ATTEMPTING TO BREAK THROUGH AS THEY DID IN THE WORLD WAR AND TURN THE LEFT WING OF THE ALLIED FRONT.

IF SUCCESSFUL THIS WOULD ENABLE THEM TO ROLL THE ALLIED ARMY BACK TOWARDS THE SOUTH AND BRING THE NAZIS TO THE CHANNEL PORTS OPPOSITE ENGLAND.

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THE MUCH TALKED OF INVASION OF BRITAIN MIGHT THEN BECOME A NIGHTMARISH POSSIBILITY. CERTAINLY THE GERMANS WOULD BE ABLE TO UNDERTAKE TO GIVE THE BRITISH THE BLOOD-BATH FROM THE AIR WHICH BERLIN HAS BEEN TALKING ABOUT SO MUCH.

THE LIEGE FORTIFICATIONS REPRESENT THE STRONGEST POINT IN THE BELGIAN "MAGINOT" LINE BECAUSE, FORSOOTH, IT IS THE MOST VITAL.

JUST AS THIS WAS BEING WRITTEN THE GERMANS ISSUED A CLAIM TO CAPTURE OF THE CITADEL TO THE GREAT LIEGE FORTRESS, WHICH PLAYED SUCH A MOMENTOUS PART IN HOLDING UP THE FIRST RUSH OF THE GERMANS AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR. THIS DOESN'T NECESSARILY MEAN THE COLLAPSE OF THE ENTIRE SYSTEM OF LIEGE DEFENSES.

FROM THE SPEED WITH WHICH THE GERMANS STRUCK IT IS OBVIOUS THAT

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THEY WERE WORKING FROM PLANS WHICH HAD BEEN THOROUGHLY PREPARED OVER A LONG PERIOD. AS IN THE CASE OF NORWAY, HERR HITLER PLACED MUCH RELIANCE ON HIS "FIFTH COLUMN", ESPECIALLY IN HOLLAND.

THIS LATEST DISPLAY GIVES US A RATHER COMPLETE PICTURE OF THE EFFECT OF NAZI ORGANIZATIONS IN FOREIGN COUNTRIES. THE NAZIS NOW HAVE SHOWN THEIR HAND IN AUSTRIA, CZECHO-SLOVAKIA, POLAND, DANZIG, NORWAY, DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM.

THESE ARE APART FROM THE NEAR REVOLUTION IN RUMANIA AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, AND DIFFICULTIES CAUSED IN NUMEROUS OTHER COUNTRIES BY NAZI AGENTS AND NAZI PARTIES CREATED AMONG CITIZENS.

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ALL THE NAZI ORGANIZATIONS HAVE PROVED TO BE AGENTS OF THE FATHERLAND, READY TO STRIKE AT THE GOVERNMENT OF THE COUNTRY IN WHICH THEY RESIDE IF AND WHEN THE FATHERLAND GAVE THE ORDER. MAY 14 1940

ME933AED

30.24-2259

DUTCH ARMY SURRENDERS

LONDON HEARS 'HOLLAND' BROADCAST; BERLIN SAYS ROTTERDAM HAS FALLEN

Netherlands Radio Station So Located It May Have Been Occupied by Germans—Proclamation Purported to Have Been Issued by Army Chief.

BERLIN, May 14 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced tonight that Rotterdam, the great western Netherlands seaport, had capitulated.

The text of the High Command's announcement:

"Under tremendous pressure of the attacks of German diving bombers and the approaching attack of armored units on the city, Rotterdam has capitulated and thereby preserved itself from destruction.

"In north Belgium, German armored units have reached Ligny, historic battleground of 1815, in pursuit of the retreating enemy."

Ligny is eight miles north of Charleroi, famous battlefield of the world war, where the Allies were forced to retreat to the Marne.

Napoleon defeated the Prussians there under Blucher two days before the battle of Waterloo.

LONDON, May 14 (A. P.).—A broadcast heard in London tonight identified by the announcer as coming from the Dutch radio quoted the Dutch Army Commander, Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, as declaring "our resistance has been broken by overwhelming power."

(The Associated Press has no direct report on this from Amsterdam).

The broadcast said that Rotterdam and Utrecht, second and fourth cities of the Netherlands, had surrendered.

The broadcast said that Rotterdam had been bombed and Utrecht threatened with destruction so, "to save further sacrifice of men," the cities had surrendered.

It added that Dutch troops are "at the moment asked to exercise control and await the arrival of the German armies."

No Dutch broadcast was heard here after 8:10 P. M. (3:10 P. M., New York time).

[The Holland broadcasting station is at Hilversum, eighteen miles southeast of Amsterdam and just east of the main water line to which the Dutch have retreated. Thus, it is possible that the radio is now controlled by the German army.]

Before the intercepted broadcast, Queen Wilhelmina, now in exile in London, had urged her subjects not to give up hope and Gen. Winkelman had issued a communique which said the northern part of Rotterdam was firmly in Dutch hands and that a German attempt to force the Ijsselmeer dike had failed so far.

The broadcast voice heard here said:

"Our resistance has been broken by overwhelming power.

"We have nothing to reproach ourselves with. Dutchmen, you have behaved bravely. Keep behaving patriotically. Do not forget you are Dutch.

"The Netherlands has not ceased to exist.

"After the war is over Holland will rise again as a free nation."

Besides the little homeland of about 12,700 square miles and 8,600,000 population, in which resistance apparently is ended, the Dutch empire includes possessions in the East and West Indies, totalling nearly 750,000 square miles and with a population of more than 60,000,000.

The decision to remove the Government to a safer place in England was believed to indicate that, even should the Germans occupy all of Holland, the Dutch intend trying to hold together their empire.

OIL TANKS SET AFIRE.

AMSTERDAM, May 14 (A. P.).—Huge petroleum stores in Amsterdam were set afire today by the Dutch as a defense measure, it was officially announced, as the Dutch Army defending western Holland fell back to its main water defense line.

The retreat to the defense line in Utrecht province was announced in a High Command communique.

The Mayor of Amsterdam broadcast a message to the citizens of the Dutch capital assuring them that there was no reason for anxiety, since the fires in the harbor district were started by the military authorities as a precautionary measure.

The principal conflagrations were at petroleum storage places in the western part of the habor and the Battafsche petroleum depot across the harbor from the central part of the city.

Hold Zuider Zee Dam.

The Dutch High Command reported that a German thrust at the huge sixteen-mile dam across the Zuider Zee, which holds back the North Sea from the Zuider Zee had been repulsed.

A communique said that the attack on the dam was preceded by artillery fire for an hour.

The High Command report also said that German planes attacked ships of the Netherlands Navy yesterday along the coast of the north Holland province.

Five planes which came over the Dutch naval base at Den Helder were shot down yesterday.

Earlier today the High Command announced the Dutch Army had taken up positions in the strong defense line in Utrecht province.

The communique was issued by Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, commander-in-chief of Holland's land and sea forces and the highest representative in Holland of the Dutch Government, which now is in England.

He announced that German forces in control of Northeastern provinces had failed in an attempt to capture the vital sixteen-mile dike separating the Zuider Zee from the North Sea.

The Commander-in-Chief said that the Government left Holland in view of its duties to the entire Kingdom, including the Dutch overseas possessions, and could carry on as well in London as in The Hague.

Message From Wilhelmina.

In a proclamation broadcast over the Dutch radio, Queen Wilhelmina said that her country "remains a full member of the community of States and will be in position to continue co-operation with her allies. . . . The Netherlands will, by the grace of God, regain all their territory. Do not despair."

The communique summed up the military situation as follows:

"In the northern provinces the enemy has established himself. An attempt to force the Ijsselmeer dyke has failed up to now.

"The northern part of Rotterdam is firmly in our hands.

"The field army retreated last night and now holds our well-known new Dutch waterline.

"The position of Den Helder (North Sea naval base) is intact.

"The situation in Brabant is uncertain.

"The province of Zeeland is firmly in our hands.

"Our air defense remains, notwithstanding heavy losses, very active.

"The struggle is heavy. However, it is worth our while. Our independent national existence, which we won centuries ago under the leadership of the Oranges, is at stake. Long live her Majesty the Queen. Long live our native country."

[In London, authorities attached to the Netherlands legation said there had not been a single instance of failure in the Netherlands inundation defenses.

["The only trouble we experienced," said one official, "was the parachute troops."

[Asked if the Zuider Zee dam would be blown up if necessary, he said: "If it is necessary for the defense of the country you may say it definitely will be blown up."]

Germans Go Fast.

In the south, German troops, advancing with Blitzkrieg rapidity, marched west through the province of North Brabant, then struck north across the strategic bridge over the Hollandsch Diep, at Moerdijk, and into the vicinity of Dordrecht, only twelve miles southeast of Rotterdam.

In the southern section of Rotterdam itself, presumably around Waalhaven Airport, German detachments were still resisting stubbornly the Dutch efforts to dislodge them which have been going on since these Nazi troops were landed in one of the opening moves of the Lowland invasion last Friday.

Tanks Pass Over Marshes.

To penetrate far across the country, thus virtually cutting it in two, the heavily motorized German column apparently had forced its way through the defense system in the Peel Marshes, across the Maas River from the German border.

Gaining the bridge at Moerdijk put them in control of a vital line of communication. This bridge, which spans the Hollandsch Diep, one of the principal outlets of the Maas, not only connects the northern and southern portions of the country, but also is on the principal railway line between Belgium and the principal cities of the Netherlands.

The Dutch hoped for Allied relief from the German pressure, at least in the south. French troops two days ago were said to have established contact with the Germans in the eastern portion of North Brabant, the province which borders on Belgium, and today they were said to be receiving re-enforcements.

But the Dutch authorities did not know whether the French even with re-enforcements, were on hand in sufficient numbers to be able to cope with the German column.

In only one respect did last night's communique claim success. It said that a captured German flying officer had admitted the "excellent firing of our anti-aircraft artillery" was responsible for heavy German air losses.

Round Up Fifth Columnists.

The communique also paid tribute to "several units of the army and royal navy," saying they had "by their heroic behavior carried on the best traditions of our people, which are also reflected in the determined attitude of the citizens."

With the entire Royal Family, headed by the fifty-nine-year-old Queen Wilhelmina, and including Princess Juliana, Prince Bernhard and their two daughters, the Princesses Beatrix and Irene safely transported to England and The Hague abandoned as the seat of Government, the authorities continued their round-up of persons suspected of "fifth-column" activities.

The arrest of 300 in Amsterdam yesterday made a total of 900 taken into custody since the war began.

Allies Admit Peril In Southern Holland

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 14—Germany's smashing attacks created an "extremely serious" situation for Allied warriors in southern Holland today. In Belgium a great battle was developing for possession of the capital, Brussels.

A military source, appraising the widespread conflict for supremacy in the lowland countries, said that it would be a few days before the course of the war could be told, but that British troops were cooperating with Belgian soldiers in defense of Brussels.

"Rotterdam In Our Hands," Dutch Say

A Netherlands army communique admitted that the Germans held control the northern Holland provinces, but said that "Rotterdam is in our hands."

The Netherlands Government of Premier Derek Jan de Geer arrived here today to join Queen Wilhelmina and the other members of the Dutch royal family who sought sanctuary in England.

The British military source who said that the situation in southern Holland is "extremely serious" also said it was regarded in London as "likely" that Liege was isolated, but expressed belief that fighting is going on at the Liege citadel, which the Germans reported yesterday was captured.

British Envoy Among Refugees

Among the refugees from Holland to arrive in England today were the British Minister at The Hague, Sir Neville Bland and members of his staff.

The Netherlands Minister of Justice, Prof. Pieter S. Gerbrandy, said eleven members of the Government came to England aboard a British warship, as did the Queen and the other members of the royal family who arrived yesterday—Princess Juliana, Prince Bernhard and their two daughters, the Princesses Beatrix and Irene.

Sir John Monck, representing Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax, met the Dutch Ministers at St. Pancras Station, where the greatest secrecy was invoked to shield the Cabinet members from the curious.

Refuge On Own Soil Bombed

The Netherlands minister to London, Dr. Michiels Van Verduijnen, said the Queen left Holland against her wishes, solely because her advisers convinced her of the importance of avoiding capture by the Germans and the disintegration of her Government.

He said the Queen's original intention had been to go to

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the south of Holland, which is strongly fortified. But before she could get there the German Intelligence Service learned of the proposed move and the area was heavily bombed.

The minister said Germany had commanded that Queen Wilhelmina and her Government be taken "at all costs."

May Take Over Arms Plants

With the appointment of Ernest Bevin, trade union leader, as Minister of Labor, Britain's powerful trade unions announced today that labor is putting all its energy into a drive to turn out munitions.

The Laborite *Herald* reported the Government is planning to bring all munitions factories under state ownership and control and to eliminate private profits.

Bevin declared that, if the Government would not allow the "vested interests" to stand in the way, "I will ask my people to work like hell to save the lives of our lads."

In addition to Bevin, Prime Minister Churchill's latest Cabinet appointees are L. S. Amery, as Secretary for India, and Malcolm MacDonald, son of Ramsay MacDonald, as Minister of Health. Lord Woolton was retained as Minister of Food.

British Warships Shell Nazis

Meanwhile, British troops rushed to stiffen the resistance of the Belgians, who appeared to be falling back from the salient formed by the River Meuse (Maas) and the Albert Canal, toward a shorter and more easily defended line.

The Admiralty announced that British warships were helping the Dutch and Belgian forces by bombarding plane-landed German troops on the coast.

A Dutch official who arrived today told of fourteen big German transport planes landing at the airdrome between The Hague and Rotterdam, believing it to be in German hands. Every man in the planes was captured.

An Air Ministry communique last night said the Royal Air Force shot down forty or more German planes in battles over the Low Countries and bombed German troop columns in Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. This brought the number of German planes reported shot down by the British since the start of the German invasion last Friday to approximately 135.

British Use Secret Planes

The British communiques revealed the R. A. F. has been using secret types of planes.

Until the war spread to Holland and Belgium, the British spitfires, hurricanes, Wellingtons and Blenheims bore the brunt of the war in the air.

A Bristol-Beaufort, described as the fastest twin-engined bomber in the world, took part in the attack on the German-occupied Waalhaven airdrome near Rotterdam. The Beaufort is said to be capable of "300 miles per hour plus."

The new bomber carries a crew of four—pilot, navigator, gunner and radio operator—and has a power-operated gun turret amidships, with four guns mounted forward.

Dutch Cabinet Reaches London

Wilhelmina Rules From Buckingham Palace —Plot to Kidnap Her Disclosed.

LONDON, May 14 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands was joined in London today by Premier Derek Jan de Geer and other members of the Dutch Government, who arrived here from Holland.

The Dutch Minister of Justice, Prof. Pieter S. Gerbrandy, said that eleven members of the Government came to England aboard a British warship, as did the Queen and the other members of the Royal Family who arrived here yesterday. Sir John Monck, representing the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, met the Dutch Ministers at St. Pancras Station, where the greatest secrecy was invoked to shield the Cabinet members from the curious.

Meanwhile Queen Wilhelmina ruled her people from England.

Rules From Buckingham Palace.

With refugees from the Lowland battlefields streaming into England, King George VI and Queen Elizabeth set an example of hospitality by turning over Buckingham Palace to Queen Wilhelmina until she could establish headquarters elsewhere.

Reported to have fled attacks by German bombers and a threat of kidnaping by Nazi parachute troops, the fifty-nine-year-old Queen crossed the North Sea in a British warship. King George, greeting her at a London railway station, kissed her sun-tanned cheeks. Then, in French, he told her she would stay at Buckingham Palace and that he and Queen Elizabeth were going to Dorsetshire.

Queen Fights Back Tears.

Queen Wilhelmina, dressed in a plain blue ensemble with a service gas mask slung over her shoulder, fought back tears when she caught sight of her daughter, the Princess Juliana, and her son-in-law, Prince Bernhard. They had arrived several hours before with their daughters, the two-year-old Princess Beatrix and nine-months-old Princess Irene.

The announcement that the entire Dutch Government had been transferred to London was made at The Hague, the seat of the Netherlands Government, at the time Queen Wilhelmina arrived here last night.

At Buckingham Palace Queen Wilhelmina received the Dutch Ministers already in London. Among these were Foreign Minister Eelco N. Van Kleffens, who came here by plane several days ago, and the Colonial Minister, Charles J. I. M. Welter.

Ordered Queen Kidnaped.

The Netherlands Minister to London, Dr. Michiels Van Verduijnen, said today that the Queen left Holland against her wishes, solely because her advisers convinced her of the importance of avoiding capture by the Germans and the disintegration of her Government.

He said that the Queen's original intention had been to go to the south of Holland, which is strongly fortified. But before she could get there the German Intelligence Service learned of the proposed move and the area was heavily bombed.

The Minister said that Germany had commanded that Queen Wilhelmina and her Government be taken "at all costs."

Dutch naval, military and air force attaches accompanied the Ministers to London, and some 200 civilian refugees were on the same train.

Winkelman in Charge.

AMSTERDAM, May 14 (A. P.).—Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch Armed Forces, said today that the course of military operations caused Queen Wilhelmina and her Ministers to remove the Government to a safer place and "to assure the rule of all parts of the Kingdom."

The commander, now the highest representative in Holland of the Dutch Government, pointed out in a proclamation that the Dutch jurisdiction includes important possessions overseas.

Gen. Winkelman said in the proclamation:

"It is the clear duty of our Government to assure the rule of all parts of the kingdom. It may not risk being cut off by a local penetration of the enemy. It can also look after the interests of the Motherland when it is able to act and to take decisions elsewhere in close concert with our Allies.

"The Netherlands, therefore, remain under the rule of their legal Government. I am acting as its highest representative in this country.

"All departments of the Central Government, all administrations of provinces and municipalities remain under their respective authorities and assure providing necessities for the population.

"All communications coming from the enemy that the Dutch population would be deserted by its Government are therefore absolutely untrue.

"Citizens must go on doing their first duty: To bear with calmness and resoluteness the visitations to which we are innocently exposed, just as the military forces under extreme difficulties do their first duty—the defense of the Fatherland—with exemplary courage."

WINKELMAN ORDERS ALL TROOPS EXCEPT THOSE IN ZEELAND TO CEASE FIRE

General Acts To Halt Bloodshed As Nazis Occupy Rotterdam — Amsterdam Puts Torch To Stores Of Oil

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Wednesday, May 15—"A state of war between Germany and the Netherlands continues," with fighting still in progress in the province of Zeeland by the Dutch navy, the Netherlands legation announced today, despite orders from Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, Dutch military commander, that the armies elsewhere cease the struggle.

The announcement was issued in London, where Queen Wilhelmina and her Government have established headquarters.

The German air attache at The Hague was heard to say over the Dutch radio that the Netherlands commander in chief had reported to him that Zeeland was exempted from the surrender "in view of the lack of communications."

[*By the Associated Press*]

Amsterdam, May 14 — Bomb-blasted and encircled, the Netherlands high command tonight ordered its troops to cease fighting the German invader everywhere except in the fringe of low islands on the kingdom's southwest coast.

The order was given by Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, commander in chief of the small Dutch army which for five days took all the punishment the German army could administer.

General Empowered To Act

Holland's Queen and Government, in leaving the country, had made General Winkelman their highest representative and empowered him to make any military decisions he considered

necessary. He had supreme power, therefore, to issue the "cease fire" order.

The Government had fled to England with Queen Wilhelmina. From there she will rule the Netherlands colonial possessions, an empire of 750,000 square miles and a population of 60,000,000.

Zeeland Still Fighting

But the proud, rich motherland, with 8,600,000 people and a territory of 12,700 miles, has fallen in the war between Germany and England and France from which she tried so hard to stay aloof.

Fighting still was going on tonight in the Zeeland Islands, valuable to Germany as submarine bases from which to attack England. But General Winkelman told his army elsewhere to cease fighting in order to "save the civilian population and prevent further bloodshed."

His order was issued after the Germans had forced the surrender of Rotterdam by furious bombing which had set afire a large part of that great seaport city.

Water Defenses Broken

Into this western seaport, behind all the labyrinth of rivers, floodwaters and canals upon which the Dutch had counted to defend it to the last, the Nazis had driven the claws of their armored columns.

Utrecht, in the center of the main line of water defenses, where the Nazis had broken through, was threatened "with complete annihilation," in the words of General Winkelman.

The general, in ordering cessation of resistance, told his troops to "maintain order until the arrival" of the Germans.

Queen Wilhelmina declared in London:

"The Netherlands will one day, with the help of God, rewin its whole European territory."

Oil Stores Are Fired

Meanwhile, defenders of the Netherlands, caught in their last water and land defenses by the tightening fingers of German invasion, built a great wall of flame and jet-black oil smoke at the harbor edges of Amsterdam, largest city of the kingdom.

Great petroleum stores, both in the eastern part of the harbor at the depot of the Batafsche Petroleum Company and at the western end in petroleum haven, were fired by order of General Winkelman.

The oil fires were started shortly before noon in a dozen tanks used to fuel ships. There were several explosions and a huge column of black smoke and flame bellowed into the sky.

Told To Stay Home

Amsterdam's 800,000 people were told to stay at home and be calm; that the fires were for defense (presumably both as a screen against attack from east or north and to keep the Germans from getting the oil). The harbor is north and east of the central part of Amsterdam.

This act by the high command literally wrote in letters of fire the gravity of the military situation.

The German armies, or at least their "blitz" platoons, have circled below the nation's vaunted main line of flood water and gun defenses and have come up behind, crossing the great bridge over the Hollandsch Diep, southern North Sea inlet on the lower west coast.

[Associaed Press Editor's Note—The Diep, according to military plan, was to have formed the southwestern flange of the water line, but the fact that the great bridge was not destroyed made it impotent as a defense for western Holland.]

Swarming On Rotterdam

These columns were swarming on Rotterdam, a greater part of which was reported afire. Parachute troops and seaplane transports first struck at Rotterdam last Friday, and the fighting in and outside that great seaport has been continuous.

The Hague, seat of Government abandoned last night by Queen and Cabinet, is but fifteen miles northeast of Rotterdam.

To the north, at the eastern end of the sixteen-mile dyke and motor road which runs across the outlet of the Zuider Zee and connects the two northern peninsulas of the country, the Germans are attacking. Last night they assaulted the dyke after an hour's shellfire, but were repulsed.

Should the Germans cross the dyke to De Oever, they would be less than forty miles due north of Amsterdam, with virtually open country between.

Dutch Warships Pounded

This morning German planes pounded Dutch warships off the base at Den Helder, just west of the dam. Several were shot down.

Within the main, or "new" water line, running from the Zuider Zee east of Amsterdam, south through Utrecht and thence curving southward to the Hollandsch Diep, the last-line field armies tried to cling to their redoubts, built by the hundreds in mound-like islands.

The assault of the main German armies drove them back. They began their retreat last night, fighting as they withdrew from the positions east of Utrecht.

The Dutch, at last reports, claimed to be firmly in possession of the island province of Zeeland, in the southwest, which is important to the Germans for bases of attack on England.

But the Germans, by driving to the Diep and crossing it, had cut off all lower Holland. They overran all the eastern and northeastern provinces, and, in all, held sway over perhaps three-quarters of Holland by tonight.

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LONDON--2ND ADD DUTCH ANNOUNCEMENT XXX IN-CHIEF.

THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE, ISSUED BY THE NETHERLANDS LEGATION:

"THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE NETHERLANDS ARMY HAS ISSUED A PROCLAMATION TO THE TROOPS CONCERNED THAT FIGHTING IS TO CEASE. THE PROCLAMATION GOES ON: 'FIGHTING IN ZEELAND CONTINUES.'

"THE DECISION WAS TAKEN TOWARD THE END OF THE AFTERNOON OF MAY 14. ENEMY TROOPS IN GREAT NUMBERS HAD SUCCEEDED IN CROSSING THE MOERDIJK BRIDGE AND IN RETAKING ROTTERDAM WHICH HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN HEAVILY BOMBARDED.

"CONSEQUENTLY THE HEART OF THE COUNTRY WAS LAID OPEN TO THE ENEMY AND THE MAIN FORCES OF THE ARMY BEHIND THE DUTCH WATERLINE WERE THREATENED BY IMMEDIATE ENEMY TROOPS ON THEIR REAR."

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"UNDER THESE CIRCUMSTANCES AND IN ORDER TO AVOID COMPLETE DESTRUCTION OF THE COUNTRY, THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WAS OF THE OPINION THAT FURTHER RESISTANCE HAD BECOME USELESS AND THEREFORE WAS TO BE ABANDONED.

"IN CONFORMITY WITH THE DECISION TAKEN BY THE NETHERLANDS GOVERNMENT, THE STATE OF WAR BETWEEN THE KICGDOM OF THE NETHERLANDS AND GERMANY CONTINUES TO EXIST."

(END TEXT)

AMSTERDAM, MAY 14-(AP)-QUEEN WILHELMINA, IN A PROCLAMATION BROADCAST TO THE NETHERLANDS, TODAY PLACED SUPREME POWER IN THE HANDS OF HER COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, GENERAL HENRI GERARD WINKELMAN, AND LEFT TO HIM TO JUDGE "WHICH MILITARY MEASURES ARE NECESSARY AND JUSTIFIED."

MAY 15 1940

THE QUEEN AND HER GOVERNMENT ARE IN LONDON.

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Why Holland Quit

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, May 15—The radio announcement of t he Dutch commander in chief, General Winkelman, follows:

I, H. G. Winkelman, supreme commander of the Dutch land and sea power, am telling you personally that we had to lay down our arms this afternoon.

It could not be otherwise. Our troops did all in their power and our air force was so small that it was not able to support our troops.

Our towns have been bombarded, our women and children have been bombed and the German air force took a toll of thousands of victims.

Military and non-military objectives were bombed.

Our soldiers did their best. They held on bravely and fought against an overwhelming enemy.

But they were not equal to modern weapons.

Not only the soldiers but even the civil population has suffered enormously.

Rotterdam was bombed and destroyed. You can imagine what was going on.

Utrecht had the same fate. Thus we were compelled to lay down our arms.

I, the commander in chief, gave the order to cease firing in order to spare further bloodshed and complete destruction of the country. At least a small part of our beautiful country will be saved.

As commander in chief I had obtained from the Dutch Government the power to act according to my own mind to prevent further bloodshed. So many Dutchmen may ask how all that happened, but you can understand how hard it was for me to decide as I did.

Hollanders, keep your faith in the traditions of our country. Let us bear our lot with calmness. Be faithful in the future. Keep order and calm.

Our fatherland will be restored, because that is our first duty.

Long live her Majesty the Queen and long live our fatherland!

defense zone—directly in front of France's "Little Maginot" line extension to the North Sea. It was here that France suffered her most disastrous defeat of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870.

The British acknowledged that Nazi Blitzkrieg legions were driving through south Holland to make the situation there "extremely serious" for the Allies.

The Dutch Field Army defending western Holland fell back before the savage German onslaught, retiring to their main waterline defense line in Utrecht province, the High Command announced.

Berlin reported that German forces in central Holland have blasted through the Dutch Grebbe defense system and are advancing toward Utrecht.

The Nazi drive through the Holland Line, to the south, has carried, the Germans said, as far as Rotterdam. Berlin also claimed that her legion had crossed the Meuse in France.

HITLER'S FORCES PUSH ACROSS FRENCH BORDER

Heavy Fighting Under Way Near Frontier of Luxemburg---Berlin Claims Wedge Has Been Driven Between Dutch and Belgian Armies.

By the Associated Press.

Germany dealt two smashing blows in the war in western Europe today and claimed to have driven a wedge between the Dutch and Belgian armies.

It said that French and British forces were unable to reach the Dutch armies to help them and that the Dutch, therefore, either must surrender or be annihilated.

The French conceded the "probable" fall of historic Sedan—ten miles inside the French border in the fortified Franco-Belgian

PARIS, May 14 (A. P.).—A French military spokesman conceded today that the city of Sedan, ten miles within France in the fortified border zone below the Belgian border, has probably been taken by the Germans.

The French High Command admitted that the Germans, gaining momentum in their push through southeastern Belgium, had crossed the northern border of France, and it was generally conceded that the long-awaited "great battle of the west" had at last begun.

The German advance, the French communique disclosed, was part of a push which had carried the Germans to the Meuse River on an eighty-mile front extending northward from Sedan through the Belgian town of Namur to Liege, the key point in Belgium's eastern defenses.

Chosen for Decisive Fight.

Military advices have indicated that it was along this line that the Allies planned to make their stand against the Germans in a battle which is expected to prove a decisive factor in the outcome of the entire war.

The Germans were reported to have concentrated a massive attack, supported by tanks and airplanes, in the Sedan sector. The town, which is on the south bank of the Meuse, was emptied of its civilian population.

Equally heavy fighting was reported at the Belgian town of Dinant, fifteen miles south of Namur on the Meuse.

Dinant likewise was abandoned by civilians.

The French communique said that the Nazi attack was increasing everywhere, and that the Germans had used two full divisions in their drive to the Meuse. Sedan is in the northern extension of the Maginot Line.

Bitter Street Fighting Reported.

The French reported repulse of a German assault at Longwy—inside the French frontier near the junction of the Belgian and Luxemburg borders—after bitter street fighting. The French still are holding the town, a spokesman said.

Two Nazi attacks in force in the Forbach-Saar sector, east of Longwy, also were reported turned back. German patrols were said to have been driven off near Wissemburg, at the eastern end of the 100-mile front stretching from the Moselle to the Rhine.

French military spokesmen said that the Belgian forts at Liege—with the exception of only one—were still holding out. Northwest of Liege a great battle between mechanized units was reported continuing near Tirlemont.

Text of Communique.

The official communique said:

"The German attack developed increased volume.

"Nothing important to report from central Belgium.

"The enemy reached the Meuse from Liege to Namur and Sedan.

"The latter towns were evacuated and particularly desperate fighting

is taking place in the immediate region as well as the region north of Dinant.

"The battle continues from the southern outskirts of Longwy to the Moselle.

"Enemy attacks were repulsed in the region of Wissemburg.

"Everywhere our troops and Allied troops are fighting gallantly against the enemy who is putting forth his most intense effort, chiefly by means of his tanks and aviation.

"By the end of May 13 sixteen enemy planes were brought down. These must be added to the number given in the evening communique of May 13.

"In the course of the night our aviation carried out numerous reconnoissances."

Attack German Railway Yards.

The German campaign, military spokesmen said, combined terrific air attacks on both the front lines and Allied troop concentrations at the rear, direct thrusts from tanks and motorized divisions and heavy artillery barrages.

The Belgian High Command opened its lines after the first shock to allow passage of French troops into the battle zone where the fighting was the heaviest.

French tanks moved against the German mechanized forces while "armored cavalry" deployed on the flanks.

French and British pilots attacked German railway yards and airports. German pilots bombed French and Belgian airdromes while Nazi parachutists, instructed to spread havoc behind the lines, were dropped in increasing numbers.

Tell of Vast Tank Battle.

"Mere preliminaries," is the way a French spokesman described yesterday's air battles, infantry drives and a gigantic mechanized engagement in which the French said they had dispersed between 1,500 and 2,000 German tanks in the Belgian Ardennes, mountains north of France.

The "real" struggle for possession of the Netherlands and Belgium, he said, will come on the new Allied line.

Military commentators said that the Ardennes fight yesterday was the first in history in which two such fleets of "land battleships" had matched tactics and guns.

Sketchy dispatches told how the tank battle was fought in bright sunlight on a flat terrain between Tirelmont and Tongres where the machines were able to maneuver freely.

Tanks Rush In at Top Speed.

The French corps, en route to the battle line since the invasion on Friday, rushed into the engagement at full speed, it was said. The dust raised by the encounter could be seen from afar. The roar of the tanks' guns could be heard for miles.

A French staff officer said that a battle between "the full weight of the Allied mechanized army and the full weight of the German armored divisions may come now within a few days." Two French divisions, re-enforced by some reconnoissance elements, were reported to have been pitted against two German divisions in the Ardennes battle.

Report Heavy Nazi Losses.

The French reported Nazi losses in men and material there were heavy.

Advices from the front said that the German offensive appeared to be general north of the Moselle. Observers cited three objectives which the German General Staff might have immediately in mind: 1. To divide the liaisoned fronts of the Netherlands and Belgium in a drive to the coast; 2. To win the left bank of the Meuse River and drive on to Brussels, and 3. To force the French defenses along the Luxemburg border where the German army corps got a running start through the defenseless Grand Duchy.

It was emphasized by a spokesman for the French War Ministry that slow withdrawals by British, French, Dutch and Belgian troops could not be considered a retreat because that action was merely the following out of a pre-arranged plan of strategy.

Warn Against Over-Optimism.

LONDON, May 14 (A. P.).—Warning strongly against overoptimism about the Lowlands campaign, a British military spokesman said today that in Belgium British troops now were co-operating with Belgians in covering Brussels. He added that a great battle was developing in the area east of Brussels. "It will be a few days yet," this spokesman said, "before we can estimate the position" in this phase of the war.

The German attack was described as bearing to the west rather than to the south, and observers here expressed the view that the smash at Sedan — which the Germans reached today—is part of the drive against Belgium, rather than the beginning of a blow against the Maginot Line.

British spokesmen said that there was "no confirmation" of a real attack on the Maginot Line thus far.

The military spokesman asserted that it is regarded in London as "likely" that Liege itself is isolated.

But he added: "We believe that fighting is going on in the (Liege) Citadel and have no reason to believe that Liege has fallen or need fall in the near future."

British Warships Helping.

Meanwhile, British troops rushed to stiffen the resistance of the Belgians, who appeared to be falling back from the salient formed by the river Meuse (Maas) and the Albert Canal, toward a shorter and more easily defended line.

The Admiralty announced that British warships were helping the Dutch and Belgian forces by bombarding plane-landed German troops on the coast.

An Air Ministry communique last night said that the Royal Air Force shot down forty or more German planes in battles over the Low Countries and bombed German troop columns in Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg. This brought the number of German planes reported shot down by the British since the start of the German invasion last Friday to approximately 135.

Report Defenders Split.

BERLIN, May 14 (A. P.).—The Belgian and Dutch armies have been separated by a powerful German wedge, DNB, the official German news agency reported from the western front today.

The Germans said that French and British forces were unable to raech the Dutch armies to help them and that the Dutch, therefore, either must surrender or be annihilated.

The German tactics, DNB declared, has rendered unimportant Belgium's Albert Canal position, which was conceived as a strong defense line between the North Sea coast at Antwerp and Liege, near the German frontier—in other words, from the Scheldt River to the Meuse.

Rumors that the Belgian city of Antwerp had already fallen were denied in official quarters, where it was intimated, however, that its capture could be expected soon.

Germans Enter France.

German troops crossed into France today, the fifth day of the Blitzkrieg through the Low Countries, and the Nazi High Command declared that it also had smashed through key defenses in Belgium and the Netherlands.

Today's communique claimed these successes:

FRANCE—"The French-Luxemburg and French-Belgian border up to the point of Mezieres-Charleville has been reached nearly everywhere and crossed in many places.

HOLLAND—"We succeeded in expanding our piercing of the Grebbe line southeastward of Amersfoort and gained area in the direction of Utrecht. Our troops pierced through as far as Rotterdam."

BELGIUM—"The city of Liege is in German hands. In the region south of theline from Liege to Namur our troops left the Ardennes behind and vanguards reached the Meuse between Namur and Givet."

Planes Protect Attack.

A heavy tank battle was fought north of Namur, with the Germans attacking Allied tanks after Nazi bombing.

The penetration of French soil, the High Command said, was made "under the protection of continuously attacking German fighting planes, Stukas (dive bombers) and destroyer-plane units."

Apparently the Germans had advanced in some spots at a rate of forty to sixty miles a day despite solid Belgian resistance, backed up now by increasing French strength.

The crossing of the Meuse carried the Germans into the region of Sedan.

Dutch Reported Weakening.

As regards Holland, the biggest event strategically, according to DNB, is the advance from the south into thec enter defense system—the so-called "Fortress of Holland" around Rotterdam.

Such Dutch detachments as realize that the French and English are unable to reach them on time are weakening in their defense, DNB asserted, while those which are isolated continue to fight bitterly.

Quick motorized German units which established contact with units landed from the air about Rotterdam have been followed by German infantry forces, widening the breach between Belgium and Holland and cutting off their communications.

French claims of armored car superiority were flatly denied here. It was stated that the French were repulsed with heavy losses.

DNB boasted that the enemy air forces have been so badly demolished that along the entire front from the Palatinate Forest via Luxemburg and Belgium to Holland, no indications are discernible of an enemy air initiative.

Text of German Communique.

The communique follows:

"In Holland we succeeded in expanding our piercing of the Grebbe line southeastward of Amersfoort and gained area in the direction of Utrecht.

"Additional forces are coming from the south into Holland fortifications, where our troops, after the destruction of one enemy detachment near Dortrecht, pierced through as far as Rotterdam.

"Farther south our troops advanced via Breda toward the Schelde Estuary. Rosendaal was taken.

"In Belgium, the Turnhout Canal southeast of the town of the same name was crossed yesterday and farther south 'Grosse Gette' was reached.

Claim City of Liege.

"North of Namur, our armored forces met retreating enemy armored units on the fortified Dyle (river) positions. The enemy armored units were strongly shattered by preceding attacks from the air and ground.

"The city of Liege is in German hands. In the region south of the line from Liege to Namur our troops left the Ardennes (mountains) behind and vanguards reached the Meuse (river) between Namur and Givet.

"In southern Belgium also movements were proceeding swiftly on schedule.

"The French-Luxemburg and French-Belgium border up to the point Mezieres-Charleville has been reached nearly everywhere and crossed in many places. Under the protection of continuously attacking German fighting planes, Stukas (dive bombers) and destroyer-plane units, and under their crushing effects, we succeeded in crossing the Meuse, also on French soil.

Report English Prisoners Taken.

"South of Saarbrucken, Otto Schulz, lieutenant of one infantry regiment, distinguished himself by special bravery.

"Expanding yesterday's attacks we broke into enemy positions in the region of Merzig and south of Pirmassens and captured English and French prisoners.

"Besides strongly supporting the army, the Air Force attacked different enemy airports. At the airport at Hamstede alone, twenty-six airplanes were destroyed on the ground. The total losses of our opponent on May 13 amounted to approximately 150 airplanes of which fifty-seven were bagged in air fights and thirty-seven were shot down by anti-aircraft artillery. Twenty-seven of our own planes are missing."

Claiming the mastery of two-thirds of the Netherlands after four days of lightning warfare, the German Army drove forward on a 300-mile front between the North Sea and the Moselle to meet massed Allied forces in a battle expected here to prove one of the most decisive in history.

Authorized spokesmen declared that the German motorized and mechanized units, co-operating with the air force, had made such amazing progress in the past twenty-four hours that the Polish campaign now looks only like a "weak prelude."

Say Allies Lost Heads.

They asserted that the Allied General Staff had lost its head completely.

These spokesmen said that they could not at present reveal the names of places captured.

It was said that the "greatest joy" prevailed among the German General Staff.

Nazi military leaders, claiming a steady advance along the entire front, declared that the fighting in Holland and Belgium thus far, fierce as it has been, is but a prelude to a gigantic struggle which may dwarf the world war's first battle of the Marne.

Head-on Collision Due.

This conflict is expected to take place somewhere in southern Belgium, where the Allies are reported massing their combined armies for a stand.

German commentators pinned their confidence in the outcome of the impending head-on collision on the fighting qualities of the Nazi soldiers and the asserted superiority of the German Air Force to which they gave credit for the victories already won in the Low Countries.

Air strength was said to have been enhanced by the destruction of more than 1,000 enemy airplanes in the first three days of the "real" war, the German radio declared. Nazi air losses were described as comparatively small.

Informed spokesmen said the encirclement of south Holland was virtually complete and that Nazi forces had reached a strategic—but unnamed—point to intercept Allied troops rushing to the aid of the Dutch.

Thus far, German military men said, even the most modern fortifications in Belgium and Holland have proved no real obstacle. This, they said, was proved by the capture yesterday of the Citadel of Liege and the penetration of Belgium's Albert Canal defenses at several points in the vicinity of Hasselt and Maastricht.

German troops were reported to be widening these breaches steadily despite fierce resistance, but acknowledged that some of the outer forts ringing the city of Liege were still holding out.

The defensive strength of the so-called "Holland Fortification System" (the Grebbe Line) has likewise been nullified, the Germans said, by a flanking movement which has cut the country in two.

Claim Contact at Rotterdam.

This movement was executed by swift moving armored forces which were said to have swept westward from a point south of the border city of Arnhem and established contact with Nazi parachute troops landed at Rotterdam in the first day of fighting.

[The Dutch conceded that the Germans had penetrated to Dordrecht, about twilve miles south of Rotterdam, and had passed the nearby Moerdijk bridge, important western link between north and south Holland. It is not known whether the bridge is still intact.]

DNB, the official German news agency, said that the Nazi air force had played a major part in this maneuver by supplying the parachute troops at Rotterdam with munitions which made it possible for them to hold their positions until contact could be established with mechanized ground units.

General Reported Captured.

The news agency asserted that about 18,000 Dutch soldiers, including a general and his entire staff, had been captured in recent fighting.

German official spokesmen shed no light on the nature of the "secret weapon" which was earlier reported to have enabled a small number of men to capture the powerful Belgian fortress of Eben Emael, near Liege. Some observers speculated, however, that the "secret weapon" might have been merely a reference to the use of parachute troops—a theory that was strengthened when DNB identified as members of a parachutist regiment eight officers decorated for the Eben Emael exploit.

Continued action on the western front was reported in the sector southeast of Zweibrucken, opposite the French province of Lorraine, where the High Command said the Germans had advanced.

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BATTLE WITH ADVANCING NAZI FORCES AND LAUNCH SEDAN COUNTER-ATTACK

MAY 15 1940

Paris, Determined To Keep Area Out Of Enemy Hands, Accepts Challenge And Plunges Forces Into Gigantic Fight

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 14 — The armies of Germany and France struggled again tonight in a gigantic, no-quarter fight on the historic field of Sedan after Adolf Hitler's columns had smashed into France through the historic Meuse River Valley, history's tried and trampled path of invasion.

The thunderous collision, which may prove the decisive turning point of the war, came in full force following a five-day German offensive across Luxembourg and Belgium and into the French town of Sedan.

French Forces Counter-Attack

The French high command announced that its forces had counter-attacked, determined to keep the vital Meuse Valley out of the hands of the Germans fighting to force a passage at Sedan across the Meuse river itself.

The German offensive appeared to have turned into a campaign to deliver a knockout blow to the French army on the Sedan battlefield, where the Prussians destroyed the French fighting force and ended the War of 1870.

Nazis Fight To Push Past Sedan

The high command's communique said the Germans were making a "momentous effort with furious obstinacy and at the expense of heavy casualties" to press on through Sedan after entering the town, which is on the east bank of the Meuse.

The French, still holding the west bank, accepted the challenge and plunged into the battle at this bottleneck of the valley. (Here seven words were censored.)

Military quarters described Sedan as the northern "hinge" of the French front where the Maginot Line covering France's border with Germany and Luxembourg joins the new line of fortifications protecting the Belgian frontier.

Try To Drive Into Plains Of Champagne

The German strategy appeared to be to try to crack that hinge and drive into the Plains of Champagne.

Tonight, twenty-four hours after the Germans had reached the Meuse, the tide was swinging back and forth in what French military observers called the first stages of "the greatest battle in history."

On the flanks of this front, tonight's French communique said, German attacks were repulsed both to the northwest in Belgium and to the southeast in the Moselle Valley.

Sedan, where Napoleon III gave up his sword to the King of Prussia and the Second Empire fell in the War of 1870, was emptied by the French.

60 Miles From Own Border

The Germans, hurtling sixty miles from their own border, through Luxembourg and Belgium, engaged the French (here five words were censored) with both sides flinging tanks, planes, guns and men into furious fighting.

On the whole front, French dispatches estimated, the Germans are employing between 6,000 and 7,000 planes.

Front Extends 100 Miles

The main front extends for one hundred miles, along the Meuse from the Belgian citadel of Liege through Namur and Dinant, Belgium, to the French fortresses around Sedan, part of France's northern defenses known as "the Little Maginot Line."

Two German armored divisions, followed by masses of infantry on foot and artillery hauled by tractors, reached the Meuse Valley in a gigantic move southwest through the Ardennes mountains and forests of Belgium.

Liege, Namur, Dinant and Sedan were reached by the Germans, French military commentators acknowledged.

The French, after delaying the German advance with light cavalry units, took their stand on the Meuse.

Their Sedan line lies seven miles within French territory.

French military dispatches acknowledged German entry into Sedan, most of which lies on the east bank of the river.

The little industrial city is 146 miles northeast of Paris.

The great battle for which it is famed, ending the War of 1870, was fought between 240,000 Prussians and 130,000 disorganized and completely outmaneuvered French.

Sedan also was held by the Germans four years during the World War. It was taken back by the American Rainbow division and the French just before the Armistice.

Today, flame-throwing tanks, supported by planes which dived to bomb and machine-gun, were rumored to have led the German attack on the French around Sedan.

These rumors said the German tanks hurl lethal fire seventy yards, compared with the fifteen-yard range World War apparatus, which was about as dangerous to the handlers as to the intended victims.

Fight To Halt Crossing

German armored cars appeared at crossing points all along the Meuse from Liege to Sedan, and the French fought everywhere to prevent the Reichswehr from passing to the west bank.

While both French and British fighter planes engaged the German airforce overhead, there was crossfire from pillboxes hidden in the wooded slopes dominating the valley.

Barrages erected in the mountain passes hampered the German advance, but both sides had artillery.

The battle lines, which for the first five days of the German offensive were blurred, began to assume clear shape.

Attack In Southeast

On the southeastern flank of the Meuse valley assault, the Germans attacked heavily along the Luxembourg border from the French fortress town of Longwy, near where the French, Luxembourg and Belgian borders come together, to the Moselle valley on the east.

The Maginot Line from here on east and south was reported holding firm.

On the northern flank, from the Belgian forts of Liege to Maastricht on the Belgian-Dutch border the Germans have driven into Belgium, but were reported to have been held in check yesterday after a battle of 2,000 tanks.

A French mechanized division in the St. Trond sector, just west of Maastricht, was reported to have destroyed "a great number of German tanks."

Air-Raid Alarms

Air-raid alarms sounded in French cities from Le Havre to Lyon and Lille and Saint-Etienne. Brussels dispatches said a train of 650 German prisoners, arriving at Tournal, was machine-gunned by German planes which killed twenty of their own soldiers.

Allied bombers heavily damaged German communications between the Rhine and the Dutch-Belgian border and fighters strafed German columns crossing the Rhine.

Parachutists from German planes were reported landing in Brussels, but the inhabitants pounced on most of them, lynching one. There was guerrilla fighting in the blackened streets of Brussels last night.

Paris began to assemble Germans for internment in a stadium outside the city; men today; women and children tomorrow.

Defense Minister Edouard Daladier returned to Paris from the Belgian front.

Big Guns Thunder Away On Front Near Switzerland

Basel, Switzerland, May 14 (AP)—Big guns of the German West Wall and the French Maginot Line along the Rhine, north of Basel, thundered late today for the first time in weeks.

Military observers here believed the duel was started by the French in an effort to smash Nazi rail communications incorporated in the West Wall from Karlsrune to Freiburg.

These lines afford the Germans one of the main avenues of military communications between Austria and divisions concentrated north of the Swiss border with the new front against the Netherlands and Belgium.

MAY 15 1940

Flame-Throwing Tanks

PARIS, May 14 (AP).—Flame-throwing tanks, supported by planes which dived to bomb and machine-gun, were rumored today to have led the German attack around Sedan. These rumors said the German tanks hurled lethal fire seventy yards, as compared with the fifteen-yard range of World War apparatus, which was about as dangerous to the handlers as to the intended victims.

Rainbow Division Took Sedan in 1918

MAY 15 1940

By Associated Press.

Ancient Sedan, 146 miles northeast of Paris, was the scene of the decisive fight of the Franco-Prussian war in 1870, in which the French troops of Napoleon III were crushed. It brought about the fall of the Second Empire.

And then, in the world war, the Germans, advancing toward Paris, entered Sedan on August 25, 1914, and held it for four years. It fell into the hands of the Allies on November 6, 1918, after a joint attack by the American Rainbow Division and the French.

Strategically, the capture of the city by the Germans would not mean the breaking of a French line along the Meuse River because the town is on the right, or east, bank.

The old city probably gave its name to the sedan automobile.

Sedan chairs, easy riding conveyances which carried the gentry on peasant shoulders in the eighteenth century, were first made in Sedan, legend has it.

The town has a population of around 18,000. Major industries are cotton mills, coal and iron mines.

Massing a short distance away, they set fire to the "coffin" and threw their clubs on it to make a bonfire.

Before they disbanded, a Fascist official in Black Shirt uniform congratulated them on a "magnificent demonstration" and told them their cry was "a war cry."

He said that France and Britain must understand that Italy would never remain a prisoner in the Mediterranean.

Premier Mussolini drove by the bonfire on his way home to lunch and was loudly cheered.

5,000 Parade in Milan.

In Milan, approximately 5,000 students paraded for more than an hour, cheering Mussolini and Hitler and shouting:

"Down with England!

"Down with France!"

The Milanese demonstrators attempted to reach the French and British consulates, but were turned back by strong infantry detachments.

Members of the British embassy staff in Rome looked on from upper floor windows while the demonstrators, held back by a cordon of steel-helmeted troops, shouted and sang patriotic songs for ten minutes.

Italians Burn Allied Flags In Front of British Embassy

Uniformed Fascist Official Congratulates Students and Speaks of War Cry—French Note Reported Sent.

ROME, May 14 (A. P.).—Shouting students burned a British and a French flag on a simulated coffin in front of the British embassy today in a new outburst of anti-Allied demonstrations. Earlier, they had demonstrated at the French embassy and then marched across town to Porta Pia, the famous gate in Roman Wall adjacent to the British embassy.

Several thousand students were halted by a barrier of armed troops at the British embassy, as they had been before at the French embassy.

Despite these manifestations of anti-British feeling, the consulate took no steps to urge British subjects to leave Italy, but Britons who asked advice were told it might be wise to go.

Renewed demonstrations were also reported in Naples, Syracuse and other cities.

The official Stefani news agency reported: "The strongest and deepest indignation over the piracy of the western Powers, to the harm of Italy, continues throughout Italy."

Mussolini was twice called to the balcony to acknowledge cheers of the demonstrators.

Armed troops stood guard before a huge throng in front of the French Embassy after about 5,000 others had massed under Premier Mussolini's balcony and clamored in vain for a speech.

A column of several thousand schoolboys, ranging in age from 12 years up, marched to the French Embassy through congested downtown streets.

They carried a coffin wrapped in the French flag with an umbrella on top, a caricature of France labelled "Poor Chamberlain's Fisherwoman" and another of England with the title, "Her Boy Friend."

Besides Italian flags, the students had one big swastika banner and another with the legend, "Down With the French Republic."

Most of the boys carried clubs, but apparently only for appearance. There was no effort to wield them. Interspersed in the crowd were several hundred schoolgirls, striving to keep up under the burden of their schoolbags and books.

Cheers and shouts for a speech brought Mussolini to the balcony. Smilingly he acknowledged the demonstrators' greeting, but he maintained the silence which, he said last week, "only facts" could break.

The students gathered at 8 A. M. for another day of demonstrations against Great Britain and France. They marched through the streets in a body until they assembled in the vast Piazza Venezia under Il Duce's window.

Troops guarded the British and French embassies for the second day, but the students were turned aside by a few policemen in the streets long before they reached either building.

One column of 200 students, carrying a big Italian flag, headed for the British Consulate in the Piazzi di Espana shouting, "What is England Doing?" It was deflected into a side street by a lone policeman.

At the same time the British were expected to protest to the Italian authorities over the slapping of a Briton, identified as Viscount Royston, at a fashionable night club last night by an Italian distributing anti-British leaflets. The incident was said to have occurred when Lord Royston, a personal friend of Bruno Mussolini, refused to read a leaflet which the Italian laid on his table.

Paper was pasted over signs marking Brussels street. This, however, appeared to be the work of irresponsible persons, since the organized demonstrations have been directed chiefly at England, some at France.

More responsible acts appeared to be the distribution of anti-British folders among bus passengers and a handbill campaign.

The patrons of one popular English tea room said that they were prevented from taking their customary tea yesterday afternoon by anti-British groups which effectively routed traffic away from the entrance.

Everywhere stories were circulated of street incidents and molestations of English people and their Italian sympathizers.

Most of these reports could not be checked, but various persons reported seeing gangs of young Italians making the rounds of the city on the lookout for persons attempting to tear down anti-British posters.

Reports of organized student and Young Fascist demonstrations came from virtually every city.

Just as large numbers of Scandinavians left Italy at the time of Germany's invasion of Denmark and Norway, many Dutch citizens are reported to be leaving Italy now, some after consulting the Netherlands legation. A number were bound for France.

Various explanations were offered by diplomats to explain these outbursts coming at this time. Some thought it might be an effort to divert British and French attention to the Mediterranean while Germany smashed into Holland and Belgium. Another suggestion was that it might be a clever effort to whip up Italian feeling by shifting stress from the pro-German to the anti-British angle.

The pro-German feeling desired by some leaders has been slow to catch on among the people.

That the Government wanted the demonstrations at this time was likely, since it was the widespread publication of Luca Pietromarchi's report to Mussolini on the Allied Contraband Control and its effect on Italian shipping which touched them off.

It was announced today that Italy is to obtain considerable quantities of Spanish raw materials in exchange for Italian-finished products under a trade agreement signed at Madrid on May 8.

Italy will receive not only raw materials, presumably minerals, for her industries, but also will get foodstuffs. Trade is to be regulated by reciprocal import quotas, with payment through a clearing system.

Late to day a mixed Italo-Hungarian trade commission settled some trade problems between Hungary and Italy. Their nature was not disclosed.

French Send Note.

ROME, May 14 (A. P.).—The French Government was reported today to have sent a formal note to Italy. Its contents was not disclosed.

Belief was expressed that the note dealt with Italian complaints against the Franco-British contraband control which inspired the current anti-Allied demonstrations in Italy.

France Protests Agitation

PARIS, May 14 (AP).—The French government, striving to keep Italy from entering the war on Germany's side, delivered objections to Rome today against the anti-Allied campaign in the Fascist press.

The Foreign Ministry announced that Ambassador Andre Francois-Poncet, in an interview with Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, "gave an oral reply to the arguments of the Italian press." No formal French note of protest, however, was presented.

A semi-official note on the Allied naval blockade, ostensible cause of the Italian demonstrations and press attacks, said:

"Our sole preoccupation has been to prevent contraband from reaching an enemy destination, and we have never thought of using the blockade to interfere with Italian economic life."

RIOTING GROWS IN ITALY; ENTRY INTO WAR SEEN

By RICHARD G. MASSOCK

Rome, May 14 (AP).—New anti-Allied demonstrations, capped by the burning of British and French flags on a mock coffin in front of the British Embassy, heightened apprehension tonight that Italy soon might go to war.

Other signs of war fever were lacking, but some diplomatic observers expressed anxiety because of student parades in Rome and scores of other cities encouraged by Fascist leaders.

In the midst of the agitation against the Allies, Italy's number two liner, the Conte di Savoia, sailed from Naples for Genoa en route to New York, and Italy appropriated nearly 2,000,000,000 lire ($100,000,000) for the extraordinary expenses of five ministries to meet the "international situation."

Some observers said they believed the sailing of the Conte di Savoia was a sign that Italy would stay out of the war at least two weeks.

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Washington, D. C., May 14.—American nationals in Italy have been warned to evacuate that country immediately, Washington learned tonight.

Secretary of State Hull at his press conference indicated that such warnings were being delivered by Ambassador Phillips.

Latest State Department records list 19,560 American citizens as residents of Italy on Jan. 1, 1940.

Meanwhile the State Department notified the twenty South American republics that the United States would willingly join in a declaration of protest against the German invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg.

SEVERAL THOUSAND SHOUTING STUDENTS BURNED THE COFFIN WITH THE FLAGS AFTER THEY SHOUTED AGAINST THE ALLIES AND FOR HITLER BEFORE THE FRENCH, BRITISH AND GERMAN EMBASSIES.

ROME-MAY-14

PREMIER MUSSOLINI THREE TIMES SMILINGLY ACKNOWLEDGED THEIR CHEERS FROM HIS PALAZZO VENEZIA BALCONY.

FRANCE LODGED A DIPLOMATIC OBJECTION TO THE ANTI-ALLIED CAMPAIGN BUT COMMENT ON THE FRENCH STAND WAS WITHHELD BY BOTH OFFICIALS AND THE PRESS WHILE THE DEMONSTRATIONS CONTINUED UNABATED.

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SOME EMBASSIES AND LEGATIONS ADVISED THEIR NATIONALS IT WOULD BE WISER TO LEAVE ITALY IF THEY DID NOT HAVE A GOOD REASON TO STAY.

BELGIAN DELEGATES TO THE MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL INSTITUTE OF AGRICULTURE, SCHEDULED TO BEGIN MAY 20, WERE ORDERED HOME.

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY REFRAINED FROM ORDERING AN EXODUS OF APPROXIMATELY 20,000 AMERICANS, MOSTLY NATURALIZED CITIZENS IN ITALY. IT CONTINUED, HOWEVER, TO ADVISE AMERICANS WITHOUT

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IMPERATIVE REASONS FOR STAYING TO LEAVE AND MOST OF THEM WITHOUT VALID REASONS FOR REMAINING ARE SAID TO HAVE GONE.

MOST FOREIGN OBSERVERS BELIEVED THE PURPOSE OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS WAS TO AID THE GERMAN ARMY ATTACK IN THE LOW COUNTRIES AND ON THE WESTERN FRONT BY WORRYING THE FRENCH INTO KEEPING STRONG FORCES ON THE ITALIAN FRONTIER, AND THE BRITISH INTO KEEPING THEIR FLEET IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

MUSSOLINI'S NEWSPAPER, IL POPOLO D'ITALIA, IN AN ARTICLE WRITTEN IN IL DUCE'S STYLE, SHOWED ONE PURPOSE OF THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN WARNING THAT THE FASCIST REGIME WOULD NOT TOLERATE DEFEATISM AMONG ITALIANS.

IT INVEIGHED AGAINST "PEACE MONGERS, BELLY-FILLERS, COWARDS AND DEMOCRACIES' LOVERS" WHO HAD BEEN MISINTERPRETING ITALY'S POSITION SINCE HER NON-BELLIGERENCE WAS DECLARED LAST SEPTEMBER, AND CALLED FOR A CLEANUP OF SUCH "ENEMIES OF FASCISM" IN "LITTLE CORNERS."

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FOREIGN OBSERVERS ALSO READ A WARNING TO THE CHURCH IN THIS IL POPOLO D'ITALIA ARTICLE WHICH SAID DEFEATISM WOULD NOT BE TOLERATED FROM "CERTAIN LEAN AND YELLOW GENTRY" AS WELL AS READERS OF "FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS EVEN IF THEY APPEAR IN ITALIAN."

THE LATTER OBVIOUSLY WAS A REFERENCE TO L'OSSERVATORE ROMANO, VATICAN CITY NEWSPAPER, THE ONLY "FOREIGN" NEWSPAPER WIDELY READ IN ITALY.

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BEAVERBROOK PICKED TO RULE AIR FACTORIES

MAY 15 1940

By EDWIN STOUT.

London, May 14 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill injected new blood into his Cabinet tonight as British sources, acknowledging the Allied situation in Holland to be "extremely serious," foresaw a possible German submarine and air assault on Great Britain from Lowland bases.

Chief among the Cabinet additions was that of vigorous, 61-year-old Lord Beaverbrook, famed Canadian-born newspaper publisher, to the newly created post of Minister for Aircraft Production. Long an advocate of "planes, planes and more planes," his energies will be directed toward bolstering a fighting arm in which Britain admits a deficiency.

Despite gloomy news from the Netherlands, British fighting pilots were reported to have inflicted four losses for every one suffered at the hands of the Germans in the Low Countries.

Besides Beaverbrook, publisher of the London Express and the Standard, other Cabinet appointments included:

Sir John Reith, former Minister of Information, to be Minister of Transport.

Dr. Hugh Dalton, Laborite, Minister of Economic Warfare.

Viscount Caldecote, former Lord Chancellor, Secretary for Dominions.

Lord Hankey, former Minister Without Portfolio, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

Herwald Ramsbotham, President of the Board of Education.

Robert S. Hudson, Minister of Agriculture.

Ronald Cross, former Minister of Economic Warfare, Minister of Shipping.

Ernest Brown, former Labor Minister, Secretary of State for Scotland.

REICH RADIOS BELGIUM: GIVE UP LIKE DUTCH

MAY 15 1940

Berlin, May 15 (Wednesday) (AP).—Having forced surrender of all but isolated units of the Netherlands' 400,000-man army in five days, Germany sought today to extend the scope of this newest conquest by urging Belgium to follow the Dutch example.

Hour after hour, starting early in the morning, all German radio stations broke in on their programs with appeals to the Belgian soldiers to lay down their arms.

In Flemish and in French, the soldiers were told that Germany does not wish to harm the Belgian people, that the German invasion of Belgium was brought about because Great Britain and France were getting ready to attack Germany through Belgium.

Amsterdam All Set For German Entry

London, May 15 (Wednesday) (AP).—Reuters, British news agency, early today intercepted a radio message in which it said the German Consul General in Amsterdam informed the Berlin Foreign Office that German troops would encounter no dificulties in occupying Amsterdam.

The message was sent on the wave length of the Hilversum, the Netherlands' station. It said:

"As soon as information is received here that German troops are about to enter the city, a representative of the commander of the Amsterdam garrison and a representative of the Lord Mayor of Amsterdam, will meet the German forces on the outskirts of the city.

"They will wait for them in a motor car, hoisting a white flag and the service flag of the German Reich."

Belgian Defense Is Holding Firm, Premier Asserts

[By the Associated Press]

Brussels, May 14—Premier Hubert Pierlot told the nation tonight that Belgium's defenders had made "certain modification of defense positions according to order," but that there had been no German "break through" despite smashing assaults in many sectors.

"The situation is normal," the Premier assured his people in a broadcast.

In the fortified area of Liege, he declared Belgian guns were inflicting tremendous losses on wave upon wave of attacking Germans. (The German high command claims Liege is in Nazi hands.)

Report Resistance

Before he spoke, the Belgian high command reported Belgian troops were "resisting energetically the pressure of the enemy forces," but that during last night advance elements were compelled to retire.

"No parachutist has dropped in Brussels yesterday or today," Pierlot asserted.

The Government announced earlier that it would remain in the Belgian capital, objective of a German army driving westward. A series of air raid alarms sounded during the day but no bombs were heard.

Civilian Losses Cited

"In a large number of bombings in Belgium there have been a number of civilian losses which should be heard by the civilized world," the Premier said. "The hour will come when the enemy must pay for this."

He said that towns bombed since the invasion started included Antwerp, Namur, Louvain, Alost and Tirlemont and that trains filled wih refugees were "mercilessly machine-gunned."

Declaring the Germans were waging war on a more savage scale than during their 1914 invasion, the Premier exhorted Belgians to "guard intact your morale."

John Cudahy, United States Ambassador, said he planned to remain in Brussels indefinitely with his entire staff. Other important embassies also are remaining here, as are officials of the National City Bank of New York.

16-To-35 Classes Called

The Belgian radio called for all males between 16 and 35 to report to the army. During the World War, men of these ages were used by the Germans as soldiers and laborers.

Peasants trudged down the roads from the war area with their carts, livestock and what meager furnishings they could take along, just as they did twenty-six years ago.

In one area they formed an eight-mile long line, moving slowly through clouds of stifling dust. Whole families

pedaled bicycles, some of their riders carrying babies papoose style.

How they would be fed and sheltered in the immediate future remained a question.

CLAIMS LIEGE IS STILL FIRING

Belgian Premier Denies Forts Have Fallen.

CABINET STAYS IN BRUSSELS

British Claim Four Airplanes for Each One They Lost.

LONDON, May 14 (A. P.).—Belgium's forts at Liege continue to inflict heavy losses upon the enemy, the Belgian Premier, Hubert Pierlot, said today in a radio broadcast heard in London. (Germany has reported the capture of Liege.)

Declaring there have been a great many victims among the Belgian population, the Prime Minister asserted that trains containing civilians and the "lamentable cortege of refugees" had been attacked by German planes at several points and machine-gunned "without pity."

He denied reports that German parachute troops had descended over Brussels either Monday or Tuesday.

British Planes Active.

British fighting pilots were officially announced tonight to have "inflicted on the enemy at least four times the losses they have suffered themselves today."

A communique said that "throughout yesterday and last night our bomber aircraft continued to attack the enemy's road and rail approaches to the Dutch and Belgian battlefields," inflicting considerable damage.

"Vigorous attacks were made on enemy columns along roads in Brabant [in Belgium] which were successfully blocked.

"Further north of the Dutch battlefield, important railway bridges were attacked and fire was seen to break out following a direct hit from 4,000 feet. From these operations all our aircraft returned safely."

The statement said British fighters "unhesitatingly attacked formations far larger than their own. In the day's work, our fighter pilots have inflicted on the enemy at least four times the losses they have suffered themselves."

Cabinet Stays in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, May 14 (A. P.).—Belgium's Cabinet, with air raid sirens screaming through the city and anti-aircraft batteries in action, said today that it would remain in the capital, the goal of a German Army driving westward from the Liege area.

Although three air raid alarms sounded this morning, no bombs were heard in the center of the city.

The Belgian High Command acknowledged that its advance forces were compelled to retire in the night, although saying that they resisted enemy attacks energetically.

Most residents of Brussels remained in their homes last night, but trolley cars ran until a late hour.

SWISS PROTEST NAZI BOMBING

Call Upon Berlin to Pay for Damage to Railroad.

STUDY PARACHUTE DEFENSE

Organize Boy Scouts and Women to Spot Foes in Sky.

BASLE, Switzerland, May 14 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government today ordered its Minister at Berlin to protest to Germany over the bombing of a Swiss railroad near Delemont on May 10 and to demand payment of damages. A communique said that an examination of shattered bits of some twenty-seven bombs dropped on Swiss territory showed beyond doubt that they were German.

Meanwhile, the Swiss Government at the request of the German Minister to Switzerland, agreed today to look after German diplomatic interests in the Netherlands.

The Swiss Federal Council issued a statement criticizing Swiss newspaper apprehension about the continued presence of German nationals in the republic. The newspapers had said that, although all Frenchmen of active service age were recalled at the beginning of the war, nearly 100,000 Germans remained in the country.

The council statement asserted that the dangers of sabotage and in the army itself who are organized to guard against armed men dropped from the skies and the subversive work of Fifth Columnists.

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, even aged women, have their instructions to watch for parachute troops. They also know what to do if air raid warnings scream.

For example, there is the case of a sixteen-year-old youth and his sixty-five-year-old uncle. The boy's father, brother and two other uncles were in the army, like all Swiss between the ages of 20 and 60 years. But the boy was too young, and the uncle was too old for the army.

Both boy and uncle, however, kept a nearby radio tuned to Swiss stations and were ready at a second's notice to carry out their job of cycling through the countryside to watch for parachute soldiers.

Elaborate precautions have been taken to prevent Fifth Column attacks against utilities and communications. Persons living in buildings opposite Swiss radio stations have been ordered to keep off balconies on that side of the house and to draw their shutters night and day.

Business Houses Quit Basle.

Even the bank for International Settlements, which had headquarters here since September, has moved its records and business office to the little village of Chateau d'Oex, in the Alps. That village is near Gstad, about seventy-five miles beyond the valley and the series of lakes stretching from Basle on the German frontier to Geneva on the French frontier.

Other large banking and business firms have moved from Basle and Zurich to the interior during the past three days.

In the face of German concentrations north of her Rhine frontier, and equally powerful French forces massed on her Jura frontier, Switzerland has mobilized an army of more than half a million men.

the reported numbers of Germans in Switzerland were both "exaggerated" and tended to excite the population.

Seek 'Chute Defense Method.

Defense preparations were being rushed, and the Swiss were paying particular attention to methods of coping with parachute troops.

Throughout this mountain nation there are thousands of persons not

Britain's Staff Burns Papers in Berne Legation

French Also Destroy Records in Swiss Capital, Under Threat of Nazi Invasion

By The Associated Press

BERNE, Switzerland, May 14 (AP).—The British Legation staff burned its papers in Switzerland's capital tonight. The French were understood to have done the same in their private backyard. However, the British Legation is so situated that crowds of passersby could gather on the sidewalks and see the conflagration. Police dispersed the crowd.

Some British and French Legation employees left Berne for Geneva today with other records. The British Consulate already has left.

As British Legation employees tended the diplomatic bonfire, soldiers and militarized police established control on the Thunstrasse, one of Berne's main streets, and examined the credentials and contents of all cars entering the Swiss capital.

The guard was established to prevent any infiltration of "fifth column troops." A special search was made for arms.

Many Basel and Zurich residents near the German border left for mountain resorts.

Dollar bills were unobtainable, because many persons had left for Italy carrying dollars with them as the most certain currency in Europe.

Nazi Put Bridge Across Rhine

BASEL, May 15 (Wednesday) (AP).—German engineering detachments early today threw a pontoon bridge across the Rhine River at the entrance to Lake Constance, where the German town of Konstanz lies surrounded by Swiss territory on the southern bank.

It was the third time in three days that the Germans had "practiced" with pontoon bridges on this stretch of river, and the fact lent point to Swiss speculation whether Germany might combine her drive across the low countries with an attempted push through Switberland into France's backdoor or whether the Nazis merely wanted the Allies to think they would.

While awaiting the answer the Swiss completed precautionary measures, preparing almost as fully for war as though they already were in the conflict.

The government ordered its minister at Berlin to protest over the bombing of a Swiss railroad on May 10 and to demand damages. A Swiss statement said the bomb fragments showed they were German.

However, the government denied and criticized Swiss press expressions of fear that large numbers of Germans had been sent into the country since the outbreak of war.

Swiss fighting planes patrolled the Rhine area yesterday, but observers thought that Switzerland, with less than 500 planes would not attempt to contest mastery of the air against any major foe, but would destroy her airfields instead, to prevent their use by an enemy.

Many observers expressed belief that the German threat was more than a bluff, and that the Nazis planned to strike through this district in an effort to reach the Rhone Valley and then to persuade Premier Benito Mussolini of Italy that the time had come for a "death blow" to the Allies.

DUTCH SEIZE 26 NAZI SHIPS

Vessels Taken Over in East and West Indian Ports.

LONDON, May 14 (A. P.).—A British naval spokesman said today that nineteen German merchant ships were seized by the Dutch authorities in the Dutch East Indies and seven in the Dutch West Indies.

This same spokesman said that five other German ships were mined and sunk by the Norwegians or scuttled or set afire by their crews between May 6 and May 11.

He placed the total tonnage lost to the enemy between those dates at 171,049.

He said that each of the thirty-one ships the Germans lost during this period was of less than 10,000 tons.

Britain Gains New Ships.

The Nord Norge, a Norwegian ship of 1,991 tons, used as a troop transport by the Germans, was reported sunk by a mine off Norway.

Only one British ship of about 6,000 tons was sunk by the enemy in the week ended May 5, he said; while there were no Allied or neutral losses in the same period.

The spokesman also said that Great Britain obtained Norway's 4,800,000 tons of merchant shipping in addition to gains from the Dutch and Belgian merchant fleets and a number of Danish prizes.

U-boats Inactive.

It was unofficially indicated, however, that the necessity of importing butter and lumber from areas further afield than Scandinavia might make the actual gain doubtful.

The small British losses of the last four weeks were attributed by informed spokesmen to the effectiveness of Allied submarine measures.

Regarding the apparent inactivity of Nazi U-boats, one spokesman said that during the world war the German submarine school trained 20,000 pupils and it was necessary to withdraw thirty-six submarines from war duty for instruction.

The same spokesman said that the Danish shipyards now in German hands were capable of producing twenty U-boats at a time.

SECRET BRITISH PLANE IN ACTION

Defiant Reported in Air in Surprising Numbers.

SAID TO EXCEL HURRICANE

New Fighting Craft Has Power Gun-turret in Her Tail.

LONDON, May 14 (A. P.).—Great Britain's new secret fighter plane with a sting in its tail and a greater fire power than the famous British Hurricane is being used in the fierce air battles for supremacy over the Nazis over the Netherlands and Belgium.

British communiques mentioned for the first time yesterday the new two-seater Defiant in telling of action over the Low Countries.

In addition to an unknown number of machine guns firing from forward positions, the Defiant is equipped with a power-operated gun turret aft.

In Large-scale Production.

This new fighter, whose details are secret, was known to have been in large-scale production last winter, and is believed to have appeared in surprising numbers in air battles over the Lowlands where the Royal Air Force reported bringing down at least 135 German warplanes since Friday morning.

The Defiant is powered by a 1,030 horse power Rolls Royce Merlin engine. It is a low wing, all metal monoplane.

The British reported early last February that they had the new fighter in production as an answer to a new type of German fast, long-range bomber which was expected to make its appearance this spring.

The power-driven turret is designed to swing easily at high speeds, whereas ordinary turrets are difficult to operate because of the wind pressure. The turret permits a broadside attack on a formation of enemy planes.

New Bomber in Use, Too.

Until the war spread to Holland and Belgium, the British Spitfires, Hurricanes, Wellingtons and Blenheims bore the brunt of the war in the air.

A Bristol-Beaufort, described as the fastest twin-hinged bomber in the world, took part in the attack on the German-occupied Waalhaven airdrome near Rotterdam. The Beaufort is said to be capable of "200 miles an hour plus."

This new bomber carries a crew of four—pilot, navigator, gunner and radio operator—and has a power-operated gun-turret amidships, with four guns mounted forward.

Specially designed for rapid manufacture, the Beaufort is known as the "Jack of All Trades" of the R. A. F. It can be used as an ordinary long-range bomber, a tropedo bomber or a general reconnaisance plane.

Nazi Weapon Twice Explained.

Germany's new secret weapon is a death-dealing wave or ray which can exterminate any living creature within a radius of 1,000 feet and is disseminated by a machine small enough to be carried on a soldier's back, according to a Rome broadcast intercepted here by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

From Berlin, however, the Associated Press reported today that in the absence of any official statement it was now believed that the "secret weapon" spoken of referred merely to the use of parachute troops against a fortress.

The C. B. S. said that the ray was described in an English-language news broadcast from Station 2RO-8, Rome, which quoted the Munich radio to the effect that the substance was obtained from the splitting of atoms.

30.24-2269

GERMANS SHIFT TROOPS TO OR FROM NORWAY

Numerous Transports Are Sighted Moving Both North And South In Kattegat

London Reports New Allied Forces Are Landed North Of Narvik

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, May 14—The sighting of numerous German transports moving both north and south in the Kattegat led to reports tonight that the Germans are reinforcing their Low Country drive with their forces from Norway.

Seven large transports escorted by warships were seen moving south. But observers were unable to tell whether they were loaded with troops, leaving the possibility they were strengthening their Norwegian force instead.

Norwegian refugees reported two German transports attempted to land troops at Elsfjord, south of Mo, but that one was sunk by the Allies. The other landed a force of about 400 men, apparently intended to reinforce troops at Narvik.

War On Guerrilla Band

Oslo, Norway, May 14 (AP)—German troops launched operations today to wipe out an international group of 400 volunteers from the Finnish-Russian war engaged in guerrilla warfare.

The group, operating in the Elverum district under the leadership of a Swedish officer, was reported to be pillaging farms, seizing food supplies and "killing anybody within rifle distance."

New Allied Forces Land North of Narvik

London, May 14 (AP) — The War Office announced tonight new Allied forces had landed successfully at Bjerkvik, seven miles north of Narvik, Norway, with only "a few minor casualties."

"Bjerkvik is in the rear of the German positions in the Gratangen area, where our forces made a successful attack at the same time," said a communique.

"An enemy detachment which had landed at Hemnes was bombarded by a British warship. Casualties were inflicted on the enemy."

British submarines off Norway have "successfully attacked" nine German transports and supply ships since the beginning of May, an official source said today, and the submarine operations are continuing.

Washington Okays Protest To Hitler

(Other U. S. and The War News on Page 3)

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 14—The United States expressed today its willingness to join with the other American republics in a joint declaration of protest to Germany over the invasion of Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

The State Department told the Uruguayan Government, which originated a move for a joint declaration, and the Panamanian Government, which communicated the Uruguayan suggestion to the other republics, that the United States would be glad to join with Uruguay and the other nations in such a declaration.

A State Department note added that this Government was in full agreement with the draft of a text for the joint declaration of protest as written by Uruguay.

Releases Cablegram Text

The State Department released the text of a cablegram received from the Government of Uruguay through the Panamanian Foreign Minister.

The message said:

"The Government of Uruguay has learned with keen emotion of the attack on sovereignty and violation of neutrality suffered by Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. The Government of the republic believes that respect for the rights of neutrality is an international principle which should be formally maintained whatever the circumstances may be in which the belligerents find themselves.

Would Invoke Resolutions

"I (the Uruguayan Foreign Minister) take the liberty of invoking Articles 4 and 5 of the ninth resolution approved at Panama to the end that the other American Governments be consulted concerning the possibility of a joint declaration on this subject.

"I respectfully request Your Excellency (the Foreign Minister of Panama) that on transmitting the contents of this dispatch to the other Governments of America you be good enough to inform them that they, like the Government of Your Excellency, will receive a draft next which this chancellery will send."

The articles referred to by the Uruguayan Foreign Minister were taken from a "Declaration on the Maintenance of International Activities in Accordance with Christian Morality" which was signed by the twenty-one American nations at their neutrality conference at Panama last fall.

These articles state that the American republics "consider the violation of the neutrality or the invasion of weaker nations as an unjustifiable measure in the conduct and success of war."

Danish Crew Would Avoid Internment in Canada

SAN FRANCISCO, May 14 (A. P.).—Fearful that they would be interned in Vancouver, B. C., twenty-four members of the crew of the Danish freighter Arria asked company officials to be paid off here and returned home.

The seamen said they would report to United States immigration authorities today for help in returning to their families in Denmark.

HULL FORESEES ALLIED VICTORY

Says in Speech Law and Morality Will Triumph.

AVOIDS NAMING COUNTRIES

Declares America Has No Choice but to Build Armaments.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (A. P.).—Secretary of State Hull was reliably represented today as convinced that the Allies eventually would defeat Germany.

This was based upon a speech last night before the American Society of International Law in which Mr. Hull urged his listeners "to hold fast to the conviction that law and morality will triumph over the forces of lawlessness and chaos which have again risen to challenge the very concept of order under law—just as they have, in the past, triumphed over similar challenges."

As for himself, he said, "I am certain of that triumph."

Throughout the address, characterized by associates as the strongest he has made since the outbreak of the European war, Mr. Hull did not name any European nation. Nevertheless, officials manifested no reluctance in supplying the names which fitted some of his statements.

Had Germany in Mind.

They said he had Germany in mind when he declared:

"Powerful nations have built up vast armaments for the avowed purpose of attaining their national aims by force; and their action has compelled other nations—even those most sincerely devoted to the cause of peace under a rule of law, including our own—to increase to immense proportions their own armaments.

"Peaceful nations have been deprived of their independence by the use of armed force or threat of force, combined with the exercise of fraud and treachery."

Secretary Hull said the United States had no choice but to rearm, and he called for a united public opinion behind the nation's effort to exert its moral influence in a warring world.

Roosevelt Drafts Defense Plea

To Ask More Millions for Armament in Message Tomorrow or Thursday.

WASHINGTON, May 14 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt, hastening expansion of the nation's defense preparations, will send to Congress either tomorrow or Thursday a message requesting more millions for armaments.

This was reported today by chairmen of the Senate and House Naval and Military committees after they had conferred with the President on the recommendations to be included in his message.

Asked whether any change was contemplated in a pending bill authorizing an 11 per cent expansion of the navy, approved today by the Senate Naval Committee, Chairman Walsh replied in the negative.

In the conference with Mr. Roosevelt in addition to Senator Walsh were Representative Vinson of Georgia, chairman of the House Naval Committee, and Representative May of Kentucky, chairman of the House Military Committee. Senator Sheppard of Texas, chairman of the Senate Military Committee, who had been invited, was unable to be present.

Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson, coordinator of ship construction, told the House Naval Committee that about $250,000,000 of the $300,000,000 extra he recommended would be needed to expedite construction of hulls and machinery and that about $45,000,000 more would be needed for ordnance and armor.

Admiral Robinson declared that the navy also wants to put navy and private shipyards on a three-shift basis. He conceded, in response to questions by Chairman Vinson that it would be about nine months before the yards would be in "full swing" at the projected faster pace.

Sees Big Time Saving.

Admiral Robinson testified at the opening of an extraordinary inquiry by the committee to determine ways and means of stepping up the building program. He said from three to seven months would be saved in the construction of each ship by the speed-up program.

While Mr. Roosevelt continued a series of conferences on speeding up defense preparations, Stephen Early, presidential secretary, told reporters that the amount of new appropriations to be requested would not be revealed until the President sends his message to Congress.

He indicated that the request would be limited to appropriations and would not call for authorization for new defense projects to be met by additional appropriations later on.

'Won't Pass the Buck.'

Recalling that he had told newspaper men yesterday not to "go out on a limb" over the possibility that the Chief Executive would renew a proposal for a special defense tax, Mr. Early declared today that it would be safe to assume that "the President will leave, without any attempt to pass the buck, the question of financing the national defense to the Congress."

"In other words," he continued, "it is optional with the Congress. They have, apparently, two choices. One is to put down a national defense tax. It is getting late in the session and there is increasing sentiment to adjourn the Congress as soon as possible in June. The leaders have so announced to you.

"The second is to increase the debt limit."

Debt Almost at Limit.

The limit fixed by law on the national debt is $45,000,000,000. On May 11, the Treasury reported today, the actual debt was $42,746,119,533. Further expenditures in excess of income before the end of the fiscal year, June 30, are expected to push the debt millions nearer the limit beyond which the Government may not borrow.

Mr. Early said he assumed that Mr. Roosevelt simply would outline the defense problem and tell the legislators it was up to them to decide how to go about solving it.

Asked whether the choice between taxes or raising the debt limit would have to be made this session, the presidential secretary said he would be unable to determine until he knew the amount of appropriations to be sought and their effect on the Treasury.

To a reporter who asked whether it might be assumed the debt limit would be raised, if that alternative were selected, only by the amount sufficient to accommodate the defense fund, Mr. Early remarked that that was getting away ahead of conditions.

DISCOUNTS ALIEN DANGER IN MEXICO

Ambassador Daniels Doubts If "Fifth-Column" Move Would Succeed

Says Communists Have Party, But Nazis Have Been Able To Do Little

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 14—Josephus Daniels, Ambassador to Mexico, told reporters today that he had informed President Roosevelt that he did not believe any attempt to set up a "fifth column" in Mexico would succeed.

Nazis Not Strong, Claim

Daniels, who lunched with the Chief Executive, said the Mexican Government was taking precautions and

had requested him to furnish any information the United States Government might have on such activities in Mexico.

"Of course," the Ambassador asserted, "there are Communists in Mexico, a Communist party in fact. And it is the belief that a group of Nazi agents are trying to work into Mexico, but they haven't been able to do much and are not very strong."

The Ambassador said he expected to leave for Mexico City about June 10, but might delay his departure somewhat to accompany Mr. Roosevelt to North Carolina on the first leg of a Presidential swing around the country.

He will go to Raleigh, N. C., for a diamond jubilee anniversary of his newspaper, the *News and Observer*, which will be 75 years old Saturday, he said. That is also the Ambassador's birthday and he is two years older than the paper.

Says New Deal Perverts Good Neighbor Policy

Worcester, Mass., May 14 (AP)—William R. Castle, Under Secretary of State in the Hoover Administration, accused the New Deal tonight of "perverting" the "good-neighbor" policy which, he said, had always been the basis of American foreign policy.

"At a period of history when rapid communications have made us all neighbors, the New Deal has restricted this policy to the Western Hemisphere," he said in an address prepared for the Foreign Policy Asociation.

"In addition, it has made it a one-sided policy, we being responsible for the giving, the others for the taking. The only healthy relationship between nations is one of mutual respect and this perversion of the good neighbor policy is destructive of respect on both sides."

Disgrace, He Says

He termed Mexico's "wholesale confiscation of American property under the guise of expropriation" a "disgrace" and charged the State Department with ineptitude in dealing with it.

"The point of all this," Castle continued, "is that if property can be confiscated in Mexico, it can be confiscated elsewhere. This has already happened in Bolivia, and the disease may spread rapidly.

"If I owned stock in South American copper mines or indeed had made investments anywhere on the continent, I think I should try to draw out as quickly as possible.

Will Take Money

"There is too much of the guardian attitude in our treatment of the Latin-American nations. They are glad to have our money, but they don't want our advice on how to conduct themselves. They feel they have grown up and secretly resent being spoon-fed. We have got to treat them as our equals in sovereignty. But if we do this, we must expect from them treatment as far as we give them."

Castle also said that "the methods adopted by the Administration in continually baiting Japan" and "the official condemnations of Hitler and Stalin and Mussolini must stop" unless the United States planned to enter the war.

Gort Congratulates Troops at Front

WITH THE B. E. F. IN BELGIUM (Passed by Field Censor) May 14 (A. P.).—Lord Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force, congratulated today all commanders, their staffs and their troops on the admirable manner in which the forward move has been carried out with the invaluable aid of our gallant comrades of the Royal Air Force."

"The struggle," he said, "will be hard and long, but we can be confident of final victory."

LEOPOLD THANKS POPE

Belgian King Replies to Message of Sympathy.

BRUSSELS, May 14 (A. P.).—The Brussels Radio announced today that King Leopold III had replied to a message of sympathy from Pope Pius XII in a telegram saying:

"I have been deeply moved by the telegram which your Holiness has been gracious enough to send me after the brutal aggression of which my country has become a victim.

"I express to you my own and the Belgian people's profound gratitude."

TOKIO PROTESTS INDIES SITUATION

Charges Demonstrations Against Japanese.

TOKIO, May 14 (A. P.).—The Foreign Office announced today that the Japanese Consul-General at Batavia had filed with the Governor of the Netherlands East Indies a protest against anti-Japanese demonstrations said to have taken place there.

From reliable sources it was learned that Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita would supplement this protest with official representations to Dutch authorities in Tokio.

Dutch Assure Japan Rioting Will Be Stopped

TOKIO, May 14 (A. P.).—The Dutch Government assured Japan today that reported anti-Japanese demonstrations in the Netherlands East Indies would be controlled.

The Foreign Office announced it had received assurances both from Holland and from Batavia, Netherlands East Indies, that appropriate measures would be taken to prevent outbreaks.

Conte di Savoia Leaves Naples for New York

NAPLES, May 14 (A. P.).—The Conte di Savoia, second only to the Rex in Italy's merchant fleet, sailed today for New York.

Aboard were five American sailors from the Matson Line freighter Ewa who had escaped after imprisonment in Port Said, Egypt, on charges of mutiny.

Invasion Sends Fortunes In Diamonds to London

Lapidaries Also Transferred in Mass Removal

LONDON, May 14 (AP).—Fabulous fortunes in diamonds flooded into London tonight by the suitcaseful from the great cutting centers of Amsterdam and Antwerp. The German invasion of the Low Countries thus makes London the center of every branch of the world diamond trade.

Heretofore London has been the main sales place for rough diamonds, but now the finished stones and even the skilled lapidaries are being conecentrated here.

A member of a leading diamond firm said removal of the stones and the exeptr workers was carried out successfully under a pre-arranged program so complete that it throttled even the source of industrial diamonds for Germany.

Egypt Closes Cotton Market.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 14 (A. P.).—The cotton market here was closed today, by royal decree, until further notice.

Prayda Asserts Blockade Is Meant to Spread War

MOSCOW, May 14 (A. P.).—The Communist party newspaper Pravda charged today that the Allied blockade policy "was and still is to create new theaters of war," to make the small neutral countries fight for the British and French.

INDIA WATCHES WAR

Anti-British Campaign Halts Over Dislike of Nazis.

SIMLA, May 14 (A. P.).—India watched the news of the western front with such keen interest today that even British Cabinet changes directly affecting this country received secondary attention.

Indian political leaders generally accepted without comment Prime Minister Churchill's appointment of L. S. Amery to succeed the Marquess of Zetland as Secretary for India. Indians understood that Mr. Amery had a reputation for firmness and expected him to indorse the views of the present Viceroy, the Marquess of Linlithgow.

An undeclared political truce is being observed by Indian Nationalist leaders, who a few weeks ago were threatening civil disobedience and other measures to force Britain's hand on the independence issue.

Rajendra Prasad, president of the 1939 All-India Congress, declared today that "England is better any day than the totalitarian States."

GERMANS SEIZED IN WEST INDIES

Suspected Hollanders Also Detained by Dutch.

WILLEMSTAD, Dutch West Indies, May 14 (A. P.).—Several Netherlanders have been rounded up with Germans and placed under arrest, presumably on suspicion of pro-German activities, it was disclosed today.

Some of the detained Hollanders were prominent folk in these island possessions of Holland. (Officials in the Dutch East Indies already have taken similar precautions.)

Some of the German leaders were kept in jail at Curacao and others were sent to a concentration camp on Bonaire, an island about thirty miles east of Curacao.

British warships patrolling the islands have landed troops and war material at Curacao.

Nazi 'Chutist Lynched In Brussels, Paris Told

Residents Capture Troops as They Land, Says Dispatch

PARIS, May 14 (AP).—The Havas (French) News Agency reported today from Brussels that German parachutists were landing this morning in the Belgian capital but were pounced on by the inhabitants as fast as they touched ground.

One parachutist who landed a few yards from the offices of the Belga News Agency was lynched by the crowd after he tried to make use of his firearms, Havas said.

Black-out Brussels, it added, was the scene of guerrilla fighting during the night.

Farm Leaves Canceled

Paris, May 14 (AP)—The War Ministry announced tonight that agricultural leaves granted soldiers to work on farms had been canceled.

The men were called to rejoin their posts Thursday and Friday.

Other leaves already had been canceled.

BERLIN WONDERS ABOUT EX-KAISER

Rumors Say Hitler Has Sent Bodyguard to Doorn.

BERLIN, May 14 (A. P.).—The former Kaiser Wilhelm II came suddenly to the attention of Berlin today as the German armies drove through Holland, where at Doorn, the dethroned Emperor had been in exile since the world war.

No definite information was available here concerning his whereabouts today.

Adolf Hitler has made no statement of his attitude toward the Kaiser. The view of the Foreign Office appeared to be that the former Monarch must express some wish regarding his future before any pronouncement is made here. There were reports, however, that members of Hitler's personal bodyguard, the so-called "Leibstandarte," were on their way to Wilhelm's refuge at Doorn.

FAMILY CAN'T GET NEWS OF KAISER

Grandson Says ex-Ruler Wants Only Peace.

BERLIN, May 14 (A. P.).—All attempts by the Hohenzollern family to learn something concerning the fate of the head of the dynasty, former Kaiser Wilhelm II, have failed.

Fighting is believed to be in progress in the vicinity of his retreat at Doorn, Holland.

"We don't even know whether grandpa still is at Doorn," one grandson said today.

"So far as grandpa himself is concerned, all he desires is to be left in peace on his little Dutch estate."

The former Kaiser is 81.

Alfieri Leaves for Berlin

ROME, May 14 (AP).—Dino Alfieri, newly appointed ambassador to Germany, left for Berlin tonight.

German Envoy Believed Waiting For Nazi Army

Surmise Offered as Reason For Difficulty Of Dutch Diplomatic Exchange

Berlin, May 14 (AP)—A plausible, although unofficial, reason was offered tonight for the difficulty in arranging the exchange of German and Dutch diplomatic personnel.

Observers surmised that the German Minister to Holland, County Julius Zech, who is a son-in-law of Theobald von Bethman-Hollweg, Germany's Imperial Chancellor during the early part of the World War, wanted to remain in the Dutch capital to welcome the German troops.

Queen Thanks 320,000 For Taking Evacuees

LONDON, May 14 (A. P.).—Queen Elizabeth, in messages mailed from Buckingham Palace to 320,000 householders in England, Scotland and Wales, expressed gratitude today for their reception of women and children moved from danger areas.

"By your sympathy," she said, "you earned the gratitude of those to whom you have shown hospitality and by your readiness to serve you helped the State in a work of great value."

NARVIK BESIEGERS ARE RE-ENFORCED

More Allies Reported Landed —Nazis Claim Prisoners.

LONDON, May 14 (A. P.).—Reuters news agency (British) quoted the Norwegian High Command today as saying that additional Allied troops had been landed under the guns of warships at Bjerkvik, Norway, south of the German-held Arctic port of Narvik.

The troops were said to be marching northward to meet a combined Allied-Norwegian force advancing south toward Narvik from Gratangseid.

Of the situation at Narvik the Norwegian High Command said merely: "Fighting continues."

BERLIN, May 14 (A. P.).—In reporting on developments in Norway DNB, the German official news agency, said today German mountain troops had taken 300 prisoners, mostly British, in a fight at Mo, north of Trondheim.

SWEDISH GROUP AT MOSCOW

Trade Delegation Headed By Minister Of Economics

Moscow, May 14 (AP)—A Swedish trade delegation headed by Hermann Ericksson, Economics Minister, arrived here today and was greeted at Moscow's central airport by officials of the Soviet trade and foreign affairs commissariats.

The delegation was accompanied by Vilhelm Assarsson, Swedish Minister to Moscow, who had been visiting in Stockholm.

30.24-2271

30.24-2271

MUNITION PROFITS

British May Abolish Them at Labor's Request.

LONDON, May 14 (A. P.).—After the appointment of Ernest Bevin, trade union leader, as Minister of Labor, Great Britain's powerful trade unions anounced today that organized labor is putting all its energy into a drive to turn out munitions.

The Laborite London Daily Herald reported that the Government is planning to bring all munitions factories under State ownership or control, and to eliminate private profits.

Mr. Bevin said that if the Government did not allow the vested interests to stand in the way, "I will ask my people to work like hell to save the lives of our lads."

BELGIAN REFUGEES POUR INTO FRANCE

Special Trains Run---Some Come From Luxemburg.

PARIS, May 14 (A. P.).—A stream of refugees expected to total more than 200,000 poured into France today from Belgium and Luxemburg.

The Belgian Government notified the French that about 200,000 women, children and aged men were fleeing to this country. The authorities in Luxemburg said that some were coming from that tiny Duchy.

Special trains brought the first refugees, some of them wounded, to Paris relief centers.

The exodus was the greatest in Europe since the flight from Catalonia before Generalissimo Franco's drive in the closing days of the Spanish civil war brought 500,000 Spaniards into France in February, 1939.

YUGOSLAVIA SEEKS GREEK ASSURANCE

Metaxas Reported Skeptical of Danger to Neighbor of Italian Invasion

BUCHAREST RUSHES FORTS

Rumanian Leaves Canceled—Russia Is Vigilant on Southern Border

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia, May 14 (AP)—Yugoslavia was reported reliably tonight to have sounded out Greece on what assistance the Greeks might give this country in the event of an Italian attack.

Yugoslav Minister Aleksandar Vukcevitch told Premier John Metaxas of Greece of his country's concern over the possibility of an Italian invasion, informed diplomats said.

[A dispatch from Susak, Yugoslavia, said an Italian crowd demonstrated in front of the Yugoslav Consulate at Fiume, Italy, just across the frontier from Susak.]

Meanwhile, the Yugoslav Army maintained big border garrisons on the alert and worked busily on deep zone fortifications.

Premier Metaxas was understood to have made no definite commitments and to have minimized the danger of a conflict. It was said in diplomatic quarters that the meeting of the Premier and the Minister reflected the contrast of Yugoslavia's alarm and Greece's optimism.

Belief that Greece may have received strong assurances from Italy was expressed in diplomatic quarters.

The importance of Greek cooperation to Yugoslavia was stressed in military quarters, which pointed out that the Allied army in the Near East could help Yugoslavia most easily by landing at Salonika, Greece, and marching up the Vardar River valley as in the last war.

Mexican Looks For U. S. to Get Into War Soon

Official Says His Country's Stand Would Be One of 'Benevolent Neutrality'

MEXICO CITY, May 14 (AP).—A high official of the Foreign Ministry said today that the Mexican government was convinced that the United States would enter the European war on the side of the Allies in the near future, and that Mexico should begin preparing for that eventuality.

If and when America enters the conflict, this official said, Mexico—despite a fundamental desire for peace—will observe a "benevolent neutrality" and will collaborate with the United States as fully as possible, without involving herself.

He said he believed the other nations of the Western Hemisphere would adopt a similar attitude.

Recent developments in Europe, the spokesman added, had advanced by many months the date of possible American entry into the war.

President Roosevelt's frequent appeals to Germany and Italy, and his recent warning to the Americas that they no longer enjoy "magic immunity," have sown seeds whose harvest will be military aid to Great Britain and France, the official asserted.

He said that, without exception, Mexican officialdom and the bulk of the Mexican people believed that the United States not only should but would assist the Allies.

The positive aid that Mexico might lend the United States, the official said, would include vigilance against Nazi spies or saboteurs, and action to prevent establishment of submarine bases for attacks on American shipping.

An influential body of Mexican Senators and Deputies, however, is at work organizing a "committee for neutrality" to prevent Mexico from becoming involved in the conflict.

Readiness Of Greece Reaffirmed By Premier

People Will Submit To Every Sacrifice If Attacked From Any Quarter, He Declares

Athens, Greece, May 14 (AP)—Premier-Dictator John Metaxas, declaring the Greek Government had overlooked no political, diplomatic or military action to meet the present situation, today reaffirmed Greece's determination to fight if attacked from any quarter.

"Greece is united as a single man to defend her integrity and independence," he said in a speech dedicating a new public works project at Piraeus. "I am sure the Greek people will submit to every sacrifice."

Red Cross Official To Brussels

Washington, May 14 (AP)—The American Red Cross today ordered Wayne Chatfield-Taylor, head of its European mission, to proceed to Brussels immediately from Geneva to map out a relief program for Belgium.

STEEL ORDERS REPORTED

Allies Said To Have Purchased Large Amount In U. S.

New York, May 14 (AP)—The New York *Times* says that Great Britain and France have placed large orders of steel in the United States during the last few days to compensate for an estimated loss of between 2,000,000 and 2,500,000 tons imported annually from Scandinavia, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Details of tonnages and destination are closely guarded secrets of American producers, it adds.

Offers Use Of Home To Princess Juliana

Van Loon, Connecticut, Advises President Roosevelt Of His Action

New York, May 14 (AP)—Hendrik Willem Van Loon, writer and historian, has cabled Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, offering her the use of his home at old Greenwich, Conn., if she should care to come to the United States.

Van Loon, who advised President Roosevelt of his action, made his announcement yesterday at a closed meeting of fifty men and women of Dutch blood who began organization of the Queen Wilhelmina fund to aid the Red Cross in the Netherlands.

U. S. Liner From Genoa May Have Capacity Load

900 Passengers Book Accommodations, With Many More Expected

New York, May 14 (AP)—Heavy advance bookings on the U. S. Liner Washington, scheduled to leave Genoa, Italy, next Saturday, were announced tonight.

The United States Lines said approximately 900 passengers had been booked thus far and many more were expected. The line said it would install cots in public rooms as was done during the general exodus last fall when the ship returned 1,535 in one trip.

Envoy Views Next Thirty Days Of Battle As Critical Period

They May Weigh Scales For Freedom Or Dictatorship, Lord Lothian Declares

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, May 14—The next thirty days of war in Europe, Lord Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, declared tonight, "may determine whether there is to be any effective barrier left to the domination of all Europe, Asia and Africa by the dictatorships."

They may determine, he said, "whether Hitler's method of conquest by violence and fraud receives its first serious check and mankind, though the struggle will be far from over, begins to breathe more freely again."

Addressing the English-Speaking Union, the marquess continued: "I have no doubt that in the end freedom will prevail. The only question is the amount of suffering we bring upon ourselves before we learn our lesson."

The ambassador, pointing out that we said the war would be a three-year war," contended that "in the first year, because, like all democracies we had delayed our preparations too long, our principal task was to avoid defeat, so that we might have time to mobilize our immense resources for the second year and after."

He cited as an instance of mobilization of power the training scheme for pilots in Canada, by which it is hoped, he said, to "turn out no less than 50,000 polits a year, though many of the student pilots will come from other parts of the British Commonwealth."

Hitler, he asserted, "evidently means to tyr and gain a decision this year, before these new resources are ready and to induce the other military dictatorships to come in this year also on his side in order to weigh the balance against us."

". . . Despite all the murk and gloom, I am not depressed or afraid," he concluded.

Rosendahl Recalled As Adviser Upon New Lighter-Than-Air Ships

Washington, May 14 (AP)—The Navy Department said that Commander Charles E. Rosendahl, former commander of the naval air station at Lakehurst, N. J., was being returned to Washington to act as an adviser to the Secretary of the Navy on lighter-than-air ships.

Commander Rosendahl, who has been executive officer on the cruiser Milwaukee since August, 1938, is expected to come here May 27 to coordinate the reports of two boards which have investigated the feasibility of a new program of airship construction.

Both boards filed reports favorable to lighter-than-air craft, the department said, and the navy, for some time, has had authorization to spend $3,000,000 on airship construction. Doubts have been expressed in many quarters as to the advisability of further construction, in view of past airship disasters, and Commander Rosendahl, as the nation's foremost authority in that field, is expected to explore the subject thoroughly.

A former skipper of the airship Akron and a survivor of the lost Shenandoah, Rosendahl was commander of the Lakehurst station immediately before being returned to sea duty.

Italy, Japan Qualify World's Fair Contracts

Clauses Included To Permit Withdrawal If "International Events Render It Advisable"

New York, May 14 (AP)—Italy today signed a conract with the New York World's Fair to continue its exhibit, but with the proviso that it may withdraw "if future international events render it advisable. . . ."

At the same time, it was learned that the contract covering participation of Japan also contained a similar clause.

French Rounding Up Germans

PARIS, May 14 (A. P.).—Germans and residents of German origin in the Paris area were assembled in a stadium outside the city today preparatory to internment in the interior for duration of the war. Men between 17 and 55 were the first to be concentrated. Women without children were ordered to assemble tomorrow.

German General Reported Seized.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a radio report picked up here today by the National Broadcasting Company's listening post station, said that a German general has been captured in Holland and on him was found a list of persons who were to be seized and shot. According to the same broadcast a French High Command communique has stated that particularly desperate fighting is taking place in the vicinity of Sedan.

MAY 15 1940

Alexandria Cotton Exchange Is Closed.

ALEXANDRIA, May 14 (A. P.).—The Egyptian Government closed indefinitely today the Alexandria cotton market, the third largest in the world, to halt falling prices and speculative operations.

Nazi Planes Attack Dutch Warship.

An official communique from Holland, broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation today, reports that German planes have attacked Dutch naval vessels off the coast of North Holland. The report, heard here by the National Broadcasting Company, gave no details but said that three German bombers were brought down.

Report 70 Allied Planes Felled.

BERLIN, May 14 (A. P.).—It was announced officially tonight that German fighting planes today shot down seventy enemy planes in the Sedan area near the French-Belgian border, where the Germans are fighting on French soil.

Tokio's Diplomats Confer in Rio.

RIO DE JANEIRO, May 14 (A. P.).—Japanese diplomats from most of the capitals of South America opened a conference today to discuss Japanese trade and other problems.

War Flashes

London, Wednesday, May 15 (AP)— An Exchange Telegraph report from Goteberg, Sweden, early today said seven camouflaged ships, heavily loaded and showing no marks of their nationality, entered Swedish waters yesterday. The ships and an escort of one cruiser made out to sea again when met by Swedish warships, the agency reported.

London, Wednesday, May 15 (AP)—King George and Queen Elizabeth returned to Buckingham Palace last night from Dorsetshire, where they had inspected regiments in the southern command of which they are honorary colonels.

The two princesses remained in the country.

Athens, May 14 (AP) — The Greek arms magnate, Bodissakis Athanassiades, was reported today to be in London negotiating for sale of his three big munitions plants in Greece to Britain for use by the Allies for any army they might send to the Balkans.

Hongkong, Wednesday, May 15 (AP)—The Government of this British Crown colony reiterated an appeal to women and children in Hongkong today to register for "the purposes of evacuation in case of emergency."

Washington, May 14 (AP)—George H. Gordon, United States Minister to the Netherlands, reported tonight that there were no American casualties in that country so far as was known.

Ottawa, May 14 (AP)—A party of United States Army and Navy airmen will arrive here by plane from Washington tomorrow and will be met by Royal Canadian Air Force officers, it was learned tonight. The United States airmen will be headed by Major K. B. Wolfe. The R. C. A. F. and the United States Legation here would not disclose the purpose of the visit.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

MAY 15 1940

German

BERLIN, May 14 (AP)—The text of a High Command announcement tonight follows:

Under tremendous pressure of attacks of German diving bombers and the approaching attack of armored units on the city, Rotterdam has capitulated and thereby preserved itself from destruction.

In North Belgium German armored units have reached Ligny, historic battleground of 1815, in pursuit of the retreating enemy.

A supplementary High Command communiqué said:

After the capitulation of Rotterdam in view of the imminent threat to the Netherland capital, the Netherland commander has given up hopeless resistance and given his troops the order to cease fighting. In Zeeland the fighting continues.

The earlier High Command communiqué follows:

In the Netherlands we succeeded in expanding our piercing of the Grebbe Line southeastward of Amersfoort and gained area in the direction of Utrecht.

Additional forces are coming from the south into Netherland fortifications, where our troops, after the destruction of one enemy detachment near Dortrecht, pierced through as far as Rotterdam.

Farther south our troops advanced via Breda toward the Schelde Estuary. Rosendaal was taken.

In Belgium the Turnhout Canal, southeast of the town of the same name, was crossed yesterday, and farther south "Grosse Gette" was reached.

North of Namur our armored forces met retreating enemy armored units on the fortified Dyle [River] positions. The enemy armored units were strongly shattered by preceding attacks from the air and ground.

The city of Liége is in German hands. In the region south of the line from Liége to Namur our troops left the Ardennes [Mountains] behind and vanguards reached the Meuse [River] between Namur and Givet.

In Southern Belgium also movements were proceeding swiftly on schedule.

The French-Luxembourg and French-Belgian border up to the point Mezieres-Charleville has been reached nearly everywhere and crossed in many places. Under the protection of continuously attacking German fighting planes, Stukas [dive bombers] and destroyer-plane units, and under their crushing effects, we succeeded in crossing the Meuse also on French soil.

South of Saarbrucken, Otto Schulz, lieutenant of one infantry regiment, distinguished himself by special bravery.

Expanding yesterday's attacks, we broke into enemy positions in the region of Merzig and south of Pirmasens and captured British and French prisoners.

Besides strongly supporting the army, the air force attacked different enemy airports. At the airport at Hamstede alone twenty-six airplanes were destroyed on the ground. The total losses of our opponent on May 13 amounted to approximately 150 airplanes, of which fifty-seven were bagged in air fights and thirty-seven were shot down by anti-aircraft artillery. Twenty-seven of our own planes are missing.

French

The French High Command's morning communiqué follows:

The German attack developed increased volume.

Nothing important to report from Central Belgium.

The enemy reached the Meuse [River] from Liége to Namur and Sedan. The latter towns were evacuated and particularly desperate fighting is taking place in the immediate region as well as the region north of Dinant.

The battle continues from the southern outskirts of Longwy to the Moselle [River].

Enemy attacks were repulsed in the region of Wissembourg.

Everywhere our troops and allied troops are fighting gallantly against the enemy, who is putting forth his most intense effort, chiefly by means of his tanks and aviation.

By the end of May 13 sixteen enemy planes were brought down. These must be added to the number given in the evening communiqué of May 13.

In the course of the night our aviation carried out numerous reconnaissances.

The night French communiqué said:

In Belgium, north of the Meuse, we pursued normally our movements and organization.

The enemy attacked two points on our present front. He was repulsed with heavy losses in tanks.

On the Meuse, south of Namur, the Germans attempted to cross the river at several points. We launched counter-attacks and the fighting continues, more especially in the region of Sedan, where the enemy is making a momentous effort with furious obstinacy and at the expense of heavy casualties.

West of the Moselle, German troops delivered some local attacks. These have been repulsed with losses.

Our aviation has powerfully and efficiently intervened in the battle. Moreover, numerous aerial reconnaissances have been made during the night of May 13 and the morning of May 14. Bombing expeditions have been successfully carried out on strategical points and on military convoys. During the aerial encounters fifteen enemy airplanes have been brought down in our territory.

In Norway, in the region of Narvik, operations have been successfully carried out, of which a report is made in the British communiqué.

Netherlands

AMSTERDAM, May 14 (AP)—A High Command communique today said:

In the northern provinces the enemy has established himself. An attempt to force the Ysselmeer [Yssel Lake] dyke has failed up to now.

The northern part of Rotterdam is firmly in our hands.

The field army retreated last night and now holds our well-known new Dutch waterline. The position of Den Helder [North Sea naval base] is intact. The situation in Brabant is uncertain. The Province of Zeeland is firmly in our hands.

Our air defense remains, notwithstanding heavy losses, very active.

The struggle is heavy. However, it is worth our while. Our independent national existence, which we won centuries ago under the leadership of the Oranges, is at stake. Long live Her Majesty the Queen! Long live our native country!

Another High Command communiqué issued today follows:

German planes on the morning of May 13 attacked ships of the Royal Navy in Netherland waters along the coast of the Province of North Holland. Of four planes that came over Den Helder, three were shot down. Later in the morning two other enemy planes were downed.

In the evening of May 13, after preparatory artillery fire lasting one hour, the Germans made an attack on Afsluitdijk [the Zuider Zee Dam], but it was repulsed.

Belgian

BRUSSELS, May 14 (AP)—Tonight's communiqué of the Belgian High Command follows:

During the night of May 13-14 Belgian forces took up in good order and without suffering any losses new defense positions in accordance with the plan of operations. They were supported by Allied armies.

At Namur our troops are offering strong resistance to violent attacks of mechanized troops supported by aerial bombardment.

Our aircraft have today carried out several reconnaissance flights in front of our positions.

Yesterday Belgian motorized units and cavalry corps fought a brilliant engagement in the region of Gette, equaling the famous battle of 1914.

Another High Command communiqué today said:

There have been numerous local engagements at different points of our positions. Our troops are resisting energetically the pressure of the enemy's forces.

During the night advance elements of our troops were compelled to retire.

GREAT BRITAIN

London, May 14 (AP).—An Air Ministry communique said tonight:

"Throughout yesterday and last night our bomber aircraft continued to attack the enemy's road and rail approaches to the Dutch and Belgian battlefields.

"Vigorous attacks were made on enemy columns along roads in Brabant (in Belgium), which were successfully blocked.

"In the day's work, our fighter pilots have inflicted on the enemy at least four times the losses they have suffered themselves."

"Fighters constantly patrol over the Dutch battlefields and the approaches to them. In almost every engagement they unhesitatingly attacked formations far larger than our own. In one encounter three Hurricanes attacked 30 German bombers and fighter escorts near Vouziers, in the northeast of France.

"The object of our air operations is first, to harass the enemy columns and second, to protect the advance of Allied troops.

30.24-2273

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-A NETHERLANDS ARMY COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM HOLLAND AND HEARD IN LONDON TODAY SAID:

"THE NORTHERN PROVINCES ARE FULLY IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY.

"EFFORTS BY THE ENEMY TO TAKE THE ENCLOSING DAM OF THE ZUYDER ZEE (IJSSEL MEER) WHICH CONNECTS THE PROVINCE OF FRIESLAND WITH THE PROVINCE OF NORTH HOLLAND, IN WHICH AMSTERDAM IS SITUATED, HAVE BEEN SO FAR FRUSTRATED.

"ROTTERDAM ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER MAAS IS IN OUR HANDS. DEN HELDER, THE NORTHERN POINT OF THE PROVINCE OF NORTH HOLLAND WHICH IS THE MAIN MILITARY BASE, IS IN OUR HANDS.

"THE POSITION IN THE PROVINCE OF BRABANT IS UNCERTAIN. THE PROVINCE OF ZEELAND IS IN OUR HANDS. OUR FRONTIER TROOPS HAVE BEEN WITHDRAWN TO THE WATER LINE.

"OUR AIR DEFENSE ORGANIZATION IS STILL WORKING DESPITE LOSSES WHICH HAVE BEEN SUSTAINED.

"THE STRUGGLE IS DIFFICULT, BUT THE FIGHT IS WORTHWHILE. IT IS A FIGHT FOR OUR INDEPENDENCE AND EXISTENCE FOR THE FREEDOM WHICH WAS WON CENTURIES AGO BY OUR PRINCE OF ORANGE."

(END COMMUNIQUE)

FH728AED

MAY 15 1940

BY PRESTON GROVER

BERLIN, MAY 14-(AP)-GERMANY'S THUNDEROUS WAR MACHINE CRUSHED THE NETHERLANDS TONIGHT AND BEAT A BLOODY PATH ALONG WORLD WAR BATTLE-FIELDS THROUGH BELGIUM TO THE RAMPARTS OF FRANCE.

CAPITULATION OF HOLLAND (ORDERED AND ACKNOWLEDGED BY THE DUTCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE SOUTHWESTERN PROVINCE OF ZEELAND), AFTER FIVE DAYS OF BLITZKRIEG, WAS HAILED BY THE GERMANS AS "A UNIQUE MILITARY ACHIEVEMENT."

GERMAN AUTHORITIES SAID RESISTANCE CONTINUED IN ZEELAND, BLAMING SKEPTICISM OF THE LOCAL DUTCH COMMANDER, BUT SAID "NEGOTIATIONS ARE BEING CONDUCTED" TO END HOSTILITIES THERE TOO.

LIGNY IS EIGHT MILES NORTH OF CHARLEROI, FAMOUS WORLD WAR BATTLEFIELD WHERE THE ALLIES FOUGHT IN RETREAT TO THE MARNE, AND THE SCENE OF NAPOLEON'S DEFEAT OF BLUCHER'S PRUSSIANS IN 1815, TWO DAYS BEFORE WATERLOO.

THE TOWN IS ABOUT 15 MILES WEST OF NAMUR, ON THE MEUSE.

MAY 15 1940

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED THAT SURRENDER OF ROTTERDAM, ONCE-GREAT NETHERLANDS SEAPORT, HAD PRESERVED IT FROM DESTRUCTION BY DIVE BOMBERS AND ARMORED FORCES.

ROTTERDAM IS WITHIN THE QUADRANGLE OF THE "HOLLAND FORTRESS" WHICH THE NETHERLANDS HAD COUNTED UPON DEFENDING AT ALL COSTS.

THE GERMANS ALSO ANNOUNCED SINKING BY AIRCRAFT OF TWO ENEMY CRUISERS AND A DESTROYER OFF THE DUTCH COAST AND THE FIRING OF TWO OTHER SHIPS AND DAMAGE OF YET ANOTHER.

"IN NORTH BELGIUM," THE GERMAN COMMAND ANNOUNCED, "ARMORED UNITS HAVE REACHED LIGNY, HISTORIC BATTLE GROUND OF 1815, IN PURSUIT OF THE RETREATING ENEMY."

EARLIER THE GERMANS SAID THE RETIRING BELGIANS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH HAD BEEN THROWN BACK AT THE RIVER GETTE IN THE DIRECTION OF LOEWEN AND WAVRE.

THE FRENCH AQPARENTLY ATTEMPTED TO HALT THE ONRUSHING GERMANS IN THE CHARLEVILLE-SEDAN SECTOR BY OPENING UP A FULL-FLEDGED BUT UNSUCCESSFUL AIR ATTACK, SAID DNB, GERMAN OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY. IT SAID THE FRENCH THUS LOST 69 PLANES.

BOTH SEDAN AND LIGNY ARE RICH IN MEMORY FOR GERMANS. IT WAS AT SEDAN ON SEPT., 1870, THAT GERMANY DECISIVELY BEAT THE FRENCH ARMIES OF NAPOLEON III. AT LIGNY, ON JUNE 16, 1815, NAPOLEN BONAPARTE BEAT THE GERMANS UNDER BLUECHER, BUT FAILED TO FOLLOW UP HIS ADVANTAGE AND WATERLOO RESULTED.

LIGNY IS EIGHT MILES, ETC. FIFTH GRAPH SECOND NIGHT LEAD (CORRECT)

PS843PED

THE GERMANS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE ADVANCED TO THIS RIVER LINE AT SEDAN, GIVET AND DINANT.

NORTHEAST OF NAMUR, THE GERMANS REPORTED EARLIER, FOR THE FIRST TIME IN THIS WAR, A FURIOUS TANK BATTLE IN WHICH GERMAN BATTLE PLANES DIVED ON FRENCH TANKS.

MAY 15 1940

THE GERMANS SAID THE FRENCH TANK COMPANIES WERE DRIVEN BACK TO POSITIONS ALONG THE DYLE RIVER, WEST OF THE MEUSE.

GERMAN MILITARY EXPERTS SAID THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF THE WAR IS LIKELY TO TAKE PLACE ALONG A LINE RUNNING WEST OF NAMUR TO ANTWERP.

THE MEUSE, FROM GIVET, ON THE FRENCH BORDER, TO NAMUR, IS REGARDED BY THE GERMANS AS A NATURAL CONTINUATION OF THE FRENCH MAGINOT LINE, AND NORTH OF NAMUR, THE DYLE RIVER FORTIFICATIONS RUNNING TO LOUVAIN ARE REGARDED AS A FURTHER CONTINUATION.

GERMAN MILITARY EXPERTS SAID WHAT INTERESTED THEM WAS WHETHER THE ALLIES WOULD CHOOSE TO DEFEND THAT LINE OR RETIRE FARTHER

WEST, BEYOND BRUSSELS.

DECLARING OCCUPATION OF ROSENDAAL, 15 MILES SOUTH OF THE HOLLANDSCH DIEP BRIDGE BY WHICH THE GERMANS REACHED ROTTERDAM, HAD CUT RAIL COMMUNICATIONS TO ANTVERP, A GERMAN SPOKESMAN SAID THAT ALL AVENUES FOR SWIFT DEVELOPMENT OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE NOW WERE IN GERMAN HANDS.

THE HIGH COMMAND XXX 2ND GRAF NIGHT LEAD

MAY 15 1940

WE618PED

THE HIGH COMMAND SAID THE GERMAN PROGRESS, ON THE OTHER HAND, WAS MADE "UNDER THE PROTECTION OF CONTINUOUSLY ATTACKING GERMAN FIGHTING PLANES, STUKAS (DIVE BOMBERS) AND DESTROYER-PLANE UNITS."

IN THE SEDAN REGION ALONE, WHERE GERMAN COLUMNS CROSSED THE BELGIAN AND LUXEMBOURG FRONTIERS INTO FRANCE THROUGH THE MEUSE RIVER VALLEY, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID GERMAN PURSUIT GUNNERS HAD SHOT DOWN 70 ENEMY PLANES TODAY.

A DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DISPATCH FROM THE WESTERN FRONT SAID HOLLAND'S ARMIES HAD NO CHOICE EXCEPT SURRENDER OR ANNIHILATION.

MAY 15 1940

GERMAN FORCES, IT SAID, HAVE DRIVEN A POWERFUL WEDGE BETWEEN THE DUTCH AND BELGIAN ARMIES, BREAKING THEIR CONTACT IN A SWEEP THROUGH SOUTHERN HOLLAND TOWARD THE DEEP SCHELDE ESTUARY LEADING TO ANTWERP, AND PREVENTING ALLIED AID TO THE NETHERLANDS' TROOPS.

BRITISH, FRENCH AND BELGIAN TROOPS FELL BACK AT THE GETTE RIVER, EAST OF LOUVAIN, BELGIUM, DNB SAID. IT REPORTED THE NAZIS IN PURSUIT OF THE ALLIES TOWARD THE DYLE RIVER, WEST OF THE GETTE AND ABOUT MIDWAY BETWEEN LIEGE AND BRUSSELS.

30.24-2275

A GLANCE AT PINS TRACING THE GERMAN PROGRESS ON WAR MAPS SHOWS THAT THE NAZIS HAVE ESTABLISHED A GREAT L-SHAPED SALIENT EXTENDING WESTWARD FROM THE END OF THE MAGINOT LINE ALONG THE FRENCH-BELGIAN-LUXEMBOURG BOUNDARIES TO A POINT WEST OF SEDAN.

FROM THERE IT RUNS NORTHWARD PAST THE STRONG BELGIAN FORT OF NAMUR AND THROUGH HOLLAND TO THE IJSSELMEER (ZUIDER ZEE).

(A FRENCH WAR MINISTRY SPOKESMAN ACKNOWLEDGED IN PARIS THAT THE GERMANS PROBABLY HAD OCCUPIED SEDAN, IN A FRENCH MILITARIZED ZONE 10 MILES FROM THE BELGIAN FRONTIER. THE FRENCH HAD ABANDONED THE CITY.)

THE GERMANS DECLARED THEY HAD PUNCTURED HOLLAND'S DEFENSE QUADRANGLE OF AMSTERDAM, UTRECHT, ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE AT SEVERAL PLACES, BESIDES SENDING A MOTORIZED BLITZ COLUMN TO THE ROTTERDAM AIRPORT, HELD SINCE THE FIRST DAY BY NAZI PARACHUTE TROOPS. THEY SAID THEY WERE ADVANCING TOWARD UTRECHT.

THEY REPORTED GAINS ALSO FROM A POINT 30 MILES EAST OF SAARBRUCKEN, BETWEEN GERMANY'S SIEGFRIED LINE AND FRANCE'S MAGINOT LINE, CLEAR TO THE SEDAN SALIENT, ALTHOUGH MUCH SLOWER ON THE SECTION FACING THE MAGINOT LINE.

SO RAPID WAS THE ADVANCE IN SOUTHERN HOLLAND AND NORTH AND CENTRAL BELGIUM, A DNB REPORT FROM THE FRONT ASSERTED, THAT THE POP

L
ALBERT CANAL DEFENSE SYSTEM BE

BELGIUM, A DNB REPORT FROM THE FRONT ASSERTED, THAT THE POWERFUL ALBERT CANAL DEFENSE SYSTEM BETWEEN LIEGE AND ANTWERP HAS BECOME UNIMPORTANT.

THE CANAL ITSELF HAS BEEN CROSSED AT SEVERAL POINTS AND, THE HIGH COMMAND DECLARED, LIEGE IS IN GERMAN HANDS.

(THE ALLIES DECLARED LIEGE HAD NOT BEEN CAPTURED, ALTHOUGH IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED IN LONDON THAT THE CITY MIGHT HAVE BEEN ISOLATED.

(CONTRARY TO GERMAN REPORTS THAT THE CITADEL OF THE LIEGE FORTRESS HAD FALLEN, THEY SAID THE ONLY FORT THE GERMANS HELD IN THE LIEGE SECTOR WAS EBEN EMAEL, 10 MILES TO THE NORTH.)

WHILE GERMAN NEWSPAPERS HAVE PUBLISHED NO ACCOUNT OF THE LOSSES THE GERMANS MUST HAVE SUFFERED IN THEIR DRIVE THROUGH THE LOW COUNTRIES, ROBERT LEY, NAZI LABOR FRONT LEADER, TRIED TO PEP UP THE NATION WITH AN ARTICLE IN THE NEWSPAPER DER ANGRIFF WHICH PICTURED THE GERMAN DRIVE AS A STEP IN A CRUSADE TO "DESTROY MADNESS AND CRAZINESS."

DECLARING ADOLF HITLER'S "GOD-GIVEN AND NATURAL MISSION" WAS TO SAVE EUROPE FROM DESTRUCTION, LEY DECLARED THE FUEHRER "BROUGHT GERMANY TO REASON AND THEREBY MADE US HAPPY . . . WE ARE FIRMLY CONVINCED THAT HE ALSO WILL BRING EUROPE AND THE WORLD TO REASON AND THEREBY MAKE EUROPE AND THE WORLD HAPPY."

BERLIN, MAY 14-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ROTTERDAM, DUTCH SEAPORT, HAD CAPITULATED, AND THAT AS A RESULT THE NETHERLANDS COMMANDER HAD GIVEN UP HIS "HOPELESS RESISTANCE" AND ORDERED HIS TROOPS TO CEASE FIGHTING.

THE DUTCH WERE REPORTED CONTINUING TO FIGHT IN ZEELAND, SOUTH OF ROTTERDAM, HOWEVER.

ANNOUNCING THE GREAT SEAPORT HAD SURRENDERED TO SAVE ITSELF FROM DESTRUCTION BY GERMAN DIVE BOMBERS AND ARMORED UNITS, THE HIGH COMMAND LATER ISSUED A SUPPLEMENTARY COMMUNIQUE WHICH SAID:

"AFTER THE CAPITULATION OF ROTTERDAM AND IN VIEW OF THE IMMINENT THREAT TO THE DUTCH CAPITAL, THE DUTCH COMMANDER HAS GIVEN UP HOPELESS RESISTANCE AND GIVEN HIS TROOPS THE ORDER TO CEASE FIGHTING. IN ZEELAND THE FIGHTING CONTINUES."

AT THE SAME TIME AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THE GERMAN AIR FORCE HAD SUNK TWO ENEMY CRUISERS AND ONE DESTROYER IN A FIGHT THE DUTCH COAST.

BY EDWIN STOUT

LONDON, MAY 15-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE DIRE THREAT OF GERMAN AIR AND SUBMARINE ASSAULTS ON GREAT BRITAIN FROM BASES IN NAZI-OVERRUN HOLLAND WEIGHED HEAVILY ON BRITONS TODAY WHILE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES ON THE CONTINENT WERE DECLARED OFFICIALLY TO BE MAINTAINING "CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY."

THE DUTCH ACKNOWLEDGED THE GERMAN CONQUEST OF ALL HOLLAND EXCEPT THE SOUTHWESTERN PROVINCE OF ZEELAND, BUT THEIR LEGATION HERE SAID THE FIGHT CONTINUED IN ZEELAND AND THE DUTCH NAVY STILL WAS BATTLING AS A "STATE OF WAR" PERSISTED.

LORD GORT, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF BRITISH FIELD FORCES, TOLD HIS MEN "THE STRUGGLE WILL BE LONG AND HARD, BUT WE CAN BE CONFIDENT OF FINAL VICTORY."

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MEANWHILE, PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL INJECTED NEW BLOOD INTO HIS CABINET, AND THE WAR OFFICE CALLED ON VOLUNTEERS FOR DEFENSE AGAINST A POSSIBLE NAZI INVASION OF ENGLAND BY PARACHUTE TROOPS.

CHIEF AMONG THE CABINET ADDITIONS WAS THAT OF VIGOROUS, 61-YEAR-OLD LORD BEAVERBROOK, FAMED CANADIAN-BORN NEWSPAPER PUBLISHER, TO THE NEWLY CREATED POST OF MINISTER FOR AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION. LONG AN ADVOCATE OF "PLANES, PLANES, AND MORE PLANES," HIS ENERGIES WILL BE DIRECTED TOWARD BOLSTERING A FIGHTING ARM IN WHICH BRITAIN ADMITS A DEFICIENCY.

DESPITE THESE ADMISSIONS AND GLOOMY NEWS FROM THE NETHERLANDS, BRITISH FIGHTING PILOTS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE INFLICTED FOUR LOSSES FOR EVERY ONE SUFFERED AT THE HANDS OF THE GERMANS IN THE LOW COUNTRIES.

(EDITORS: AIR MINISTRY'S COMMUNIQUE CARRIED IN DAY)

MILITARY SOURCES DESCRIBING THE SMASHING GERMAN ATTACKS IN SOUTHERN HOLLAND SAID BRITISH TROOPS NOW WERE IN PLACE WITH THE BELGIANS IN A DEVELOPING BATTLE EXPECTED TO TELL WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS THE COURSE THAT THE WAR WOULD TAKE.

(A BROADCAST HEARD IN LONDON, IDENTIFIED AS COMING FROM THE DUTCH RADIO, QUOTED THE DUTCH ARMY COMMANDER, GENERAL HENRI GERAGD WINKELMAN, AS DECLARING "OUR RESISTANCE HAS BEEN BROKEN BY OVERWHELMING POWER.")

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-WAR SECRETARY ANTHONY EDEN TONIGHT BROADCAST AN APPEAL FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR A HOME CORPS TO COPE WITH PARACHUTE TROOPS.

HE ASSURED BRITONS THAT "NOTHING WILL BE LEFT TO CHANCE" TO DEAL WITH "THIS NAZI MENACE."

WE427PED

EDEN SAID "WE ARE CONFIDENT OUR PLANS WILL BE EFFECTIVE."

MEN FROM THE AGES OF 17 TO 65 ARE WANTED FOR THE ANTI-PARACHUTIST CORPS. THEY WILL WEAR UNIFORMS AND RECEIVE ARMS, AND WILL OPERATE ON A PART-TIME BASIS FOR THE PRESENT. THEY WILL BE KNOWN AS "LOCAL DEFENSE VOLUNTEERS."

MAY 15 1940

FD505PED

BY DREW MIDDLETON

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE ON THE FRENCH-BELGIAN FRONT, MAY 14-(AP)-BRITISH ADVANCE TROOPS DUG IN TONIGHT WHILE ONE OF HISTORY'S GREATEST AIR BATTLES RAGED IN THE SKIES.

BRITISH BOMBERS POUNDED AWAY AT GERMAN RAILWAYS, BRIDGES AND DEPOTS BEYOND THE REICH'S FRONTIER, UNDER THE PROTECTION OF FIGHTERS WHICH WERE HOTLY ENGAGED BY MESSERSCHMITTS AND GROUND BATTERIES.

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A BRITISH DIVE BOMBER FLEW ALONG A ROAD BETWEEN ROWS OF POPLARS, MACHINE-GUNNED TROOPS ON THE ROAD AND BOMBED TRUCK CONVOYS AT JAMMED HIGHWAY JUNCTIONS.

NINE GERMAN PLANES WERE SEEN AFIRE ON THE GROUND.

WE521PED

MAY 15 1940

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-BRITISH SOURCES ASSERTED TONIGHT THAT FIGURES PROVED GERMANY NO LONGER COULD CLAIM MASTERY OF THE AIR, DESPITE SUPERIOR NUMBERS.

IT SAS ESTIMATED THAT GERMANY HAS LOST BETWEEN 300 AND 400 PLANES IN THE LOW COUNTRIES TO BRITAIN'S 35.

(THE BRITISH SOURCE APPARENTLY TOOK NO ACCOUNT OF FRENCH, DUTCH AND BELGIAN LOSSES.

(BY CONTRAST, GERMANY CLAIMS TO HAVE DESTROYED A TOTAL OF NEARLY 1,000 ALLIED PLANES IN THE 9-DAY-OLD WAR IN THE WEST. THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAS REPORTED ITS LOSSES AS MUCH SMALLER, USUALLY ABOUT 30 OR 35 PLANES A DAY.)

THE BRITISH SOURCE POINTED OUT THAT GERMANY HAS BEEN BUILDING UP A SPECTACULARLY LARGE AIR FORCE OVER A PERIOD OF MANY YEARS, USING IT CHIEFLY AS A THREAT IN PRE-WAR DAYS, WITH THE RESULT THAT "MANY OF HER PLANES, WHILE NOT OBSOLETE, ARE OBSOLESCENT."

"ON THE CONTRARY," THE SOURCE HERE SAID, "BRITAIN'S AIR PROGRAM IS ONLY FIVE YEARS OLD AND, WHILE OUR PLANES ARE FEWER THAN GERMANY'S, THE ARE THE NEWEST TYPE."

BRITAIN'S HEAVILY-ARMED FAST NEW FIGHTER DEFIANT HAS BEEN GIVING A GOOD ACCOUNT OF ITSELF IN PRELIMINARY SHOWINGS, IT WAS SAID, BUT IT IS STILL TOO EARLY TO DRAW TOO MANY CONCLUSIONS.

THE JACK-OF-ALL-TRADE PLANE BEAUFORT, ALSO HEAVILY ARMED, SIMILARLY IS SAID TO BE OPERATING ADVANTAGEOUSLY.

THE BRITISH SAY THEIR PLANES ARE PROVING MORE MANEOUVERABLE AND MECHANICALLY BETTER THAN THE GERMAN AIRCRAFT. THE MORALE OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE WAS DESCRIBED AS "SUPERB," AS ILLUSTRATED BY FREQUENT INSTANCES WHERE BRITISH PLANES HAVE ATTACKED LARGER GROUPS OF GERMAN AIRCRAFT.

THE SOURCE SAID ANOTHER FACTOR IN THE SHOWING OF THE BRITISH PLANES IS THAT THEY ARE USING A HIGH-OCTANE FUEL, WHEREAS THE GERMANS ARE REPORTED USING A LOWER GRADE 87 OCTANE.

IT WAS ALSO SAID THAT AN EXAMINATION OF A GERMAN BOMBER BAGGED IN A RAID ON THE BRITISH COAST DISCLOSED ITS ENGINE OIL HAD BEEN USED MORE THAN 100 HOURS. BRITISH USE OIL A MAXIMUM OF 50 HOURS.

"GERMANY MAY BE ABLE TO PRODUCE PLANES AT A RATE OF 1,500 OR SO A MONTH," THE SOURCE SAID, "BUT SHE CANNOT PRODUCE CREWS AT THE RATE OF 1,500 OR SO EVERY WEEK -- AND THAT'S WHAT SHE HAS PROBABLY LOST SINCE THE LOW COUNTRY FIGHTING BEGAN."

(THE SOURCE DID NOT EXPLAIN THE DISPARITY BETWEEN THE PREVIOUS ESTIMATE OF "BETWEEN 300 AND 400" GERMAN PLANES LOST IN THE FIRST FOUR DAYS OF THE WESTERN CONFLICT AND THE "1,500 OR SO EVERY WEEK" MENTIONED LATER.)

MAY 15 1940

M0252PED

BERLIN, MAY 14-(AP)-FRENCH AND GERMAN TANK COMPANIES COLLIDED TODAY IN A FURIOUS BATTLE NORTHEAST OF NAMUR, BELGIUM, AS THE FRENCH ATTEMPTED TO KEEP THE GERMANS FROM MOVING ON THE DYLE RIVER FORTIFICATIONS EAST OF BRUSSELS.

GERMAN PLANES TOOK PART IN THE BATTLE, DIVING DOWN ON THE FRENCH UNITS WHICH GERMAN SOURCES SAID WERE DRIVEN BACK TO THEIR DYLE POSITIONS.

WE912PED

MAY 15 1940

LONDON, MAY 14-(AP)-A DUTCH OFFICER WHO ARRIVED TODAY TOLD OF 14 BIG GERMAN TRANSPORT PLANES LANDING AT THE AIRDROME BETWEEN THE HAGUE AND ROTTERDAM, BELIEVING IT TO BE IN GERMAN HANDS. EVERY MAN IN THE PLANES WAS CAPTURED.

WD1033AED

LONDON, MAY 15-(WEDINESDAY)-(AP)-IT WAS REPORTED HERE THIS MORNING THAT THE SOVIET RUSSIAN EMBASSY IN BRUSSELS WAS SURROUNDED BY A CORDON OF BELGIAN SOLDIERS AFTER BELGIAN AUTHORITIES HEARD THAT GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS HAD BEEN SEEN LANDING IN THE SOVIET EMBASSY GROUNDS.

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THE LABORITE HERALD, WHICH SAID IT GOT THE REPORT FROM SOVIET SOURCES IN LONDON, WENT ON TO SAY THAT IVAN MAISKY, RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR TO BRITAIN, TELEPHONED HIS COLLEAGUE IN BRUSSELS AND THEN MADE REPRESENTATIONS TO THE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR IN LONDON.

THE LATTER WAS SAID TO HAVE TOLD MAISKY HE HAD OBTAINED ASSURANCE FROM THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT THE "BLOCKADE" WOULD BE LIFTED.

THE RUSSIAN AMBASSADOR IN BRUSSELS WAS SAID TO HAVE DENIED THE ALLEGATION CONCERNING THE GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS.

FH135AED

BY TAYLOR HENRY

SOMEWHERE ON THE WESTERN FRONT WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, MAY 14-(AP)-GRIM LINES OF REFUGEES ARE TRICKLING FROM THE FRENCH-BELGIAN FRONTIER ZONE TOWARD THE INTERIOR OF FRANCE ALONG ROADS BOMBED AND STRAFED BY GERMAN WARPLANES.

THE CRESCENDO OF HEAVY ARTILLERY SWEEPS MORE AND MORE CIVILIANS ONTO THE ROADS HOURLY.

VERY OLD AND THE VERY YOUNG ARE IN AUTOMOBILES REQUISITIONED BY CIVILIAN DEFENSE AUTHORITIES. OTHERS TRAVEL IN THEIR OWN CARS OR PLOD ALONG AFOOT.

THIS NEW TREK TO SAFETY FROM THE SAME AREA DEVASTATED IN 1914 BEGAN IN THE EARLY HOURS OF SUNDAY MORNING.

AS I TALKED TO SOME OF THEM, AIR RAID SIRENS WARNED THAT GERMAN PLANES WERE ON THEIR WAY FOR THE TWELFTH TIME IN 18 HOURS. NO BOMBS HAVE FALLEN YET ON THE TOWN ITSELF ALTHOUGH PEOPLE HAVE BEEN KILLED AND WOUNDED IN THE SURROUNDING DISTRICT. ONE RAIDER WAS BROUGHT DOWN BY ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS WHICH ARE BARKING CONSTANTLY.

IT'S REALLY WAR ON THE WESTERN FRONT NOW. YOU NEED ONLY LOOK AT THE REFUGEES TO REALIZE THAT.

FEW OF THEM EXPECT TO SEE THEIR HOMES STANDING AGAIN.

"WE DIDN'T EVEN BOTHER TO LOCK THE DOORS," ONE MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN SAID. "AFTER THIS IS OVER WE WILL REBUILD, JUST AS WE DID AFTER THE LAST WAR."

WE1029PED

30.24-2279

BERLIN,MAY 14-(AP)-REICHSFUEHRER ADOLF HITLER WAS DESCRIBED TODAY BY ROBERT LEY, GERMAN LABOR FRONT LEADER, AS CARRYING OUT IN THE WAR A "GOD-GIVEN NATURAL MISSION" TO "BRING EUROPE AND THE WORLD TO REASON AND THEREBY MAKE EUROPE AND THE WORLD HAPPY."

"FOR US THERE IS NO RETREAT," HE SAID, IN AN ARTICLE IN THE NEWSPAPER DER ANGRIFF UNDER THE HEADING "WE MARCH."

"IT IS OUR HOLY AND UNCONQUERABLE IDEA: WE BELIEVE WE MUST DESTROY MADNESS AND CRAZINESS, AND IN PLACE OF AN EVER-WARRING EUROPE -- THEREFORE A EUROPE DOOMED TO DESTRUCTION -- REPLACE IT WITH AN ORDERED, REASONABLE AND INTELLIGENT EUROPE."

DER ANGRIFF, FOUNDED BY MINISTER OF PROPAGANDA JOSEPH PAUL GOEBBELS, NOW IS THE OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE GERMAN LABOR FRONT COMPRISING 2,600,000 WORKERS.

LEY ASSERTED ENGLAND "HAS NOT USED ITS COLONIES AND ITS WORLD EMPIRE FOR THE BLESSING OF EUROPE, BUT AS A CURSE ON EUROPEAN NATIONS AND PEOPLE AND THEREFORE AGAINST EUROPE AND ITS INTERESTS."

"WE GERMAN MEN OF THE PRESENT THEREFORE MUST MARCH AS FLAG-BEARERS OF A NEW AND BETTER WORLD, A WORLD OF REASON AND INTELLIGENCE. FOR US THERE IS NO RETREAT."

WD1044AED

GENEVA,MAY 14-(AP)-WAYNE CHATFIELD TAYLOR, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS DELEGATION IN EUROPE, TOLD TODAY UPON ARRIVAL FROM GERMANY OF WITNESSING THE "BEGINNING AND END" OF TWO ALLIED AIR BOMBINGS OF THE GERMAN FREIBURG REGION.

EN ROUTE FROM BERLIN TO BASEL TAYLOR SAID THREE ALLIED PLANES FLEW HIGH OVER HIS TRAIN FRIDAY AFTERNOON JUST SOUTH OF FREIBURG AND LATER HEARD BOMBS EXPLODING. UPON REACHING FREIBURG HE SAID HE WAS INFORMED THAT 40 PERSONS HAD BEEN KILLED.

ON THE TRAIN AGAIN THE NEXT DAY ENROUTE BACK TO BERLIN, TAYLOR RECOUNTED, SEVERAL PLANES DROPPED BOMBS ON THE TRACKS OF ANOTHER LINE NORTH OF FREIBURG.

WD221PED

LONDON,MAY 15-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-A GENERAL HEADQUARTERS COMMUNIQUE ISSUED BY THE BRITISH THIS MORNING SAID THE "MOVE OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE HAS PROCEEDED ACCORDING TO PLAN AND CONTACT WITH THE ENEMY HAS BEEN MAINTAINED THROUGHOUT THE DAY."

PS836PED

BRUSSELS,MAY 14-(AP)-BELGIUM CALLED TO ARMS TODAY ALL MEN FROM 16 TO 32 YEARS OLD WHO BELONG TO THE LAST GROUP OF RECUIRTABLE RESERVEXXX RECRUITABLE RESERVES. THE CALL WAS CONTAINED IN A NATIONAL DEFENSE MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE.

WD1135PED

BERLIN,MAY 14-(AP)-THE EXCHANGE OF BELGIAN, DUTCH AND GERMAN DIPLOMATIC PERSONNEL THROUGH SWITZERLAND WAS STILL HELD UP TODAY BY THE LACK OF TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES IN THE LOW COUNTRIES.

WD1034AED

(ADVANCE TO BE HELD FOR RELEASE, WHICH IS EXPECTED ABOUT 2:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME TODAY)

(ADVANCE) BUENOS AIRES, MAY 14-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROBERTO ORTIZ TOLD THE ARGENTINE CONGRESS TODAY "WE ARE NEUTRALS . . . BUT ARGENTINE NEUTRALITY CANNOT SIGNIFY AN ATTITUDE OF ABSOLUTE INDIFFERENCE."

ADDRESSING THE SENATORS AND DEPUTIES AT THE OPENING OF THE 1940 SESSION OF THE ARGENTINE CONGRESS, HE DECLARED SHIPMENTS OF

WHEAT AND OTHER FOODSTUFFS TO FINLAND AND NORWAY WERE "INSPIRED BY THE HIGHEST SENTIMENTS OF HUMAN SOLIDARITY AND, WHAT IS MORE, VIOLATED NEITHER OUR OBLIGATIONS NOR ANY RIGHTS OF BELLIGERENTS."

REPRESENTATIVES OF BELLIGERENT NATIONS WERE AMONG THE ENVOYS IN THE DIPLOMATIC GALLERIES.

(END ADVANCE FOR RELEASE EXPECTED ABOUT 2:30 P.M., E.S.T., TODAY)

WE322PED

NEW YORK, MAY 14-(AP)-THE DAILY NEWS SAYS THAT "POSSIBLY THE LARGEST SINGLE SHIPPING DEAL" IN AMERICAN HISTORY HAS BEEN COMPLETED WITH THE PURCHASE BY GREAT BRITAIN OF MORE THAN 200 AMERICAN TRAWLERS, LAKEBOATS AND OUTDATED FREIGHTERS.

AGENTS FOR THE BRITISH MINISTRY OF SHIPPING WILL APPLY IMMEDIATELY TO THE U.S.MARITIME COMMISSION FOR FORMAL APPROVAL, ADDS THE NEWSPAPER.

THE FLOTILLA, CONTAINING MANY VESSELS THAT NEVER HAVE VENTURED OUT OF SIGHT OF LAND, WILL MAKE THE ATLANTIC VOYAGE UNDER THE DIRECTION OF A GROUP OF OLD SINGAPORE PILOTS AND RETIRED SHIP OFFICERS SENT HERE FROM ENGLAND, THE NEWS SAYS.

IT WAS SAID THE BOATS WERE BOUGHT TO RELIEVE THE STRAIN ON OTHER VESSELS NOW TRANSPORTING MUNITIONS AND SUPPLIES TO FRENCH CHANNEL PORTS.

WE1032PED

WASHINGTON, MAY 14-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES HAS AGREED TO REPRESENT THE INTERESTS OF BELGIUM AND LUXEMBOURG IN GERMANY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT REPORTED THIS TODAY IN ISSUING A LIST OF THE COUNTRIES WHOSE FOREIGN INTERESTS ARE REPRESENTED BY AMERICAN DIPLOMATS IN EUROPE'S WAR CAPITALS.

THE LIST INDICATED THAT THE AMERICAN EMBASSY WOULD REMAIN IN BRUSSELS AND, IN EVENT THE CITY FELL TO THE GERMANS, WOULD REPRESENT THE ALLIES THERE. THE SAME WAS TRUE OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION AT THE HAGUE.

REPRESENTATION OF THE FOREIGN INTERESTS OF A BELLIGERENT INCLUDES CUSTODY OVER THE BELLIGERENT'S EMBASSY, LEGATION OR CONSULATE PROPERTIES, PROTECTION OF THE BUSINESS INTERESTS OF CITIZENS OF THE WARRING COUNTRY, AND SUPERVISION OF TREATMENT OF PRISONERS OF WAR.

RK1011PES

WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-THE TREASURY TODAY AUTHORIZED THE USE OF "FROZEN" FUNDS OF THE INVADED EUROPEAN NATIONS IN COMMODITY FUTURES TRANSACTIONS PROVIDED THE MONEY IS NOT TAKEN OUTSIDE THE UNITED STATES.

THE ORDER WAS SIMILAR TO ONE ISSUED PREVIOUSLY PERMITTING USE OF SUCH FUNDS IN SECURITIES TRANSACTIONS.

BOTH AUTHORIZATIONS CONSTITUTED EXCEPTIONS TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ORDER PROHIBITING ANY TRANSACTIONS INVOLVING ASSETS IN THE UNITED STATES BELONGING TO THE GOVERNMENTS OR PEOPLE OF NORWAY, DENMARK, THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM OR LUXEMBOURG, UNLESS THE TRANSACTIONS WERE LICENSED BY THE UNITED STATES TREASURY.

VX559PES

WASHINGTON,MAY 14-(AP)-GENERAL JOHN J.PERSHING ADDED THE VOICE OF HIS WORLD WAR EXPERIENCE TODAY TO THE SWELLING DEMAND FOR INCREASED NATIONAL DEFENSE EXPENDITURES.

"WE MUST NOT DELAY LONGER IN OUR PREPARATIONS," SAID THE 79-YEAR-OLD GENERAL OF THE ARMIES IN A STATEMENT ISSUED UPON HIS RETURN FROM A VISIT TO HIS WINTER HOME IN TUCSON, ARIZONA, AND TO HOT SPRINGS, ARK.

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"EVERY ENERGY IN THIS COUNTRY SHOULD BE DEVOTED TO THE IDEA OF PUTTING THE UNITED STATES IN A CONDITION OF THOROUGH PREPAREDNESS AGAINST THE POSSIBILITY OF WAR," HE DECLARED.

"PREPAREDNESS IS AS NECESSARY TODAY AS IT WAS FOR US WHEN WAR WAS DECLARED IN 1917, AND WE FIND OURSELVES IN PRACTICALLY THE SAME CONDITION. CONGRESS HAS MADE CERTAIN APPROPRIATIONS FOR MATERIAL, BUT THAT IS FAR SHORT OF WHAT I THINK AMERICA SHOULD DO. X X X

"NONE OF US CAN TELL WHEN WE MAY BECOME INVOLVED IN THE STRUGGLE NOW RAGING WITH SUCH TREMENDOUS FURY IN EUROPE. IN MY OPINION, THE VERY LIFE OF THIS REPUBLIC DEPENDS ON THE ENERGY AND DETERMINATION WITH WHICH OUR PEOPLE UNDERTAKE THE TASK OF PLACING THE UNITED STATES IN A STATE OF THOROUGH PREPARATION IN BOTH MEN AND EQUIPMENT.

"THE TIME FACTOR SHOULD BE THE DOMINANT CONSIDERATION. IN 1917, I SAILED FOR EUROPE WITH NOTHING MATERIAL AVAILABLE OTHER THAN THE WILL TO DO AND A HASTY PLAN AS THE BASIS FOR DOING IT. OUR ALLIES PROTECTED US DURING MORE THAN A YEAR OF PREPARATION. THEY PROVIDED US WITH MATERIAL.

"TODAY, THE SITUATION IS UTTERLY DIFFERENT. THIS GREAT COUNTRY MUST, WITHIN ITSELF, BE PREPARED FOR WHATEVER INSTANT ACTION IS REQUIRED FOR OUR SECURITY." X X X

PERSHING ARRIVED BY TRAIN FROM HOT SPRINGS, WHERE HE UNDERWENT A MEDICAL CHECKUP AT THE ARMY AND NAVY GENERAL HOSPITAL.

RZ926PES

UNDATED MILITARY SITUATION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMANY'S ARMIES ROLLED WEST TODAY ON A LINE WHICH STRETCHED ALMOST DUE SOUTH FOR ABOUT 300 MILES FROM THE NORTHERN COAST OF HOLLAND TO THE NO MAN'S LAND BETWEEN THE SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT FORTIFICATIONS.

BEHIND THAT LINE, LAY NEARLY ALL THE GRAND DUCHY OF LUXEMBOURG, PARTS OF HOLLAND AND BELGIUM AND A CORNER OF EASTERN FRANCE.

ADMITTEDLY, THE GERMANS STILL WERE MAKING PROGRESS AGAINST THE COMBINED FORCES OF THE FRENCH, BRITISH, BELGIAN AND NETHERLANDS ARMIES.

EXACTLY HOW FAR AND HOW FAST THEY HAD TRAVELLED OR HOW VITAL WERE THEIR GAINS WAS VEILED BY THE CONFLICTING VERSIONS OF THE WAR'S PROGRESS ISSUED BY THE HIGH COMMANDS.

IT WAS ACKNOWLEDGED THAT THE GERMANS HAD PIERCED THE ALBERT CANAL, BELGIUM'S MAIN DEFENSE GUARDING THE ROUTE FROM LIEGE, NEAR THE GERMAN FRONTIER, TO THE NORTH SEA COAST AT ANTWERP.

BUT THE DUTCH SAID THEIR FORCES STILL WERE HOLDING BEHIND THEIR FLOOD DEFENSE SYSTEM.

HERE IS A BIRD'S-EYE VIEW OF THE FRONT, STARTING IN THE NORTH:

HOLLAND -- THE GERMANS HAVE COMPLETED THE OCCUPATION OF GRONINGEN PROVINCE, ON THE DUTCH COAST, AND SAY THEY HAVE OCCUPIED THE EASTERN SHORE OF THE ZUIDER ZEE (IJSSELMEER) IN FRIESLAND PROVINCE. THE DUTCH SAY THEY HAVE WITHDRAWN TO THEIR DEFENSE POSITIONS WITH FEW LOSSES AND THE GERMANS HAVE REACHED SOME POINTS OF THE IJSSELMEER.

THE GERMANS HAVE CROSSED THE IJSSEL RIVER AND ENGAGED THE DUTCH ARMY AT SOME POINTS WHERE, ITS LEADERS SAY, IT IS SECURED BY THE DUTCH INUNDATION SYSTEM.

HOLLAND'S FORCES ALSO HAVE MADE STRATEGIC WITHDRAWALS BEFORE GERMAN MECHANIZED TROOPS REACHING THE LAANGSTRAAT. HOWEVER, THE GERMANS HAVE NOT CROSSED HOLLAND'S "GREAT RIVERS."

BELGIUM -- THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THE CITADEL OF THE LIEGE FORTRESS HAS BEEN OCCUPIED. IN PARIS, HOWEVER, A FRENCH WAR

OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID THE ONLY FORT IN THE LIEGE SECTOR TAKEN BY THE GERMANS WAS EBEN EMAEL, WHICH SURRENDERED SATURDAY.

THE FRENCH SPOKESMAN SAID THE PROGRESS OF GERMAN COLUMNS TOWARD TONGRES AND HASSELT FROM MAASTRICHT HAD BEEN IMPEDED BY ALLIED AIR OPERATIONS AND THAT FRENCH ARMORED CARS HAD STOPPED ONE NAZI COLUMN HEADING TOWARD TONGRES.

BELGIAN LEADERS ADMITTED GENERAL GERMAN ATTACKS BUT GAVE NO NEW REPORT ON THE NAZI PROGRESS SINCE LAST NIGHT WHEN, THEY SAID, BELGIAN FORCES WERE HOLDING ALL THEIR POSITIONS.

LUXEMBOURG -- THE FRENCH SPOKESMAN ADMITTED THAT FRENCH FORCES HAD RETIRED TO THE FRENCH-LUXEMBOURG FRONTIER AND THE LINE OF BATTLE FOR THE GRAND DUCHY NOW IS IN LUXEMBOURG AT SOME POINTS AND IN FRANCE AT OTHERS.

FRANCE -- THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED NAZI POSITIONS "WERE MOVED FORWARD AND SEVERAL HUNDRED PRISONERS TAKEN" SOUTH AND SOUTHEAST OF ZWEIBRUCKEN, ON THE FRONT BETWEEN THE SIEGFRIED AND MAGINOT LINES.

THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE SPOKESMAN SAID A FULL GERMAN DIVISION WAS THROWN AGAINST A FRENCH POSITION EAST OF THE MOSELLE YESTERDAY, BUT HAD BEEN STOPPED. OTHER GERMAN ATTACKS ON THE FRENCH FRONT, HE SAID, "PROVED TO BE LOCALIZED OPERATIONS.

STRIKE BLOW AT FRENCH NEAR SEDAN; BRITISH BOMBING TANKS IN BELGIUM

B. E. F. Engages Enemy Near Louvain to Halt Brussels Drive —Paris Admits Situation North of Sedan Is Serious — Counter-attack Ousts Invaders to South of City.

PARIS, May 15 (A. P.).—German forces which had forced a passage across the Meuse River were reported at tonight's French War Ministry conference to have pushed forward and pierced some Allied positions along a line north of Sedan.

German tanks broke through Allied positions on the west bank of the Meuse and were followed by infantry.

The Allied forces withdrew to new positions.

"The war of movement has begun,' said a War Ministry spokesman. "The situation is serious, but not critical."

which is ten miles inside France.

Earlier the French had counter-attacked to check the German advance across the river south of Sedan, and had reduced a ten-mile German salient to four miles.

Tonight the Germans were reported to have made at least three crossings north of their main passage of the Meuse near Sedan.

Text of French Communique.

Tonight's French communique said:

"Violent enemy attacks with tanks on Belgian, British and French troops at several points from Antwerp to northwest of Namur. All were repulsed.

"On the Meuse between Mezieres and Namur, the enemy succeeded in crossing the river at several points and fighting continues.

"In the region of Sedan, where the enemy had made some progress, counter-attacks are underway with tanks and bombing planes.

"Farthest east, artillery action.

"Our aviation continued reconnaissances. Pursuit

[The British Air Ministry announced tonight that 150 Allied planes attacking German communications lines in the Lowlands had broken up "large tank and troop concentrations" and blocked roads. The announcement declared that several pontoon bridges at crossings over the Meuse in the Sedan sector were reported destroyed. A dispatch from the British expeditionary force in France stated that a battle was raging in Belgium for Brussels as well as in France near Sedan and that the B. E. F. had clashed with the Germans in severe fighting near Louvain. Correspondents with the British expeditionary force in Belgium telegraphed London that the Allied air arm was fighting the Germans to a standstill in a mighty encounter; and the Air Ministry communique told of "repeated low-flying attacks on enemy troops."]

The new threat to the Allied lines came from the German thrust between Namur, Belgium, and Sedan.

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planes intervened especially to protect bombing missions. During engagements, eleven enemy planes were brought down."

Below Sedan, the French command reported that about half the German forces which crossed the river yesterday had been flung back.

The French also reported a successful counter-attack on the northwest flank in Belgium and said that their defenses to the southeast in France were holding solidly.

Nazis Had Advanced Ten Miles.

The German thrust originally penetrated ten miles south of the river — or nearly twenty miles into France — a spokesman said.

The Meuse River runs generally north and south in this area and the French have been holding the west bank against the Germans on the east.

German efforts in the Sedan region, this commentator said, appeared to be the biggest of the entire Meuse front extending southward from Namur, Belgium.

Fresh re-enforcements were arriving in the German lines from Bouillon, industrial settlement north of Sedan.

In the Belgian Ardennes Mountains, between Namur and Dinant, the Germans established bridgeheads on the west bank of the Meuse which immediately drew strong counter-attacks from the French forces on the same side of the river.

Military Experts' Opinion.

[In the opinion of military experts, Nazi shock forces, surging across the Meuse river line between Namur in Belgium and Sedan in France, are endeavoring to outflank the whole Belgian-British-French position in Flanders at a single stroke. Even before the Allied battle line there can be clearly mapped, it is gravely threatened from the south and east, as well as within the Belgian defensive triangle pivoting on Brussels.

A French admission that terrific Nazi pressure is being brought to bear on the Namur-Sedan sector of the Meuse front gives a clearer glimpse of German strategy than the Berlin claim of having reached the Dyle River line in the Brussels area. The lower jaw of the German vise, already west of the Meuse between Namur and Givet and at Sedan, is gaping in a far-flung attempt to roll-up the Allied battle line in all Belgium.

Franco-British and Belgian forces within the Belgian defensive triangle are threatened by encirclement and attack from the rear. Desperate Allied attempts to halt and throw back the German thrust south of Sedan, as well as simultaneous Nazi spearhead attacks westward from Namur, indicate the gravity of the situation.

German claims indicate that in the Brussels salient, the main Belgian line of resistance—the Albert Canal line between Liege and Antwerp—has already been broken through or encircled. Just what spot on the Dyle River the Nazis have reached is not stated, however.

The river is within gunshot of Brussels, which it encircles to the south, east and north. It may be on the river front that the main British army has mobilized. If Brussels is to be defended, the battle must be fought out there. Moreover, there are signs that the Allied stand before Brussels must be made within hours, unless German penetration of the Meuse front already has forced a complete revision of Allied battle plans and a possible retreat from Belgium.

The French say they have thrown back the Nazi smash southward of Sedan. This is of vital importance to the Allies, because the hope of holding a line diagonally across Belgium to the North Sea in southwestern Holland depends on French ability to stem the German tide on the Sedan-Namur sector of the Meuse front.]

A French military spokesman described the German landings on the west side of the Meuse under Allied fire from land and air.

A German tank attack in the level region northwest of Namur, near Gembloux, was hurled back by French counter-attacks. The Germans were reported to have suffered "enormous losses," particularly in tanks and their crews and a 4-to-1 ratio in planes.

Pushed Back Into River.

Part of the German force which crossed the Meuse south of Sedan was hurled back into the river.

Heavy French forces pushed eastward against the Germans.

The German troops were described as the "best" shock detachments. Additional re-enforcements were arriving from Neufchateau, Belgium, and also coming in behind German lines from Marche, Belgium.

French and British aerial forces, meanwhile, were laying down "tons and tons" of bombs on the German rear lines, troop concentrations, highways, boats and bridges.

German planes were reported bombing the French rear guard.

East of the Moselle River, in the Maginot Line sector, several "very strong" local German attacks ran into defense fire from French advance posts and wilted.

Air raid alarms were sounded today in the regions around Rouen, Havre and Bordeau, but no attacks were reported.

Still Try for Knockout.

While the Dutch military campaign had apparently ended with the General Staff's order to the Dutch to lay down their arms, it was understood the Netherlands fleet was still co-operating with the Allies.

The French High Command reported increased German pressure earlier today along a fifty-five-mile stretch of the vast, curving Meuse River front from Namur to the junction of the Meuse and Chiers Rivers, just south of Sedan.

In a continuing battle in this area, the French reported, the Nazi army renewed its try for a knockout blow against British, Belgian and French forces, which have still apparently not brought their own offensive strategy fully into force.

The High Command said in its communique that a French counter-attack hurled back an assault by German tanks in the region of Gembloux, ten miles northwest of Namur, while French and British planes, "acting in complete co-operation, continued to intervene very vigorously."

Most Modern Weapons Used.

Both sides were using the most modern arms, including big fleets of armored cars and tanks, thousands of planes and the newest types of guns.

One German attack was reported to have been pointed by flame-throwing tanks which shoot fire seventy yards. In the world war, flame apparatus with a fifteen-yard range was nearly as dangerous to the handlers as to the intended victims.

Sedan, strategic French city fought over by the Germans and the French throughout history, was the principal southern anchor of the front which curved to the northeast and then northwest into the coastal plains of Belgium.

Southeastward from Sedan the line extended through Longwy, France, near the Luxemburg border, there joining the comparatively inactive front between France and Germany.

'Not Alarming to Paris."

"Serious, but not alarming," was the way French military commentators described the trend of the battle.

Despite the fact that Sedan and the Belgian cities of Liege, Namur and Dinant were held all or in part by the Germans, there was the utmost confidence here that the French General Staff had foreseen this line of attack and would bare its strategy at the opportune moment.

[The Germans claim to have captured Liege; the Belgians report the fortifications holding out against continuous, desperate German attacks.]

It was apparent in Paris that effective resistance by the Dutch had been written off by the French before the news of Dutch capitulation was announced in Paris.

Last night newspapers indicated a belief that the Germans would overwhelm the Netherlands.

Nazi Challenge Accepted.

Military observers declared today that the battle of the Meuse was rapidly developing, as they had predicted, into "the greatest battle in history."

In the sixth day of the German invasion through the Low Countries the French were fighting against an apparent German effort to break through at Sedan, where the Prussians whipped the French in 1870 and ended the Franco-Prussian war.

The French High Command reported that the Germans were making "a momentous effort with furious obstinacy and at the expense of heavy casualties" to press on from Sedan, which is on the east bank of the Meuse.

Holding tight to their positions on the west bank, the French accepted the German challenge for a knockout blow.

More Savage Than 1914.

Sedan was described as the "hinge" of the front where the main Maginot Line protecting the French border with Germany and Luxemburg joins the new line of fortifications along the Belgian frontier.

The Belgian defenders were reported to be resisting strongly on the northern section of the front.

Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium in a broadcast to the nation said that the Belgians had made "certain modification of defense positions according to order" and insisted that there had been no German "break through." The Liege fortifications, he said, were taking a terrific toll of Germans attacking time and again.

The Belgian Government asserted it would remain in Brussels, objective of the German drive through Belgium.

M. Pierlot declared "the situation is normal" and called on Belgians to "guard intact your morale" against a German invasion "more savage" than that of 1914.

FORCE FRENCH INTO OPEN WAR WITH MASSED TANK ATTACKS NORTH OF SEDAN

Poilus Abandon Prepared Positions And Decide To Fight Battle Of Meuse In Field After Foes Cross River In Three Places

[By the Associated Press]

London, Thursday, May 16—A heavy burst of anti-aircraft gunfire was heard south of a British coast port early today as searchlights swept the sky.

No bombs were dropped and no air-raid warning was sounded during the firing, which lasted but a short time.

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 15—Charging German tanks tore gaps in the Allied positions on the Meuse today after crossing the river at three points along the fifty-mile front from Namur, Belgium, to Sedan, in northern France.

The Germans shifted their assaults to this sector after meeting strong French counter-attacks in the Sedan region just to the south, and were reported to have "penetrated to the interior of the French dispositions."

Begin "War Of Movement"

"In the face of the serious new situation, the French command has abandoned the war of position and begun a war of movement," a War Ministry spokesman said.

"The high command has regrouped and launched counter-attacks, which are now under way," he said.

The change from stationary to mobile warfare meant that

the French had decided to abandon their prepared fortifications and fight the battle of the Meuse in the field to meet the Reichswehr threat.

Defended By Concrete Pillboxes

The sector in which the Germans broke through was defended by a line of concrete pill-boxes built along the Belgian border as a northwesterly extension of the Maginot Line.

German tanks rumbling through the valley and planes roaring overhead advanced deep into this field of fortifications, defying French machine-gun fire.

Information received from French general headquarters at 6 P. M. said:

"A general melee of French and German infantry, tanks and aviation is taking place. . . . The situation appears confused. . . ."

Infantry Follows Tanks Through

Reichswehr infantry tried to follow the tanks through the French lines north of Sedan, but the French troops held their ground at first.

Once the tanks got through the French lines, however, they spread out in all directions, threatening the French positions from the rear.

Then some French units had to retreat.

Both in the Sedan sector and along the Meuse to the north, the German assaults continued despite French counter-attacks with tanks and planes.

At the same time, the French suddenly announced suspension of main passenger trains on a number of important lines to the southeastern part of France and the Italian border.

The War Ministry said the Germans succeeded in forcing a crossing of the Meuse at several points between Namur, in Belgium, and Mezieres, five miles within France, and "pierced some Allied positions."

The French took up new positions after they had announced their counter-attack had driven back across the river about half the 300,000 Germans who yesterday forced a crossing south of Sedan and punched a ten-mile salient into French territory.

Nazis Using Favorite Tactics

The Germans were using their favorite tactics, sending waves of bombing planes ahead to clear the ground of defenders, then their tank and armored units to force the river crossings, and finally their masses of rapidly advancing infantry.

Four general air-raid alarms were sounded in northern France during the day.

To the north of Namur, the French said Allied forces had repulsed numerous "violent" tank charges. To the east, along the Maginot Line, only artillery fire was reported.

300,000 Men On Each Side

The major struggle of the long Meuse front in France and in Belgium, involving perhaps twenty divisions, or 300,000 men, on each side, appeared to be concentrated about Sedan, a town which saw the collapse of the Napoleonic armies at the end of the War of 1870 and lay in the Imperial German grip for four years of the World War.

The French high command reported successful counter-attacks on the northwest flank of the front in Belgium and said the German assaults on the Maginot Line in the Moselle Valley of France, southeastern flank of the front, were dwindling against firm defenses.

Holland Out Of War

The Netherlands virtually were marked out of the war. Dutch capitulation in all except the coastal province of Zeeland came after less than five days of terrifying *Blitzkrieg*. This war of movements, as wars go, was declared by Dutch Foreign Minister Van Kleffens today to have cost the Dutch army 100,000 men, or one-fourth of the entire Netherlands armed force.

Queen Wilhelmina's Government pledged the entire resources of its Empire to the Allies.

From the powder smoke of the Meuse there came indications that the German command had tried to draw the Allies into a trap, but failed to achieve this end.

Allies Drawn To North

Last Friday, the Reichswehr's invasion of the Netherlands, Luxembourg and Belgium drew mobile French and British forces north to meet the challenge in the Lowlands.

The Germans then struck like lightning southwest across the Ardennes mountains and forests of Belgium to hit the Allied bases on the Meuse. Monday they drove into Sedan, ten miles below the French border, on the east bank of the river.

The French summoned strength to resist more river crossings yesterday and counter-attacked the several bridgeheads established by the Germans on the west bank of the Meuse, from Sedan north.

Germany's main thrust was then aimed through Sedan toward Rauvourt, forming a ten-mile deep pocket on the west side of the river, held by the French.

Germans Driven Back

Violent French counter-attacks, however, were reported today to have crumbled one side of the pocket and reduced it to about four miles.

Unofficial advices said thousands of German troops were thrown bodily into the river with their arms and that many were taken prisoner.

From Neufchateau and Marche, German reinforcements poured tonight into the battle, over highways which the Belgians, surprised by the speed of the German advance, did not have time to destroy.

French Bomb Advance Units

North of the main theater of operations, the French were reported bombing and harassing German advance units which crossed the Meuse at points between Sedan and Namur, in Belgium.

On the northwest flank of the battle, French dispatches said, a fleet of German tanks attacking around Gembloux were thrown back. Gembloux is above the Meuse between Liege and Brussels, about equi-distant from each.

The French said the German losses on the whole front were enormous, and that German planes were destroyed in a ratio of four to one for the Allies.

Dropping low over long columns of German soldiers, tanks, guns and trucks, the Allied bombers yesterday struck in waves, destroying bridges, blocking roads with wrecked war machinery, scattering marching troops and breaking up concentrations behind the lines.

The bombers were accompanied by pursuit planes which drove off attacking German aviation.

The effectiveness of the Allied air counter-attack was so great that even the reported loss of thirty-five French and British planes was declared "not excessive."

The planes often dropped to as low as a hundred feet, the British said, then released "sticks" of bombs which fell on the long, narrow military columns.

147 Nazi Planes Brought Down

Since the German offensive started in Belgium, more than 147 German planes have been brought down, the British said in a communique on today's battles. The air force brought down 124 of them, while anti-aircraft guns accounted for twenty-three, the communique said.

On the land front the British told of "hard fighting" today in which their troops "successfully held serious German attacks."

The British reportedly were resting

First Nazi Thrust In Sedan Area Halted By Allied Planes

Fleet Of 150 Bombers Paved Way For French Counter-Attack On Germans, British Say

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, May 15—The biggest fleet of Allied bombers massed for an attack in this war, 150 explosive-laden planes, raked German lines converging on the Meuse at Sedan with such effect, the Air Ministry announced today, that the first German advance in that sector was halted.

The result, said the Ministry, was that the French were enabled to launch yesterday's counter-attack which drove the Germans back south of Sedan just as they were getting ready for a supreme thrust into France. (The Germans attacked again today north of Sedan.)

Bombers Strike In Waves

their left flank on Zeeland, unsurrendered Netherlands province along the sea, and Antwerp in Belgium, with their lines covering Brussels, the Belgian capital.

Liege Forts Still Holding Out

A Belgian communique said the Liege forts still were holding out, although apparently surrounded by invaders since Saturday.

The Belgians said their troops had encountered only "light enemy forces" and that demolition of bridges and roads still was going on "successfully" and preventing enemy movements.

Recounting the activities of the Air Force, the Air Ministry's announcement said light bombers swung into action first, destroying bridges,

Combined Attack On Nazis

"Later in the day as the situation deteriorated, forces of British and French bombers launched a combined attack on crossings of the Meuse and the main lines of advancing reinforcements," it continued.

"The attack was opened by a large wave of French bombers with fighter escorts, and was followed up by still heavier British formations.

"Over 150 Allied aircraft took part in the operation in which four bridges were destroyed, large troop concentrations broken up and roads blocked.

"Heavily In Allied Favor"

"The effect of this operation was to halt the German advance in the Sedan sector and enable the French to launch a vigorous counter-attack.

"Throughout the day extensive bombing operations also were carried out on other parts of the battle front."

Reports of Allied fighter pilots showed German formations often were broken up by dashing attacks, the communique said. In one instance six Hurricanes attacked fifty-four Messerschmitt 110's and a number of bombers, but the result of this fight was not disclosed.

"The balance of aircraft losses remains heavily in the Allied favor," the communique added.

British reconnaissance pilots reported seeing many wrecked enemy aircraft on beaches and in fields around The Hague.

Declared "At England's Door"

On the home front anxiety was sharpened by Berlin radio broadcasts that the Reich army was "standing at England's door" with fighters less than an hour away by air determined to strike at the insular security Britain has enjoyed since William the Conqueror's men slew Harold at Hastings in 1066.

British officials rushed their air defense program, issuing a new call for volunteers to train as pilots and air crews.

The Admiralty announced tonight the British destroyer Valentine had been beached after being damaged by a German air attack off the coast of Holland.

Other German claims of British losses at sea were brushed aside earlier as "entirely groundless."

"No british warship," said the Admiralty, "has been sunk, set on fire or seriously damaged since the German invasion of the Low Countries with the exception of the submarine Seal."

Yesterday German announcements asserted two British cruisers and one destroyer had been sunk off the Dutch coast, a cruiser and a 15,000-ton steamship set on fire by bombs and an 8,000-ton ship seriously damaged by air bombs.

Swiss Status Precarious

Neutral military experts, meanwhile, saw Switzerland's status growing more perilous by the hour and regarded it as virtually certain that a German swing around the French right flank would be undertaken the moment the battle of the Meuse reaches the peak of its intensity.

This fear was based, in part at least, on the German radio announcement that the conquest of most of the Netherlands had "freed essential forces to be shifted elsewhere at a moment's notice."

Tonight the British Broadcasting Corporation began a series of talks on air-raid precautions to keep the population alert.

Control Bases Being Closed

The spread of the war, first to Norway and then to the Low Countries, has removed the need for contraband control bases in the British Isles, and the three stations at Kirkwall in the Orkneys, and The Downs and Weymouth on the south coast of England, are being closed, an Economic Warfare official said.

These bases no longer are necessary because neutral ships are not going to belligerent ports, he explained, adding, however, that a skeleton staff is being maintained at Kirkwall to examine ships bound for Sweden. The remaining control bases are in the Mediterranean.

Churchill Ministry Completed

Twenty-seven minor appointments announced at No. 10 Downing Street completed the new Government of Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

They included:

W. S. Morrison, former Minister of Food, who was named Postmaster General.

Sir Walter Womersley, who became Minister of Pensions.

Viscount Cranbourne, who was appointed Paymaster General.

The new post of Secretary for Petroleum was given Geoffrey Lloyd, former Minister of Mines.

It was announced that Lord Caldecote, appointed yesterday to be Minister for Dominions, would be the Government leader in the House of Lords.

30.24-2285

Dutch Dead Put at 100,000

MAY 15 1940

Holland Reports Quarter of Army Slain—Casualty Ratio Exceeds World War's.

PARIS, May 15 (A. P.).—The Dutch Foreign Minister, Eelco N. Van Kleffens, estimated today that the Dutch Army had suffered 100,000 men killed—or one-fourth of its total strength of 400,000.

[Van Kleffens, a civilian, may have overestimated the death rate. If his figures are accurate, losses were many times greater than battle rates in the world war, when 25 per cent casualties, wounded as well as dead, were considered very high for large forces and the ratio of dead to wounded was one to four.]

Van Kleffens, however, said that the Dutch fleet was almost intact and had joined the Allied naval forces.

He said that resistance was continuing in the coastal province of Zeeland and that troops that had escaped into Belgium would enter the Allied armies.

Holland's First Review.

His disclosure of the army's staggering losses was part of his Government's first review of the campaign which forced virtual capitulaiton of the Netherlands in five days.

The Dutch Foreign Minister arrived here from London last night.

He said that prolongation of operations in Holland was decided against, with "millions of souls menaced with extermination," but that "every one knows the tenacity of the Dutch—I am convinced we will gain final victory."

Although most of the Netherlands now has fallen to the Germans, he said, the Dutch Empire still stands and all its resources will be placed at the disposal of the Allies. He said that Hollanders were volunteering their services throughout the world.

Standing beside Van Kleffens as he spoke were Lieut.-Col. A. G. H. Dyxhoorn, Minister of Defense, and Charles J. I. M. Welter, Minister of Colonies.

Germans Enter The Hague.

LONDON, May 15 (A. P.).—A Dutch radio announcer, heard in London today, said that the German motorized troops were pouring to The Hague, but that otherwise the city was rapidly resuming its normal appearance.

He asserted that the city, seat of the Netherlands Government until Queen Wilhelmina and the Cabinet fled to England, was going quietly about the task of cleaning up and restoring public works and services.

Telephone communication still was disrupted, he said, but bus service to Amsterdam will be resumed tomorrow.

A broadcast was also heard here today carrying an order to all burgomasters from the Dutch Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Henri Gerard Winkleman, to communicate immediately with the military authorities in order to insure enforcement of the cease firing order in the areas outside Zeeland. In Zeeland Dutch resistance to the German invasion was continuing.

Reuters news agency (British) intercepted yet another radio message today, in which the German Consul-General of Amsterdam informed the Berlin Foreign Office that German troops would encounter no difficulties in occupying Amsterdam.

The message follows, as translated from the German:

"The commander of the garrison of Amsterdam and the Lord Mayor of Amsterdam informed me last night that the German troops will not encounter any difficulties when entering Amsterdam.

"Everything has been prepared so that the entry of the German troops can proceed without a hitch and the population will remain calm.

"As soon as information is received here that German troops are about to enter the city, a representative of the Commander of the Amsterdam garrison and a representative of the Lord Mayor of Amsterdam, as well as the German Consul-General or his representative, will meet the German forces on the outskirts of the city. They will wait for them in a motor car, hoisting a white flag and the service flag of the German Reich."

Not a Surrender.

News of Holland's virtual capitulation was first received here last night in a broadcast by Gen. Winkelman, who said he "had no other choice" but to order his men to lay down their arms.

The Dutch Legation in London later issued a statement saying that a state of war still existed between Germany and he Netherlands and that the fighting was continuing in Zeeland Province.

It was made plain that the cease firing order did not affect the Dutch naval units and was in no sense to be interpreted as a surrender on the part of the Netherlands Government.

Even with German motorized troops reported pouring into The Hague, an authoritative Dutch source here said that Netherlands troops in southern Holland who were able to reach Belgium were being made the nucleus of a new army to continue the fight against the Germans. There was no estimate of the number.

This same informant said that most of Holland's navy already had arrived at British ports.

Queen Wilhelmina, who fled to England with her Government, is continuing to govern Holland's overseas empire from London.

Way Open to Nazis.

AMSTERDAM, May 15 (A. P.).—The Netherlands opened the way today for unopposed German occupation of all but one of her eleven provinces.

Under orders from Gen. Winkelman, the Dutch laid down their arms last night everywhere but in Zeeland, the low-lying island province in the southwest, which has, in the port of Vlissingen (Flushing), one of the main points of sea traffic with England.

Observers in Berlin were said to expect that Dutch resistance in Zeeland and by scattered units elsewhere would be overcome in a day or two at most.

No Match for Invaders.

The Dutch Army was unequal to the task of fighting off Germany's high-geared, up-to-the-minute war machine. Her air force was not strong enough to give the troops effective aid. Her defenses were pierced and outflanked by the lightning-fast German columns. Rotterdam and Utrecht, two of her four largest cities, were in imminent danger of complete destruction.

In view of all those circumstances and in the hope of saving "at least a small part of our beautiful country," and preventing further bloodshed, Gen. Winkelman ordered his forces to cease firing, and commanded the troops and people to co-operate in the preservation of order "until the arrival of the German regular troops."

In a broadcast explaining his decision, Gen. Winkelman told the people:

"It could not be otherwise. . . . Our soldiers did their best. They held on bravely and fought against an overwhelming enemy. But they were not equal to modern weapons.

"Not only the soldiers but even the civil population has suffered enormously. Rotterdam was bombed and destroyed. . . . Utrecht had the same fate. Thus we were compelled to lay down our arms. . . .

"Our towns have been bombarded, our women and children have been bombed, and the German Air Force took a toll of thousands of victims. Military and non-military objectives were bombed. . . .

"I, the Commander-in-Chief, gave the order to cease firing in order to spare further bloodshed and complete destruction of the country. At least a small part of our beautiful country will be saved. . . . You can understand how hard it was for me to decide as I did."

Colonial Empire Remains.

From London Queen Wilhemina sent a proclamation that "the Netherlands will one day, with the help of God, rewin its whole European territory."

Today all but a small segment of those 12,700 square miles of territory was in the hands of the invaders, who had merely been delayed briefly in their advance by the flood-water defenses with which the Netherlands had hoped to guard the rough rectangle enclosing the cities of Amsterdam, Rotterdam, The Hague and Utrecht.

The German armored column that smashed through the southern defenses was already in Rotterdam, and the seaport was being subjected to aerial bombardment that set large sections afire.

Utrecht, Amsterdam and The Hague were the targets of other marching columns.

With the Netherlands homeland now under German domination, Queen Wilhelmina and her Government in London will continue to rule over Holland's overseas possessions—about 790,000 square miles inhabited by more than 70,000,000 persons on two side of the earth.

Britain Hears Air Raid Threat

Prepares for Parachutists After German Radio Predicts Attack.

MAY 16 1940

LONDON, May 15 (A. P.).—German threats of an attack on England from newly acquired bases in the Netherlands followed quickly today upon the announcement that the Dutch Commander-in-Chief had ordered his troops to cease fighting to save the country from total ruin.

The threats, broadcast by the Berlin radio and picked up here, heightened the anxiety caused by the latest developments in the Lowlands and spurred recruiting of a new Home Front army to fight any invasion by Nazi parachute troops.

The Nazi announcer boasted that German planes are already within easy reach of the important English port of Harwich, which is less than 125 miles from the Dutch mainland, and added: "More than that, they have bases for direct attack against the whole of England. . . . In this age of modern warfare the insularity of the British Isles has ended."

Empire of 70,000,000 People.

Queen Wilhelmina and members of her Cabinet are now in London, from which they are directing the affairs of the Dutch Empire—an empire which includes about 790,000 square miles of territory in the East and West Indies with a population of more than 70,000,000 people.

The Legation announcement said that Gen. Winkelman's order to his troops to cease resistance was issued late yesterday afternoon after the Germans had re-taken Rotterdam.

"Consequently," it said, "the heart of the country was laid open to the enemy and the main forces of the army behind the Dutch waterline were threatened by immediate enemy troops on their rear."

Dutch Pay for Neutrality.

British commentators said that Holland's policy of strict neutrality prior to the German invasion had contributed to the country's quick fall by precluding talks between the Allied and the Dutch High Commands.

It was generally conceded that the Germans, in addition to gaining bases for a possible attack on England, had obtained substantial stores of foodstuffs and other materials in Holland.

British spokesmen said, however, that these advantages obtained by the Germans were more than offset by the assets which the Dutch have added to the Allied resources in the way of gold holdings, colonial wealth and their merchant fleet.

A General Headquarters communique issued early today said that operations of the British expeditionary force in Flanders were "proceeding according to plan."

King George and Queen Elizabeth returned to Buckingham Palace last night from Dorsetshire, where they had inspected regiments of the Southern Command of which they are honorary colonels. The two princesses remained in the country.

At Buckingham Palace yesterday Queen Wilhelmina received her Ministers and a group of prominent Dutch citizens residing in London, and today her Cabinet called on her. It was understood that she would remain at that palace as the guest of the British sovereigns until she can move to another palace which will be offered her as headquarters during her stay in England.

Nazis Don't Set a Date.

BERLIN, May 15 (A. P.).—Asked how soon a great air offensive would start against England, Nazi spokesmen answered today:

"Whenever we are completely ready—at exactly the right moment—when it is most uncomfortable for England."

Newspapers stressed the fact that the Dutch surrender has given the Germans airports within short range of England.

"These figures speak for themselves," commented the Hamburger Fremdenblatt, citing these air mileages: 125 miles from the Hook of Holland to the English port of Harwich and 156 miles from Vlissingen to Harwich.

This was only one of numerous, if unofficial, indications that the next major German blow may be delivered against England rather than France, which has already felt the weight of the German columns along the Meuse.

Other evidence of this trend came from the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, which said: "The enemy now is getting the war which it provoked. All illusions of a distant and blockade war, of protection behind powerful fortification works, have been brushed away."

Others took occasion to point out that, with the Dutch coastline in German possession, the air force and submarine fleet would be able practically to paralyze shipping to and from Britain's east coast, as well as to inflict heavy losses on the British Navy whenever and wherever its warships appear in these waters.

London Paper Warns U. S. May Face Invasion

LONDON, May 15 (A. P.).—The London Daily Express, one of the newspapers owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Britain's newly appointed Minister of Aircraft Production, said in an editorial today:

"If, as a result of the German victory in the Low Countries . . . Great Britain ceases to control the Atlantic, the possibility of invasion of America is at hand.

"Americans, therefore, have a period in which to make preparations. They should do so on a scale bigger than anything that ever has been known."

British Dig In At Louvain to Save Brussels

B. E. F. Reports Series of Attacks Repulsed, 124 Enemy Planes Downed

Roads Are Choked By 70,000 Refugees

R. A. F. Boasts Edge on Nazis in Air Combat; Liege Forts Still Resist

By The Associated Press

LONDON, May 16 (Thursday).—A British communique announced early today that the British Expeditionary Force had successfully withstood a series of German attacks. Since the German offensive started, the B. E. F. air arm has destroyed at least 124 German planes, the communique said also.

The text of the communique, issued by general headquarters, follows:

"The B. E. F., after hard fighting, have today successfully held serious German attacks.

"Since the German offensive

started, the air component with the B. E. F. have destroyed at least 124 enemy planes. Our anti-aircraft and artillery have shot down at least twenty-three in rear areas and many others have been shot down by forward troops. At least seven have been shot down by a territorial formation."

Liege Forts Hold Out

The British in Belgium were reportedly resting their left flank on Zeeland, unsurrendered Netherlands province along the sea, and Antwerp, Belgium, with their lines covering Brussels, the Belgian capital.

The Belgian high command issued early today a communique saying the Liege forts "continue to resist."

The text of the communique, as relayed by the Reuters (British) News Agency:

"Light enemy forces made contact with our troops. This resulted in several engagements during which our troops frequently checked the invaders' attempts to advance.

"All demolitions were successfully carried out. They seriously impeded the movements of the enemy.

"Our anti-aircraft defense effectively replied to enemy aircraft action. Several German planes were brought down.

"The Liege forts continue to resist."

Nazis Report Piercing Line

MAY 15 1940

BERLIN, May 15 (A. P.)—The German High Command declared today that the Nazi forces had pierced the northwestern extension of France's Maginot Line in the Sedan sector.

"By the crossing of the Meuse in the Sedan sector," its communique said, "the northwestern extension of France's fortification system—the Maginot Line—has been pierced in closest collaboration with the air force.

"Here, too, French counter-attacks were frustrated with heavy losses for the enemy."

The High Command also said that the Nazi forces had hurled back a French tank attack on the rapidly developing Belgian battle front, and reiterated the news of the capitulation of the Netherlands Army.

Its communique put the Allied air losses at 200 planes yesterday alone—raising to about 1,400 the total alleged by the Nazis to have been destroyed in the six days of the campaign—and said that "enemy efforts to hamper German fighting activity" through air attack were repulsed.

It acknowledged only that "thirty-five of our own planes are missing."

"Armed reconnaissance before the Netherlands coast yielded great successes," it added. "As previously reported in a special announcement, two cruisers and one destroyer were sunk by bomb hits, an additional cruiser was struck by a bomb, one merchant ship of 29,000 tons and four transports were destroyed."

[The British Admiralty contradicted the German claims, asserting that "no British warship has been sunk, set on fire or seriously damaged since the German invasion of the Low Countries, with the exception of the submarine Seal," announced lost several days ago, and the 1,100-ton destroyer Valentine, with slight casualties among her crew of 200, beached last night after an air attack.]

Liege and Namur are both on the Meuse, Namur about thirty-five miles to the west of Liege. The Allies have acknowledged the loss of only one fort, Eben Emael, in the Liege militarized zone.

Having forced the capitulation of all but isolated units of the Dutch Army of 400,000 men in five days of blitzkreig, Germany attempted meanwhile to extend the scope of this newest conquest by urging Belgium to follow the Dutch example.

Radio Appeals to Belgians.

Hour after hour, starting early in the morning, all German radio stations broke in upon their programs with appeals to the Belgian soldiers to lay down their arms.

In Flemish and in French the soldiers were told that Germany does not wish to harm the Belgian people, that the German invasion of Belgium was brought about because Great Britain and France were getting ready to attack Germany through Belgium.

"Belgians," said the broadcast, "if you want to preserve the lives of your men, if you cherish the security of your country, if you want to safeguard the economic life of your country, follow the example of the Dutch nation, which now has been saved.

"Stop your resistance. Follow the example of the Dutch and stack your arms. Germany does not want war with the Belgian nation . . . Belgians, lay down your arms."

Carried to England's Door.

The success of the Nazi forces in their lightning campaign in the Netherlands was hailed by the morning papers throughout the country. One authoritative commentator described the achievement of the Nazi military machine, in bringing down a "well-armed nation" of over 8,000,000 people in a little more than 100 hours, as "unique in history."

Another emphasized the "tremendously stimulating" effect of the victory on the morale of the German Army.

But in military circles the strategic value of the Dutch capitulation, as it affects the progress of the campaign against the Allies, was singled out as the most vital factor.

Military observers brought out the importance of Holland's capitulation on the furtherance of the German drive into Belgium and France on a roughly L-shaped front. These experts, taking for granted that resistance by the Dutch garrisons in Zeeland would last for only a day or two longer, claimed that the "mopping up" of other scattered forces which might not have received the Dutch Commander-in-Chief's order to cease firing will require only a limited part of the German army of occupation.

In the opinion of the military observers, only the Dutch coastline will have to be guarded closely against any eventuality (meaning a possible English attempt to land troops there). Therefore, they explained, strong detachments can now be set in motion to lend support to the drive into Belgium.

Another Britain-threatening press comment today was that of the Boersenzeitung, which said: "Germany's decisive battle has entered an extremely favorable phase, primarily for the air force. The distance from the west of Holland to the south of England varies from 125 to 175 miles. This gain alone shows the far-reaching importance of the German advance in the west. are only one step short of being official Government spokesmen, lent added weight to all of these comments.

GERMANS HINT BOMB ATTACKS ON BRUSSELS

Threaten To Raid Belgian Capital Unless Troop Activity There Ends

Berlin Declares City Is Being "Misused" For Military Purposes

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, May 15—The German army, acclaimed by Adolf Hitler for its swift conquest of the Netherlands, tonight threatened to bomb Brussels, the Belgian capital, and slashed through French defenses north of Sedan.

With his Nazi forces hammering forward in a resurrection of the famed von Schlieffen plan for a drive into France around the Allied left flank—a plan which failed in 1914 but which Germans are confident will succeed in 1940—Hitler in an order of the day said "the future will demonstrate the military importance" of the five-day Dutch conquest.

Must Halt War Activity

In a threat similar to that which brought capitulation of the Dutch, the German high command declared that if Belgian authorities wish to save Brussels from Nazi air fury, they must cease all military activity in the Belgian capital, already menaced by German troops who approached the Louvain gateway, sixteen miles to the east.

"The Belgian Government declared on May 10 through its Foreign Minister in Brussels and likewise through mediation of its diplomatic intermediary, the United States Embassy in Berlin, that Brussels is an open city, that no troops were in Brussels, nor would they move through the city," a high-command communique said.

Troops Reported There

"This statement of the Belgian Government does not correspond to the facts. German air reconnaissance during the last few days has established beyond doubt that all kinds of military columns are moving through Brussels as well as military transports through this railway junction.

"The German high command can no longer recognize Brussels as an undefended city. In case the Belgian Government really is in earnest to save the city of Brussels the horrors of war, all military transports and marching through the town must cease immediately and the building of defenses must be suspended immediately.

"Should from now on military objectives be discovered in Brussels, they will be attacked by the German air force. Responsibility for all consequences arising from this for the city of Brussels will have to be borne by those who, contrary to the declaration by the Belgian Government, misuse their city for military purposes."

Hitler's orders of the day did not mention England, but German newspapers, which are well-nigh official here, did not hesitate to imply that an air storm might break over Britain soon.

They published maps showing that Germany, through the collapse of Holland, already had air bases 100 to 200 miles from important British objectives—including London.

Authorized sources declared an offensive against England would be launched "whenever we are ready . . . when it is most uncomfortable for England."

Although the German armies encountered stiffening Allied resistance in the air as well as on the ground, the Germans asserted they still held easy control of the air and were inflicting losses on the enemy at a ratio of six or seven to one.

Ever Closer To England

Observers recognized that every mile of the Belgian coast taken by the Nazis put the German air force that much nearer to England. With the new, closer range, they said, German bombers could be sent across the North Sea fully protected by pursuit planes against defending British air fighters.

The high command announced tonight that the Netherlands capitulation had been signed at 11 A. M. by the German commander in chief and the commander in chief of the Dutch army and navy, Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman.

France also is under the shadow of German invasion.

It has been divulged that the Nazis are repeating the fam von Schlieffen plan of 1914—which means a drive into France around the Allies' left flank.

Sure Plan Will Succeed

Hitler and his general staff seemed confident tonight that the plan, which failed in 1914, would succeed in 1940 with Germany's army and air force infinitely stronger.

Three main Nazi efforts to drive through western Belgium were made clear from the progress shown in the high command's reports.

Most menacing to the Allied defense, evidently, was the German army which penetrated French soil at Sedan, across the Meuse river.

Another was hitting southwestward in a path east of Antwerp and in the direction of Paris parallel to the North Sea coast.

The third already has created a shallow salient north of Namur, Belgian town sixty miles north of Sedan on an elbow of the Meuse.

"By the crossing of the Meuse in the Sedan sector," the high-command communique asserted, "the northwestern extension of France's fortification system—the Maginot Line—has been pierced in closest collaboration with the air force."

The German war machine, as it launched its new attack against the main Belgian fortifications from Antwerp southeast to the French border beyond Sedan, had ridden over the Netherlands and the first row of Belgium's fortifications.

New Line Punctured

Latest ~~available official~~ reports disclosed that the new Allied line along the Meuse was holding but had been punctured between Namur and Givet, on the French border, and possibly northwest of Namur also.

The German advance line now extends from the Scheldt estuary in southern Holland to Sedan, then turns eastward to unite with forces holding the main Siegfried Line facing France.

Hardening Allied resistance in this area indicated ever-increasing British and French strength in the eastern half of Belgium still left in their hands.

Close In Toward Main Line

The day's reports indicated that the Germans, however, had closed in toward the Allied main line fortifications. According to DNB, eighty British prisoners were taken near Merzig, thirty miles northwest of Saarbrücken, in a German attack on the Saar front.

Drives to the north and south of Namur indicated a movement to envelop this fort, repeating the tactic which caused its collapse in 1914 during the German march toward Paris.

Although it had become evident as the Nazi campaign unfolded, Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels' *Der Angriff* announced for the first time that the Germans were following the course prescribed by General Count Alfred von Schlieffen.

Strategists of World War experience pointed out that, except for lack of preparedness, the Germans could have broken through the French lines and captured Paris in September or October of 1914.

Allied Warships Leave Egypt as Tension Rises

Italians Prepare for War, Believe Decision Near; Americans Ready to Move

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 15 (AP).—The Allied battle fleet put to sea tonight for "scheduled maneuvers" which coincided with new reports of tension in the Mediterranean.

Widespread fears that Italy soon might enter the war against the Allies prompted thousands of Italians to start liquidation of their properties in Egypt. Weeping Italian women sold household effects while their husbands converted business holdings into cash.

The big guns of the Allied fleet boomed re-echoing salvos in a stiff workout during the maneuvers off Alexandria, and were reported in top fighting trim for any eventuality.

Italian circles here believed Germany's smashing victories in Holland and Belgium would cause Premier Benito Mussolini to make his decision shortly, and they feared it would be for war. Italian official sources admitted the situation was "delicate."

Americans here prepared to move to bomb-proof shelters in the event that Alexandria is attacked, and authorities ordered partial blackout of the country to continue indefinitely.

Newspapers announced that the Egyptian government was prepared to remove civilians from possible war zones. Women, children and the aged would be transported from Alexandria and Port Said to various towns in lower Egypt. An unspecified number of retired army and navy reserve officers were called up.

30.24-2287

30.24-2287

Wilhelmina Appoints Chief Of Zeeland Army

London, May 15 (AP)—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands has appointed Rear Admiral Van Der Stad as commander of all Dutch military and naval forces in the province of Zeeland, the Netherlands Legation announced tonight.

The Queen herself announced the appointment to the Dutch forces by radio.

"I know that my people in the Netherlands as well as in the overseas territories are looking toward you with hope and admiration for the way in which you are carrying out your duties," she said.

"I know that I can have confidence in you. I am constantly with you in thought."

Zeeland is the province of low islands south of Rotterdam and north of Antwerp, Belgium, not yet surrendered to the Germans.

In an earlier broadcast to Great Britain the Queen declared that her nation's spirit would remain intact "because our conscience is clear." She said "we have to admit that no happiness can be expected in this world if those who are solely responsible for the present situation are not definitely checked in their course of unscrupulous destruction and utter disregard of law and the most elementary principles of morality."

"After an heroic struggle," the Queen said, "my nation that has attempted everything to maintain peace is being overpowered by sheer superiority of force."

But morally, she added, Holland can never be conquered.

"Notwithstanding the great distress my people are suffering at the present moment and the oppression under which they will live until the country is free again, I am convinced that they will never give up their faith in the cause of freedom and justice."

Wilhelmina Receives Cabinet

LONDON, May 15 (AP).—The Dutch Cabinet called on Queen Wilhelmina this morning.

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

PARIS

A communique from the French High Command said:

"In central Belgium in the (Tuesday) evening an enemy tank attack took place in the region of Gembloux. We counter-attacked and hurled back the enemy.

"On the Meuse, from Namur to the junction of Chiers, the enemy even have increased their pressure. The battle is continuing.

"Our aviation and the Royal Air Force, acting in complete co-operation, continued to intervene very vigorously.

"Nothing important to report on the rest of the front."

LONDON

The British Air Ministry communique follows:

"In a great battle which developed at Sedan and the crossings of the Meuse yesterday, Royal Air Force bombers, escorted by fighters, went into action in co-operation with French forces.

"Repeated low-flying attacks on enemy troops and tank concentrations were made.

"These were highly successful and valuable assistance was given to the French Army.

"Two permanent bridges and two pontoon bridges were destroyed, and at least fifteen enemy aircraft brought down by our fighters and anti-aircraft fire.

"In the fury of these engagements detailed reports from aircraft crews cannot be expected.

"Heavy losses must have been sustained in attacking vital objectives which were strongly defended by anti-aircraft fire and enemy fighters.

"However, our losses, which were not considered excessive in view of the results obtained, were thirty-five aircraft.

"Several crews from these aircraft have already returned to the airdrome."

A British Admiralty communique said:

"Germany continues to pursue her technic of making large and entirely groundless claims of British losses at sea.

"Germany has claimed that yesterday off the Dutch coast two cruisers and one destroyer were sunk and one cruiser and one 15,000-ton steamer were set on fire by bombs and an 8,000-ton steamer severely damaged by bombs.

"Since the German invasion of the Low Countries Germany has claimed that four cruisers and two destroyers have been sunk and two cruisers heavily damaged in Dutch waters.

"Claims to have sunk and seriously damaged other naval units of his Majesty's fleet in Norwegian waters have also been made.

"In fact, no British warship has been sunk or set on fire or seriously damaged since the German invasion of the Low Countries with the exception of H. M. submarine Seal. This loss was announced by the Admiralty May 12th in accordance with the declared policy of announcing all losses.

"Claims of loss or serious damage by air attack to transports and merchant ships are equally untrue. No mishap has befallen any British transport or supply ship during the Netherlands campaign.

"The German claim to have set fire to a 25,000-ton ship may have its origin in published reports that fires in Rotterdam spread to the Dutch liner Statendam, 28,291 tons, which was lying alongside the quay. Nothing is known of any damage to an 8,000-ton ship."

BERLIN

The German High Command said in its communique:

"The 'Fortification of Holland' was capitulated because of the hopeless fight against superior attacks by German troops on land and from the air. In Belgium our divisions, sharply pursuing the retreating enemy, reached a position on the Dyle River.

"A crossing of the Meuse was forced on a broad front between Namur and Givet. French counter-attacks with tanks on the western embankment were repulsed.

'German fighting planes and destroyer plane units participated in this fight, destroying a great number of armored cars.

"By the crossing of the Meuse in the Sedan sector, the northwestern extension of France's fortification system—the Maginot Line—has been pierced in closest collaboration with the Air Force. Here, too, French counter-attacks were frustrated with heavy losses for the enemy.

"During attacks on the Saar front, the first lieutenant of one infantry regiment, Hans Schoene, and his company distinguished themselves by extraordinary bravery in storming a commanding position in the rocky hills south of Pirmasens.

"The main weight of German air operations yesterday lay in attacking the rear connections of the enemy, his transport roads and assembly stations.

"Enemy efforts to hamper German fighting activity through operations of strong flying forces were repulsed with heavy losses for the opponent without much interference of our command in the air.

"Over seventy British and French fighting and pursuit planes were shot down at one point alone. Total losses of the opponent on May 14 amounted to over 200 planes, of which about 170 were shot down in air fights, seventeen by anti-aircraft and the rest destroyed on the ground.

"Thirty-five of our own planes are missing. Armed reconnaissance before the Netherlands coast yielded great successes. As previously reported in a special announcement, two cruisers and one destroyer were sunk by bomb hits, an additional cruiser was struck by a bomb, one merchant ship of 29,000 tons and four transports were destroyed.

"The defense fight around Narvik continues."

BERNE

The Swiss Federal Council and Swiss Army issued the following joint communique:

"General mobilization has been completed in the shortest possible time. All the troops occupy the positions which have been assigned to them.

"These positions, on all our frontiers, are held by powerful armed forces.

"Also in the interior of the country large forces assure the security of the country.

"The protection of the neutrality and independence of Switzerland has been assured by the placing of our armed forces in their posts."

Battle in Belgium Jars British City 60 Miles Off

Deal, on Coast, Reports Vibrations Like a Quake

LONDON, May 15 (AP).—Gunfire believed to be from battles raging in Belgium and France shook houses at Deal on the southeast coast of England tonight. Deal is sixty miles across the North Sea from the juncture of Belgium and France at the coast.

Vibrations which lasted a full minute rattled doors and windows in Deal. Similar distant rumblings were heard earlier in the day.

The vibrations were described as so violent that they resembled an earthquake. Each was heard approaching like a mighty wind, first a murmur in the distance and then intensifying in a violent crescendo.

The distant explosions, felt at various other points along the coast, revived memories of the World War, when the sound of big guns in Flanders, some eighty miles across the North Sea, were heard in England.

Personal Plea By Roosevelt Sent to Rome

President Acts on Word From Phillips That Italy Appears Ready to Strike

Decision Reached At Midnight Parley

French Cut Border Trains; Day Peaceful in Rome; Greeks Guard Frontier

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 15.—President Roosevelt today addressed a new appeal to Premier Benito Mussolini, asking him to avoid extending the European conflict by taking Italy into the war, it was learned tonight from reliable sources.

The President's move was decided upon last night after word had been received from Ambassador William Phillips in Rome that the situation had become critical.

Ambassador Phillips, who ten days ago advised the State Department that there was still a margin of safety, yesterday cabled that final preparations for a military move by Italy were under way. It was understood such measures as concentration of Italian troops in the region north of Milan where they could strike at either France, Switzerland or Yugoslavia were under way. Furthermore, Italian harbor defenses were being strengthened and submarine nets put into position.

Midnight Conference Held

President Roosevelt decided, therefore, to waste no time. After the Pan-American Scientific Congress concert by Arturo Toscanini last night, ranking State Department officials were called into consultation and a message was drafted.

Among those participating in the midnight conferences which spanned Executive Avenue, separating the White House and the State Department, were Cordell Hull, Secretary of State; A. A. Berle jr., Assistant Secretary, and J. Pierrepont Moffat, chief of the Division of European Affairs.

The President worked over his message to the Italian dictator in his White House study with the aid of these top ranking advisers and other experts, it was understood, until 2 o'clock this morning. The message thereupon was sent to Ambassador Phillips, to reach him in time for the opening of the Foreign Office in Rome this morning.

Appeal Believed Personal

State Department officials would not reveal the contents of the message, nor would they officially admit that any such message had been sent. However, it was believed that the President's message was a personal appeal asking that Mussolini keep Italy out of the conflict.

The President's latest gesture of friendship for Italy is one of a series, which has included frequent consultation with the Italian Ambassador, Prince Ascanio Colonna, and the recent Treasury ruling relaxing countervailing duties on Italian textiles.

As far as could be learned this evening from official sources, President Roosevelt has not yet received any indication from Ambassador Phillips as to Premier Mussolini's possible reply to his peace plea.

However, it was recalled by officials that the Italian government had always been extremely courteous in dealing with Mr. Roosevelt's messages, in sharp contrast to the treatment accorded them by Mussolini's axis partner, Chancellor Adolf Hitler. It was recalled also that President Roosevelt had always indicated a hope that he might be able to weaken the ties between Rome and Berlin, despite the Italian adventures in Ethiopia, Spain and Albania.

During the war crisis last fall, President Roosevelt sent a message to King Victor Emmanuel, which was also delivered by Ambassador Phillips. At that time, he expressed his hope that the Italian monarch would use his influence and that of his country in the cause of peace. Furthermore, while exerting this extra-moral pressure on Italy to keep it out of the war, Mr. Roosevelt was viewed as helping the cause of the Allies and aiding in the attempt to keep the Balkans and possibly Spain from being added to the countries engulfed by the conflict.

GERMANS SEEM READY TO MOVE ACROSS RHINE

Strong French Force On Opposite Border Awaiting Developments

Fully Mobilized Little Republic Perfects Its Winkelried Line

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, May 15—German artillery rolled into place behind motorized divisions on the German side of the Rhine from Basel to Schaffhausen today, and by sundown foreign military observers reported the Germans seemed ready to move—if they plan an attack on Switzerland.

The French also were ready with a strong force kept at the Swiss frontier by the presence of the German concentrations, despite the reported Allied need of all possible motorized units to battle the German offensive through Belgium.

Women, Boys, Old Men Armed

The mobilized Swiss army toiled day and night perfecting fortifications of the Winkelried Line, while thousands of women, boys and aged men volunteered for "home guard" duty and received rifles and forty cartridges each.

Movement of residents from the northern region around the German frontier increased, and trains leading to the Alpine resorts were jammed.

Many foreigners in Geneva also left, fearing Italy might enter the war.

League Moves Its Archives

The League of Nations began moving its archives to a secret "place of safety," believed to be in France. League employes were paid today in-

stead of at the end of the month, but officials said that "League business continues until further notice."

The internal battle to wipe out any possibility of a fifth column action in Switzerland continued. In some cities all foreigners were ordered to present their credentials for inspection.

In the large cities, including Basel, Zurich, Bern and Geneva, militarized police and troops inspected credentials of all automobiles passing the city gates.

Most Of Men In Uniform.

In Geneva, where some 2,000 rifles, pistols and other firearms were collected from foreigners by police under a new Federal law, soldiers even walked through streetcars checking passengers' cards of identity.

Nearly all men of fighting age appeared wearing gray-green army uniforms.

The high command today ordered the Left wing Socialist newspapers, *Le Travail* and *Le Droit*, to emphasize Switzerland's neutrality in the face of the powerful German force massed on the northern frontier.

Swiss Refuse To "Cooperate"

French divisions waiting on the west Swiss border built more fortifications along the roads leading from France.

Allied sources called the Swiss policy "superneutrality." It was reported that the Swiss had constantly refused all suggestions that they "cooperate" with one of their large neighbors by at least drawing up advance coordinated defense plans in the event the other invaded her territory.

Mobilization Completed

The Federal council and high command this morning issued the following joint communique:

"General mobilization has been completed in the shortest possible time. All the troops occupy the positions which have been assigned to them.

"These positions, on all our frontiers, are held by powerful armed forces."

(This means that the forts on the Italian frontier, which until the recent intensification of the crisis had only a skeleton guard, are fully manned.)

Preparations In Interior

"Also in the interior of the country large forces assure the security of the country.

"The protection of the neutrality and independence of Switzerland have been assured by the placing of our armed forces in their posts."

Foreign observers estimate the regular army at 600,000 men, the home guards at 200,000.

Swiss Protect Italian Border

MAY 15 1940

Mobilization Complete as Nazi Bridging of Rhine Gives Rise to New Alarm.

BERNE, Switzerland, May 15 (A. P.).—Switzerland's mobilization is complete and "all the troops occupy the positions which have been assigned to them," the Federal Council and the Swiss High Command announced in a joint communique today.

This means that the forts on the Italian frontier, which had had until the recent intensification of the crisis only a skeleton guard, are fully manned.

The forces mobilized include not only the army but anti-aircraft defense units. These units have been turned into "home defense corps" in which are enrolled all women and all men too old or otherwise unfit for military service, but who can fire a rifle.

Foreign observers estimate the regular army at 600,000 men, the home guards at 200,000.

BASLE, May 15 (A. P.).—Swiss soldiers guarding the northern frontiers of their country kept their fingers literally on their machine-gun triggers today as German troops "practiced" spanning the Rhine with pontoon bridges.

For the third time in as many days, Nazi engineers threw a bridge across the Rhine today near the entrance to Lake Constance, where Germany holds a narrow strip of land on the south bank, hemmed in by Swiss territory.

These maneuvers, coupled with many signs of German troop concentrations north of the Swiss border, strengthened fear here that Germany might supplement her drive through Belgium and the Netherlands by attempting to strike at France through Switzerland.

Fear Shared by Allies.

These fears apparently were shared by the British and French legations at Berne, which were reported to have burned their official papers last night.

Crowds collected outside the British Legation to watch as members of the Diplomatic Staff heaped documents on a bonfire. The French were understood to have followed the same procedure.

Some employees of both legations left Berne for Geneva yesterday with other records.

Switzerland, meanwhile, with a large part of her army of 600,000 men massed along the German border, extended precautionary measures against "Fifth Column" activities.

Aliens Surrender Arms.

In Zurich, Basle, Berne, Lausanne, Geneva and other cities the police enforced a Federal law requiring all foreigners to surrender arms in their possession.

By midnight last night the police in Geneva alone had collected 730 rifles and pistols from about 300 foreigners.

Militarized police, wearing steel helmets and carrying rifles, stood with soldiers on the outskirts of Berne checking the papers of all persons in incoming automobiles.

In Geneva and Zurich the police rounded up foreigners whose papers were found out of order.

Every Bridge Mined.

Every bridge within 100 miles of the frontier was mined, and well-armed troops guarded all radio stations, as well as telegraph and telephone centers.

Throughout all these preparations the Swiss paid particular care to avoid any action which might be construed as unneutral.

No orders have yet been issued for the removal of civilian populations from towns along the German border, but officials said that if such a step were taken the same procedure would have to be taken in the regions fronting France.

Informed spokesmen estimated that Germany has about twenty or twenty-five divisions in the sector north of the border, and that France had approximately an equal number on her side of the three-way frontier.

Belgian and Nazi Envoys Completing Repatriation

Germans Back by Way of Swiss Border, Others Reverse Route

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, May 15 (AP).—The German Minister to Belgium, his entire staff and all German Consular officials formerly stationed in that country, with their families, entered Switzerland from France today and crossed the border immediately into Germany.

The Belgian Minister to Berlin and about seventy-five Belgian diplomats were expected to enter Switzerland tonight en route to Belgium. The Belgians, it was said, refused to leave Germany until their consul and vice-consul at Cologne could be located, but the latter were reported to have joined their colleagues today at Bregentz, near the Swiss border.

Swiss quarters believed the Netherlands' surrender might have obviated necessity for an exchange of Dutch and German diplomats through Switzerland. Dutch officials have been waiting on the German side of the Swiss border for several days, although German diplomats have not left their posts in the Netherlands.

Van Zeeland Going Home To Join Belgian Defense

'Can't Stand It Any Longer,' He Says at White House

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—Paul Van Zeeland, former Belgian Prime Minister, made President Roosevelt good-by today before hurrying home to join his country's fighting forces. He will leave for Belgium on Friday by airplane, or on Saturday by boat, he said, and will enlist upon his arrival.

"I can't stand it any longer," he told reporters at the White House.

Mr. Van Zeeland, heading a co-ordinating committee of an intergovernmental refugee organization, has been in this country for several months.

B. E. F. Artillery Flies to Stem German Advance on Louvain

Forces Heavily Engaged Throughout the Day With Big Guns Pouring Shells at Oncoming Nazi Troops.

By DREW MIDDLETON.

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN BELGIUM, May 15 (A. P.) (Passed by Field Censor).—The smash German offensive aiming at Brussels and the heart of Belgium through the Louvain gate clashed today with the British Expeditionary Force, which was heavily engaged throughout the long, hot day. The British, holding positions in and around Louvain, threw thousands of tons of high explosives and metal into hundreds of German tanks and armored cars, screening the advancing green-gray columns on the roads of Belgium.

Operations opened last night when a French town well in the rear was bombed heavily and scores of civilians killed or wounded.

Louvain, a deserted city except for the troops and refugees streaming through, contains the famous University Library, rebuilt after the last war by the pennies of millions of American school children.

When I visited Louvain yesterday, it already had felt the blows of the Nazi air force. Two bombs fell within seventy-five years of the magnificent library and blew up two homes. The railroad station a half mile away had been strafed and bombed.

Civilians Have Departed.

Most of Louvain's civilian population have moved away in carts and cars, on bicycles or on foot, and left it silent and dead.

If the city is heavily shelled, the library, a landmark for miles around on the flat plain of Flanders, well may be demolished. When I saw it yesterday it was standing in all its grandeur, defiant above the stricken city, on its walls the names of American universities and schools whose students contributed to its rebuilding and filled it with books.

The full power of the German armies swept southwest today toward the tiny triangle of Belgium where the Allies were massed to make their last stand in the Low Countries after the collapse of Dutch resistance.

The biggest battle of the war, and perhaps its most decisive, appeared imminent. The Nazi armies, screened by armored cars and light divisions and accompanied by thousands of parachute troops, sped toward the British and French battle positions.

As Serious as In 1914.

The situation probably was as grave as that of 1914, for the Germans in five days had forced the Dutch to their knees, overrun large sections of Belgium and opened the way to the vital channel ports from which their strategy may dictate the long-awaited blow to England.

The situation seemed lightened by only one factor—the rise to power of the Allied air arm which has been fighting the Germans to a standstill.

It was admittedly too early to gauge the results of yesterday's air battle, but Royal Air Force pilots and gunners felt today that both their fighters and bombers came off best in bringing down almost a dozen German bombers and spreading high explosives on German troop concentrations, bridges, depots and railheads far into the Third Reich's hitherto inviolate territory.

Tommies followed orders calmly, going about their tasks as if the whine of German shells and the thunder of Nazi bombers did not exist.

But their faces were traced with lines of anxiety.

The German army—unchecked after eight months of war—might still be in Berlin instead of a few short miles away. Privates idled, smoking cigarettes in the sunshine by the side of powerful tanks and field guns. Others ate off tables pulled from bombed and deserted houses, where inhabitants long since had fled.

Even Troops Under Cover.

In fields churned by four days of movement of men and machines, soldiers slept with helmets over their faces.

Streets of a nearby town were empty of civilians. The hobnailed boots of sentries struck hollowly.

Even the troops were under cover. The snouts of anti-tank guns appeared at every corner, but to the casual eye the town appeared to be held by only a handful of men.

Near one of the anti-tank guns were two bombed houses. In one the family's breakfast still lay on the table—half eaten slices of bread, half filled cups of coffee.

On a wall, at a crazy angle, hung a picture of a young man in the world war uniform of the Belgian Army with the inscription "mort pour la patrie."

Farther on, past the British lines, lay some of the Belgian dead. (Part censored). Here a caisson had been blown up. In the sun, now growing higher and hotter, lay the shattered bodies, sprawled grotesquely as though embracing the soil they had rushed to defend against the invader.

'It Ain't Very Pretty.'

"It ain't very pretty," said a British artilleryman wryly.

We turned away and walked back past laughing boys who were playing cards, past silent sentries looking forward to where—screened by its own and the British mechanized cavalry—the German Army was gathering for the first real blow against the British forces.

On every road there were Belgian refugees—the old and very young, the lame, the blind, the weak.

Old bicycles, oxcarts and donkey wagons were their conveyances. One woman was pushing a baby carriage containing a fat, smiling baby and a pile of household goods. Another wore absurd bright red slippers with fluffy pompoms as she trudged through the heat and dust.

A British officer estimated that he had seen at least 70,000 in two days of travel. They never looked back, he said, and I noticed the same thing. They just tramped on.

A huge, florid man sat beside a bicycle, crying. He had to leave his magnificent Belgian police dog behind, he said. When we came that way again he was gone and the dog lay on the doorstep looking up the deserted street for his vanished master.

NOTED LIBRARY OF LOUVAIN IN NAZI GUN RANGE

British Force Clashes With German Offensive Near University City

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

With the British Expeditionary Force in Belgium, May 15 (Passed by Field Censor)—The smashing German offensive aiming at Brussels and the heart of Belgium through the Louvain "gate" clashed today with the British Expeditionary Force, which was heavily engaged throughout the long, hot day.

The British, holding positions in and around Louvain, threw thousands of

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tons of high explosives and metal into hundreds of German tanks and armored cars, screening the advancing green-gray columns on the roads of Belgium.

The operations opened last night when a French town well in the rear was bombed heavily and scores of civilians killed or wounded.

Louvain Deserted City

Louvain, a deserted city except for the troops and refugees streaming through, contains the famous University Library, rebuilt after the last war by the pennies of millions of American school children.

If the city is heavily shelled the library, a landmark for miles around on the flat plain of Flanders, well may be demolished. When I saw it yesterday it was standing in all its grandeur, defiant above the stricken city, on its walls the names of the American universities and schools whose students contributed to its rebuilding and filled it with books.

Original Library Burned In '14

On the facade for passing soldiers to decipher was the Latin inscription expressing Belgium's thanks to the American people for the library's reconstruction.

Among the schools whose names are inscribed on the walls are the universities of Rochester, Creighton, Illinois, Cincinnati; Mills College, of California, and public schools of New York and Philadelphia.

The building, regarded as one of the nation's most beautiful, was built originally in the year 1317 and burned by the German invaders on the night of August 25-26, 1914, along with its priceless collection of old books.

Watches Artillery Duel

From the hilltop headquarters of a Scots regiment famed in story I watched a hot artillery duel between German and British guns.

Stretched before the observation post in panorama was a heavily wooded valley in a pattern of dark-green woods and light-green fields.

Concealed in a copse to the left a British battery started firing. Over the hill to the right another battery took up the song of death. Two miles ahead German shells pounded a tiny hamlet whose church steeple rose above the trees.

Far to the right another wood was burning. Clouds of dirty gray smoke drifted across the sky.

"The Jerries fired at the wood with incendiary bombs," a Scots private said.

Shells Strike Around Church

As I watched through glasses, shells began to land around the church spire. There would be a crash, a thick white cloud of smoke and then a sort of fog hanging over the town. Each time a shell landed I expected to see the church tower topple, but it withstood fifteen minutes of this kind of bombardment. A Scot near me swore softly each time a shell landed.

From positions to our left and right, British guns replied. Their range was too far for us to see the effect but a reconnaissance plane took to the air to find out.

After it had gone the hilltop seemed almost peaceful, the silence broken only by the boom of the guns. When we left the Scots still were peering into the woods ahead awaiting the appearance of the first green-gray figures.

The German bombings were answered by increased activity of the Royal Air Force, which by Wednesday afternoon claimed its pilots had shot down fifteen more German planes, with slight losses of their own; had bombed enemy key positions, spotted German artillery and tanks and had protected convoys of men, munitions and material rolling to the front.

Some 800 Americans, including about 150 Jewish medical students at Lausanne University, now are in Switzerland. About 400, including the students, plan to remain.

The consulate said that "some kind of arrangements" would be made to repatriate Americans who gather in the Bordeaux area, although they could not say how soon the plans would be laid.

ROME, May 15 (A. P.).—The police dispersed nearly 10,000 persons, mostly students, who gathered in various parts of Rome today with the intention of launching a third day of anti-Allied demonstrations at the Piazza Venezia.

Foreign observers interpreted the action as placing an official damper on the manifestations which diplomats thought might push Italy into the war.

New posters, however, were plastered upon buildings near the French embassy, quoting an old editorial article in Premier Mussolini's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, which recalled that Germany supported Italy during the Ethiopian war while France and Great Britain opposed her.

Stones Thrown at Fiume.

[Crowds of Italians shouting "Down with Yugoslavia!" stoned Yugoslav homes and business offices today at Fiume, Italy, across the border from Susak, according to dispatches from the Yugoslav city. The demonstrations began last night and continued throughout this morning without interference from the police. Throngs which also yelled "Hurrah for war!" hurled stones across the Yugoslav-Italian frontier into Susak, smashing many windows.]

Several hundred students who tried to march on the Yugoslav legation for a demonstration today were dispersed by police in nearby streets after they had threatened to mob a restaurant proprietor who told them, "Quit clowning and go back to school."

Italian troops had been posted at the legation earlier in the day, the first occasion that any show of military protection had been made at the legation since the demonstrations began.

Meanwhile a new law was introduced in the Fascist Chamber which would increase from six to twelve miles the belt of territorial waters around the Italian coast. It was said that this change corresponded with the width of British and French territorial waters.

Troops continued to guard the British and French embassies, the focal points of former demonstrations. Mention of the demonstrations was lacking from the morning newspapers.

Served a Purpose.

Apparently, however, the displays have served the purpose of driving to cover any Italians who might have anti-German or pro-Allied leanings.

Meanwhile today Ettore Muti, secretary of the Fascist party, ordered the provincial secretaries to appoint before May 20 substitutes who could take over their duties in case they were called to arms.

Americans who, alarmed by events, attempted tardily to buy passage home on the United States liner Washington found all available space—including the lounges—reserved, mostly by compatriots fleeing from Holland and Belgium. The Washington is scheduled to sail from Genoa on Saturday.

Italy's national budget, swollen by emergency expenses, will total 50,000,000,000 lire ($2,500,000,000) for the fiscal year of 1940-41, with a deficit of 20,000,000,000 lire ($1,000,000,000), Senator Frederico Ricci told the Senate today.

Senator Ricci said that this expenditure would represent 35 per cent of the national income, compared with 27 per cent in Germany and 24 per cent in England.

Senator Giuseppe Bevione, commenting on Senator Ricci's speech, said: "The plutocracies are deceiving themselves that the Duce's determination to break the bars of our Mediterranean imprisonment can be frustrated by the condition of our finance."

Giovanni Host Venturi, Minister of Communications, disclosed in the Senate that Italy has already tested mobilization of transportation facilities, and said that Italians could be assured of their full efficiency.

The announcement followed a further report on the "intolerable conditions" created by the Allies' contraband control.

Allied Fleet Ready.

ALEXANDRIA, May 15 (A. P.).—The Egyptian authorities today ordered the partial blackout of the country continued indefinitely and called up as unspecified number of retired army and navy reserve officers as uncertainty over Italy's intentions persisted.

Allied spokesmen reiterated that the combined Anglo-French battle fleet, concentrated here, is ready to fight "in whatever zone hostilities may develop."

The American legation has so far issued no warnings to its nationals to leave Egypt and there has been no general exodus of foreigners.

A usually reliable source indicated that Britain was easing her contraband control on Italian shipping, which gave rise to the anti-Allied demonstrations.

This report, coupled with others that the British were making progress in trade negotiations with the Italians, caused a climb in security prices in private brokerage dealings at Milan after the close of the stock market in the afternoon.

Several hundred students were reported to have started a march to the Yugoslav legation but were dispersed after they threatened to mob a restaurant proprietor who advised them to "quit clowning and go back to school."

Official quarters could not confirm Yugoslav reports of anti-Yugoslav demonstrations at Fiume, but informed observers believed that if such demonstrations actually had taken place, they were without official sanction.

Italian soldiers continued to guard the French and British Embassies as new posters were plastered on near by walls recalling that Germany had supported but France and Britain had opposed Italy during the Ethiopian war.

Awaits Allied Defeats

Lessening of tension prompted diplomatic observers to return to their assumption that Premier Mussolini would wait for a conclusive defeat of the Allies before plunging Italy into war.

The belief that Italian entry into the conflict was not imminent was strengthened by sailing of the liner Conte di Savoia with 1,000 passengers bound for New York.

Diplomatic quarters believed that one reason why Italy might prefer to wait before incurring the heavy financial strain of war was the state of the Italian budget as disclosed in the Senate today by Senator Frederico Ricci.

Billion-Dollar Deficit

He predicted that for the fiscal year of 1940-41 the deficit would amount to $1,000,000,000 on a budget expenditure of $2,500,000,000.

Ricci said this budget would represent thirty-five per cent of the national income.

The Danish Governor-General of Greenland, Claude Oldendow, was one of the liner's 1,000 passengers. Others were Dr. Valerio Artom di Sant' Agnese, obstetrician to the Italian royal family, and Count Galleani Galleano, vice-commissioner of the Italian Pavilion at the New York World's Fair.

FRENCH STOP TRAINS TO SOUTH FRONTIERS

Suspension Affects Routes Near Italian and Swiss Borders—Warships of Allies Out in Mediterranean.

PARIS, May 15 (A. P.).—The French ordered suspension tonight of main passenger trains, effective at midnight, on a number of important lines near the Italian border. The lines included those from Lyons to Mentone on the Italian frontier; from Lyons to Geneva and Lyons to Belfort and Chambery, near the Swiss border, and also from Lyons to Grenoble and from Dijon to Besancon.

LONDON, May 15 (A. P.).—Reuters, a British news agency, reported from Cairo today that the Allied fleet had put to sea from Alexandria for scheduled maneuvers.

Told to Shift Departure Plans.

GENEVA, May 15 (A. P.).—The United States Consulate received instructions from Washington today to advise any Americans planning to return to the United States to concentrate at Bordeaux, France, instead of Genoa, Italy.

The instructions apparently were a precaution in case Italy abandons her "non-belligerency."

ANTI-ALLIED ACTS STARTED AGAIN IN NAPLES

Thousands Of Youths March, Shouting Demands For French Possessions

Demonstrations in Naples

ROME, May 15 (AP). — Several thousand youthful Neapolitans revived anti-Allied demonstrations tonight, marching in the main street of Naples and shouting old cries for French possessions.

They carried huge pictures of Premier Benito Mussolino and signs saying "Mussolini is always right," "Chamberlain's umbrella leaks," "Djibuti, Nice, Corsica" and "Viva Italian Corsica."

Earlier, police put a sudden stop to such demonstrations in Rome when they dispersed about 10,000 students and others who gathered in the Piazza Venezia for a third day of parading and slogan-shouting. Premier Benito Mussolini failed to show himself to the crowd this morning, although yesterday he took three salutes from his Venice Palace balcony.

SENDING WIFE HOME

U. S. Minister to Bulgaria Warns Other Americans.

SOFIA, May 15 (A. P.).—George H. Earle, United States Minister to Bulgaria, the former Governor of Pennsylvania, disclosed tonight that he was sending his wife and two younger sons back to the United States.

The legation, at the same time, issued its third warning to Americans to leave "while means of egress still are available."

The Earles will sail on the United States liner Washington, leaving Genoa on May 18.

There are seventy American citizens in Bulgaria.

NO U. S. CASUALTIES

Minister Gordon Reports From Netherlands.

WASHINGTON, May 15 (A. P.).—George H. Gordon, United States Minister to the Netherlands, reported today that there were no American casualties in that country so far as was known.

His message to the State Department was brief and gave no further information.

ITALIAN LINER SAILS

Called Indication Rome Is Not Yet Entering War.

GENOA, May 15 (A. P.).—The Italian liner Conte di Savoia sailed as scheduled for New York today, which indicated to many that Italy was not planning to go to war immediately.

Americans Get Blanket Warning To Quit West and South Europe

MAY 15 1940

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 15.—A blanket warning to Americans in western and southern European countries to leave for the United States was issued tonight by the State Department.

The Americans were urged to proceed to the Bordeaux region in southwest France or to Spain or Portugal. Hitherto they have been concentrating at Genoa, Italy, but State Department officials abroad have been reported to be diverting them from Genoa in fear of Italy's entrance into the war.

The State Department announced it would "consider the making of arrangements for their evacuation by American vessels from those areas" (Bordeaux, Spain or Portugal). Bordeaux at present is forbidden to American vessels by combat zone regulations.

American consuls in Switzerland were reported in Geneva dispatches to be telling Americans who wish to leave to proceed to the above destinations.

The text of the State Department's warning follows:

"Commencing some time before the outbreak of hostilities in Europe last September, the department's officials in Europe, acting under the discretionary authority which they have or warning Americans of dangerous situations and inviting them to leave, have generally and continuously so invited Americans to leave war areas in Europe unless they have compelling reason to remain.

"The duty of the government towards its citizens in a war area is accomplished when it has advised them of the dangers of the situation and invited them to leave, while affording those who chose to go every possible assistance in obtaining transportation and those who chose to remain such protection as may be possible. There can be no insistence upon the departure of our citizens since the government may not compel the return of its citizens and the decision whether to remain or depart is one the individual himself must make.

"Exercising the discretionary authority referred to above, the deparement's officers in southern European countries, in view of recent developments and the possible spread of hostilities, have invited citizens within their respective districts to return to the United States. The deparment's officers in Great Britain and France are also renewing their invitations to Americans to leave and to proceed to the Bordeaux region in southwest France. They may also proceed to Spain or Portugal. The department will then consider the making of arrangements for their evacuation by American vessels from those areas. The department's officials in Switzerland are giving similar advice to Americans who wish to leave.

Shippers Here Bewildered

Shippers in New York expressed bewilderment yesterday over the Consulate order telling Americans at Geneva to go to Bordeaux instead of Genoa, Italy, The Associated Press said.

American ships are not allowed to enter Bordeaux under the neutrality act, nor are Americans allowed to sail on belligerent ships. Thus the question of how Americans would return to America was raised immediately.

The United States Lines operates from Genoa and Naples, Italy, and with the Italian Line has been returning Americans fleeing the war. The lines said they had not been advised of the order. One shipping official said, however, that President Roosevelt was empowered to oast neutrality act restrictions to allow American vessels to enter Bordeaux. Others thought the step meant that Germany was planning to invade Switzerland and that Italy was ready to enter the war on Hitler's side.

The Italian Line said there had been no change in its shipping schedules and that they had booked numerous refugees. The United States Lines said its liner Manhattan planned to leave Genoa Saturday with more than one thousand Americans from invaded countries.

Bordeaux is on the Bay of Biscay, on the west coast of France, and is near Spanish ports open to American shipping. One shipper said it was possible for Americans to be sent from Bordeaux to Bilbao, Spain, a port used by a few American freighters. He said it had been reported that if the Mediterranean were closed to American trade ships might still be allowed to enter Spanish and Portuguese ports.

GREEKS RUSH FORCE TO ALBANIAN LINE

Allied Fleet Leaves Base in Egypt—Yugoslavs Hear Italy Is Set for War

MAY 16 1940

By The Associated Press

ATHENS, (Thursday) May 16—Greece rushed troop reinforcements to her frontier with Italian-occupied Albania this morning just after midnight.

It was understood precautionary measures had been ordered along the frontier regions.

[Here the telephone line between Athens and Budapest, Hungary, by which the foregoing dispatch was relayed, went dead. When communication was restored, the following information was received.]

Colonel Papademas, Under-Secretary of War, arrived in the frontier region of Yanina to take personal charge of preparedness operations. He is virtual head of Greece's armed forces, since the War Minister is Premier John Metaxas.

The Yanina district borders the island of Corfu at the mouth of the Adriatic, an object of Italian ambitions for many years because of its position dominating Otranto Strait. Italy occupied the island in 1923, but later vacated it.

It was reported, but not confirmed, that British pressure was being brought to bear upon Greece to permit establishment of naval bases for the British fleet on Greek islands.

--DASH--

GREECE, ALONG WITH OTHER COUNTRIES IN SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE, WAS REPORTED ON MAY 2 TO HAVE BEEN GIVEN ASSURANCES BY ITALIAN AND GERMAN DIPLOMATS THAT IT NEED NOT FEAR INVASION BY THE AXIS PARTNERS.

GERMANY WAS UNDERSTOOD TO HAVE MADE THE POINT THAT SHE DESIRED TO KEEP THESE COUNTRIES PEACEFUL SO THAT THEY COULD CONTINUE SUPPLYING NEEDED RAW MATERIALS.

ITALY WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ASSERTED SHE HAD NO INTENTION OF CHANGING HER "NON-BELLIGERENCY" STATUS FOR THE PRESENT, AND LAST OCTOBER, IN AN EFFORT TO WIN THE CONFIDENCE OF GREECE, DREW HER TROOPS BACK FROM THE ALBANIAN BORDER.

GREECE NEVERTHELESS CONTINUED WATCHFUL PREPARATIONS. SHE CALLED UP 10 CLASSES OF RESERVE ARMY OFFICERS FOR ACTIVE DUTY THAT DAY.

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Three Blockade Bases In Britain Being Closed

War in Low Countries Ends Check on Their Cargoes

LONDON, May 15 (AP).—An Economic Warfare Ministry official announced today that the spread of the war to the Low Countries had removed the need for contraband control bases in the British Isles and that three stations—Kirkwall in the Orkney Islands, and the Downs and Weymouth on the south coast—were being closed.

He said the bases were unnecessary because most of their work had been in dealing with ships destined for Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, all of which now are belligerent territory. Two of the largest maritime powers, Norway and the Netherlands, neutral when the war began, now are numbered among the Allies.

A skeleton staff is being maintained at Kirkwall, however, to examine ships going to Sweden. The remaining control bases are in the Mediterranean.

BELGIANS WATCH SOVIET EMBASSY

Act on Story It Took In Nazi Parachutists

LONDON, May 15 (A. P.).—It was reported here today that the Soviet Russian embassy at Brussels was surrounded by a cordon of Belgian troops after the Belgian authorities heard that German parachute troops had been seen landing in the embassy grounds.

The Laborite London Daily Herald, which said that it got the report from Soviet sources in London, went on to say that Ivan Maisky, the Russian Ambassador to Great Britain, telephoned to his colleague in Brussels and then made representations to the Belgian Ambassador in London.

The latter was said to have told Maisky that he had obtained assurances from the Belgian Government that the "blockade" would be lifted.

The Russian Ambassador in Brussels was said to have denied the allegation concerning the German parachute troops.

Brussels Still Capital, Belgians Defy Invader

LONDON, May 15 (AP).—A Belgian radio announcement heard in London today said that the Belgian government was staying in Brussels and that Allied embassies also were remaining.

This proclamation was broadcast, in connection with the Netherlands' capitulation:

"The defeat of our northern neighbors will not discourage us. Our army, supported by French and British allies, stubbornly is resisting the attacks of the enemy. Belgium cannot be defeated. Justice, our cause, is bound to triumph after the dire test through which we are passing."

Belgian Fort's Guns Went Out of Order

BERLIN, May 15 (A. P.).—Belgian defenders of Fort Eben Emael, in the Liege fortified zone on the Albert Canal defense line, suddenly found that they were unable to operate their guns when the Germans attacked, it was reported today by a military writer in the newspaper Deutche Allemeine Zeitung.

The Belgian prisoners said their machine guns and artillery "went out of order," the writer declared.

German official reports said Fort Eben Emael was captured last week with a new weapon. No further details were disclosed.

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30.24-2291

British Warship Beached After Being Bombed

Destroyer Valentine Is Hit Off Coast of Holland; Other Nazi Claims Denied

LONDON, May 15 (AP).—The British destroyer Valentine has been beached after being damaged by German bombing planes off the coast of Holland, the Admiralty announced tonight. It said casualties were believed to have been slight.

The 1,100-ton Valentine, classified technically as an escort ship in the British fleet, normally carried nearly 200 men. She was built as a destroyer in 1917, but was rearmed as an escort vessel in 1938-'39.

The Admiralty said the information of damage to the Valentine was received after it had issued a communique which said that no British warship, with the exception of the lost British submarine Seal, had been "sunk, set on fire or seriously damaged" since Germany invaded the Low Countries.

German Claims Denied

The British announced the loss of the Seal several days ago. Yesterday German announcements said two British cruisers and one destroyer had been sunk off the Dutch coast; a cruiser and a 15,000-ton steamer set afire by bombs, and an 8,000-ton steamer seriously damaged by air bombs.

Nazis Attack Italian Ship

LONDON, May 15 (AP).—The (British) Press Association said tonight that the 3,059-ton Italian steamship Foscolo had sent a call for assistance after being attacked by German aircraft off the Dutch coast. The vessel's last port of call was Antwerp.

British Hear Gunfire on Coast

LONDON, May 15 (AP).—Machine-gun fire was heard this morning near the mouth of the Humber River, along the east coast of England.

Areas Warned; No Bombs Fall

PARIS, May 15 (AP).—Air-raid alarms were sounded this morning in the regions around Rouen, Havre and Bordeaux, but no attacks were reported.

France Forms "Civic Guard"

PARIS, May 15 (AP).—Henri Roy, Minister of the Interior, ordered today the creation of a "civic guard" in all departments and cities to fight "fifth column" activities and German parachute troops. Great Britain took similar action yesterday.

British Radio Raid Warning

LONDON, May 15 (AP).—The British Broadcasting Company began tonight a series of talks on air-raid precautions to keep the population alert.

NARVIK REPORTED BADLY BATTERED

Swedes Doubt Nazi Garrison Can Resist Much Longer.

STOCKHOLM, May 15 (A. P.).—The newspaper Tidningen said today that the Allied bombardments of the last few days have devastated the Arctic Norwegian port of Narvik and that the German garrison could not possibly hold the town much longer.

The Nazi troops were said to be kept supplied by planes, which have also landed reinforcements by parachute. They were reported well equipped with automatic arms although lacking in artillery.

The Tidningen's special correspondent said that Fresh French troops and tanks had been landed from transports for an assault on the town.

[The War Office in London announced yesterday that new allied forces had been landed at Bjerkvik, seven miles north of Narvik.]

The newspaper Social Demokraten published a story from a correspondent in Norway declaring that German air bases in the central and southern part of the country were being bombed nightly by the British, which arrive regularly about 11 P. M.

Reports from Sweden's west coast, where German transports have been seen moving through the Kattegat, led to a belief here that the Nazis were reinforcing their drive through the Netherlands and Belgium with troops removed from Norway.

Norwegian refugees reported that two German transports attempted to land troops at Belsfjord, south of Mo, on Norway's west coast, but one was sunk by the Allies. The other landed about 400 men, presumably reinforcements for Narvik.

Sweden Recruits Men And Women To Guard Against Parachutists

Stockholm, May 15 (AP)—Sweden started recruiting men and women between the ages of 17 and 55 today as volunteers in home defense forces designed to guard against possible attack by parachute troops.

The volunteers will be given free board and lodging and one kroner a day as pay.

Norse Naval Base Blast Kills 7

OSLO, May 15 (AP).—An explosion which followed a fire at the Bergen naval station, on Norway's west coast, now occupied by German troops, was reported today to have killed seven firemen, including the chief of the Bergen fire brigade.

NAZI BOMB HIT SEEN BY LUCES

House Across Brussels Street Struck and Smashed.

THEY WERE IN U. S. EMBASSY

Publisher Says Sight Showed Him War's Savagery.

PARIS, May 15 (A. P.).—Henry R. Luce, editor of Time and Life magazines, said today that the sight of a German aerial bomb ripping through a house in Brussels on the day that Nazi troops invaded Belgium brought home to him the savageness of modern warfare.

He and his wife were standing at a fourth floor window of the American embassy across the street when the Nazi plane attacked.

They had arrived in Brussels from the Hague on the night of May 9 to keep an appointment with King Leopold of the Belgians, originally set for 10 A. M. on May 10.

"Mrs. Luce and I were awakened very early on the morning of May 10", Mr. Luce said. "The maid was so excited we could not understand her, but we finally made out that the Germans had entered Luxemburg and were on their way into Belgium."

Mr. Luce said that United States Ambassador John Cudahy told him of having telephoned to Washington at about 1 A. M. on May 10 with definite information that the Germans were going to move in.

Heard an Explosion.

"We were at the window looking down into the street when we heard a tremendous explosion," Mr. Luce said.

"The house across the street collapsed. The sirens began to blow. They kept blowing almost all day long. Soon after the bombing, Red Cross ambulances appeared and several casualties were carried out. I couldn't find out whether they were killed or merely injured, but there was no doubt that they were civilians."

Ambassador Cudahy tried to persuade Mr. and Mrs. Luce to leave immediately, the publisher said, but they decided to stay over until Saturday.

"One of the most extraordinary things," he added, "was that most of the guests whom the Ambassador had invited for dinner on Friday night arrived on time."

The Luces, accompanied by Mrs. Hugh Gibson, wife of the former United States Ambassador to Belgium, made the trip to the French border by private car, passing several lines of troops as they neared the frontier.

Nazi Dies in Her Play.

Mrs Luce is Claire Boothe, the playwright, whose most recent offering was "Margin for Error," a murder mystery in which the victim is a Nazi consul in an unidentified American city. It is to be produced shortly in London and Mrs. Luce is in Europe to attend the opening.

Blum Reminds U.S. That Allies Bar Nazis' Coal

Tells British Labor Parley a Hitler Victory Would Destroy Workers' Rights

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., May 15 (AP).—Leon Blum, leader of the French Socialist party, told the British Labor party conference today that neutrals and our American friends should remember that the Allies were the only obstacle to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's success.

Denying a suggestion that the European conflict is a capitalist war, the former French Premier said: "I don't know what would happen to capitalism if we lose the war, but I do know what would happen to socialism if the Nazis win.

"Wherever this mechanized Attila has passed every workers' movement and institution has been destroyed."

Blum forecast collapse of "the bloody despotism of Hitler" at the first German defeat and added: "Because we are free we can survive reverses."

He spoke in French. The crowd cheered loudly as he finished. Mingled cheers and boos had marred introduction of the speaker. Those who booed were understood to be isolated Communist sympathizers who disapproved Blum's support of France's anti-Communist measures. It also is recalled that Blum had scolded British Laborites for their original opposition to pre-war conscription in Britain.

The disturbance was quelled when the chairman called for order, declaring "the overwhelming majority" of the conference wanted to hear their "French comrade."

Blum ridiculed the suggestion that France's government might impose a military tyranny on the nation. He said the death penalty decreed in France for the spreading of seditious propaganda was in reality a "penalty for treason to the French people."

Germany's Secret Weapon Is Said To Paralyze All Guns

"Artillery Suddenly Went Out Of Order," Belgian Prisoner From Fort Quoted As Reporting

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 15—The "paralyzed terror" of the Belgian garrison of Fort Eben Emael when all its artillery and even light weapons "suddenly went out of order" at the stroke of Germany's secret weapon was described tonight for German newspaper readers.

They were given little hint, however, of what the weapon is or how it works.

Lieutenant Colonel Hesse, military writer for the *Deutche Allgemeine Zeitung*, reporting from the Western front, said he had talked with some of the 1,000 prisoners taken from the key Albert Canal fort last Saturday after a small air force detachment had landed in the center of the citadel and used the mysterious *Ausgriffsmittel* to silence its guns.

"The prisoners with whom I talked showed every sign of paralyzed terror," said Hesse. "They said: 'We were unable to service our guns or machine guns any longer.'

"A wounded Belgian officer told me: 'Suddenly all our artillery went out of order.'"

Hesse said Fort Eben Emael was manned by a full Belgian regiment and had thirty pieces of artillery and one hundred machine guns.

Its concrete walls were five and ten feet thick, he said.

Other responsible Germans quoted a high air force officer as saying of the mysterious weapon: "Annihilation of resisting power occurs in one blow—and totally."

Hitler Praises Parachutists

Order of Day Hints He Eyes Britain After Taking Dutch Coastal Bases.

BERLIN, May 15 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler, in an order of the day paying tribute to his soldiers who conquered Holland, said today that the future will demonstrate the military importance of their five-day campaign.

Der Fuehrer especially praised the "courageous parachute soldiers."

Hitler did not mention England, but the implication was clear that he had that country in mind, since German military experts and the Nazi press have been emphasizing the proximity of the new Dutch air bases to Great Britain as one of the outstanding strategic results of the Netherlands' capitulation.

Text of Hitler's Order.

Hitler's order follows:

"Soldiers of the Dutch theater of war:

"In five days you have attacked a strong, well prepared army which stoutly defended itself behind barricades and military fortifications, seemingly almost invincible; you have eliminated its air force and finally forced it to surrender.

"You thereby achieved a performance which is unique.

"The future will demonstrate its military importance. This success became possible only through your model co-operation, through determined leadership as well as the bravery of soldiers; especially, however, through the heroic part in the face of death of the courageous parachute soldiers and the troops landed by plane.

"In the name of the German people I express thanks and my admiration."

Bergdoll Said To Know Secret Of Nazi Cannon

New York, May 15 (AP)—The solemn claim was made today that Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, notorious hoaxer and draft dodger, learned the details of a "secret German cannon" during his nineteen-year exile in Germany.

The weapon was described as capable of complete penetration of the strongest known defensive material.

It appeared likely that the United States Army was sufficiently interested in his new story to question him on the possibility that he had learned something of Nazi armament before returning here to military prison last summer.

The newest Bergdoll sensation was put into motion by his wife. From her home in Philadelphia she wrote as follows to President Roosevelt:

"He (Bergdoll) told me he knows something important about the secret cannon the Germans used in Belgium. He wants to tell this to you so you will know he knows what he is talking about, especially a new gun the Germans have."

Joseph Thomson, his present attorney, immediately attempted to visit Bergdoll at the Governors Island military lockup in New York harbor, but was refused admittance.

His former attorney, Harry Weinberger, said Bergdoll "told the War Department about it (the secret weapon) several months ago after I was convinced that he knew what he was talking about." Weinberger said ordnance officers of Fort Jay, on Governors Island, had seemed impressed by Bergdoll's working knowledge of the weapon.

TOKIO PROTESTS ANTI-JAPANESE RALLY IN LIMA

Demonstration in Peru Is Called Extremely Regrettable.

ASSURED ON EAST INDIES

Meanwhile Dutch Military Prepare for Any Eventuality in Islands.

TOKIO, May 15 (A. P.).—The Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, lodged a "strong" protest with the Peruvian Charge d'Affaires today against what he described as an "extremely regrettable" anti-Japanese demonstration in Lima.

A Foreign Office announcement said that the Japanese protest had been accompanied by a demand that the Lima Government assure protection of Japanese lives and property in Peru.

[Peruvians said that bands of students incited by rumored Japanese Fifth Column schemes stoned Japanese shops and restaurants in Lima on Monday. Peruvian authorities acted immediately to curb the demonstration, they said, and the Government issued a statement saying that all current stories of Japanese schemes to undermine Peruvian sovereignty were groundless rumors.]

The Netherlands Minister, J. C. Debst, notified the Japanese Foreign Office today that "in cases of extreme urgency" the Governor-General of the Dutch East Indies had been empowered to act on his own responsibility and to issue instructions to Dutch diplomatic representatives throughout the world.

Dr. Pabst assured the Foreign Office in a letter that the status of the East Indies Governor-General was otherwise unchanged, but that further extraordinary powers might be given him should communication between the islands and the Home Government, now in London, be severed.

East Indies on Guard.

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, May 15 (A. P.).—The Dutch military authorities prepared "to meet all eventualities" today as the Governor-General Tjarda Van Starkenborgh Stachouwer broadcast a proclamation announcing the laying down of arms in the Netherlands.

The Governor urged Batavians not to despair.

His broadcast was received with deep emotion. One of the first reactions was the decision of many Dutch citizens to apply for service with the Allied armies.

All native rulers and the representatives of other nations in the East Indies, including the Chinese and Arabs, declared their loyalty to Queen Wilhelmina, who will continue to rule her overseas possessions from Great Britain.

The head offices of many Dutch firms will be transferred from the Netherlands to the Indies. Shipping for Europe is at a standstill, but traffic to the United States is being carried on.

The K. L. M. (Royal Dutch) Airlines will henceforth operate their European service in conjunction with British Imperial Airways. The Dutch planes will fly from Batavia to Alexandria, Egypt, and there their passengers and cargoes will be transferred to British planes.

HUNGARIAN OFFICIAL WEDS

Foreign Minister Csaky Marries Countess Maria Chorinsky

Graz, Germany, May 15 (AP)—The Hungarian Foreign Minister, Count Istvan Csaky, and Countess Maria Chorinsky were married at a quiet ceremony today in Saint Leonhard's Church.

War-Time Budget Puts Italy a Billion in Red

ROME, May 15 (AP).—Italy's national budget, swollen by emergency expenses, will total 50,000,000,000 lire ($2,500,000,000) for the fiscal year of 1940-'41, with a deficit of $20,000,000,000 lire ($1,000,000,000), Senator Frederico Ricci told the Senate today. Ricci said this expenditure would represent 35 per cent of the national income, compared with 27 per cent in Germany and 24 per cent in England.

Senator Giuseppe Bevione, commenting on Ricci's speech, declared that "the plutocracies are deceiving themselves in supposing that the Duce's determination to break the bars of our Mediterranean imprisonment can be frustrated by the condition of our finance."

British Foreign Trade Is Greatest in Decade

LONDON, May 15 (AP).—British exports in April were valued at £48,300,000, or about $193,200,000 at the current rate of exchange, the highest monthly total since July, 1930. Imports were worth £202,986,000, or about $440,000,000, highest since October, 1929.

The Treasury has inaugurated a campaign to increase exports and hold down imports for ordinary uses in order that foreign credit may be used to purchase needed war supplies.

Counter-Espionage Is Set Up in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, May 15 (AP).—Responsible government officials said today that Mexico, seeking to forestall activity by German and Soviet Russian under-cover agents, was organizing the first bureau of military intelligence in the country's history. They said the work was being undertaken by the Defense Department, with Gen. Juan Felipe Rico, chief of the Technical Military Bureau of the War Ministry, slated to head the new division.

First French Deputy Hero Dies in Action

PARIS, May 15 (A. P.).—Felix Gouin, 41 years old, first member of the Chamber of Deputies to win the Croix de Guerre in the present war, has been killed fighting in the Moselle region. His death was announced today in the Chamber.

Monaco, Midget Nation, Is Ruled a Belligerent

Americans Mustn't Go Near Famed Gambling Casino

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP).—The Department of State has added another belligerent, the tiniest, to the growing list of warring nations—the little principality of Monaco, whose metropolis is Monte Carlo, most famous gambling center in the world. Because of the actions it has taken since the war began the infinitestimal nation, with a population of 24,000 and an area of less than one square mile, lying off the south of France on the Riviera, is ruled to be a belligerent.

The State Department, after consultat on with other departments, has therefore advised American shippers they may not send their ships to Monaco with passengers or cargo, and Americans may not go there without special authorization.

The reason is that Monaco, although an independent principality for 800 years, nevertheless feels itself tied to the fortunes of France, and has acted accordingly. Since the war began on Sept. 1 Monaco has not actually lent direct military aid to France. There is no army and the whole police force numbers only 200. But she has arrested all Germans resident there and turned them over to France for internment and has prevented any German activities, commercial or otherwise, on her soil.

PUZZLED OVER KAISER

'All Well' Message Is Not Entirely Clear.

POTSDAM, Germany, May 15 (A. P.).—Worries of the Hohenzollern family over the eighty-one-year-old head of the dynasty, former Kaiser Wilhelm, were partly relieved today by a laconic telegram from Gen. Wilhelm Dommes, chief of the Hohenzollern administration, saying: "Goal reached. All is well."

The telegram was filed in Emmerich, the border station for trains going to Holland from Koln and south Germany generally. It was thus not clear whether the Kaiser still was at Doorn in the Netherlands, where the general had been trying to reach him.

Normally trains for Utrecht and Doorn go via Bentheim. It is possible, however, that Gen. Dommes could obtain transportation only to Emmerich.

Authorized Nazi spokesmen said that they had no news concerning the former Kaiser who, they added, is not of interest to the present régime. They expressed the opinion that he still was at Doorn and would not be molested, anyway.

'Pravda' Sees U.S. at Odds With Allies in West Indies

Worried Lest Canal Be Raided From Islands, Reds Argue

MOSCOW, May 15 (AP).—The newspaper "Pravda" asserted that developments in Europe had increased the determination of the United States "to strengthen its position in the Caribbean."

American interests in the West Indies collide directly with Anglo-French interests, the paper said, adding that Washington was worried over vulnerability of the Panama Canal to air attack from the Dutch islands.

Although it was reported that Washington's permission was granted before British forces landed in the other day in the Dutch West Indies, "Pravda" said "one can hardly imagine that the United States would easily renounce its claims on the Dutch islands."

The Moscow magazine, "Literary Gazette," said: "The very rich and aggressive United States imperialism would like to be in the British boots. Overloaded with gold, the United States is feverishly arming to the teeth to make its word weighty again."

178 U. S. VESSELS SOLD

British Took 40 of Number Sent Abroad Since War Began

WASHINGTON, May 15 (AP)—Some 178 United States vessels have been sold to foreigners since September, when the war began, the Maritime Commission reported today.

The major purchaser was Great Britain, which bought forty ships. Panamanian owners took thirty-six, Canadian, twenty-four; French, nineteen; Brazilian, fourteen; Greek, ten; Belgian, nine; Philippine, six, and Newfoundland, two. Other purchasers, who bought from one to three ships, were Chinese, Cuban, Estonian, Honduran, Italian, Norwegian, Colombian and Mexican.

All the craft were sold to private concerns, not to governments. None of the vessels involved was owned by the United States Government. The figures cover the period from Sept. 1 to April 30.

Hongkong Residents Urged to Register

HONGKONG, May 15 (A. P.).—The Government of this British crown colony reiterated an appeal to women and children in Hongkong today to register for the purposes of evacuation in case of emergency.

The first appeal for registration was issued after outbreak of the Chinese-Japanese war.

PRISON FOR 3 REDS

They Distributed Anti-war Leaflets in Ontario.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 15 (A. P.).—Justice Edgar Chevrier of the Ontario Supreme Court declared the Communist party of Canada today an illegal organization.

He sentenced Harry Binder, convicted of publishing and circulating anti-war pamphlets in violation of the Defenese of Canada Regulations, to three years in the penitentiary and fined him $2,000.

The judge set an additional year's imprisonment as an alternative to payment of the fine for the twenty-six-year-old former Parliamentary press gallery representative of the Clarion, a Toronto communist paper, now suppressed.

Louis Binder, 22, Harry's brother and a former private in the Royal Canadian engineers, and Arthur Roy Saunders, 27, a dominion civil servant, were sentenced to two and one-half years in the penitentiary and got a choice between an additional six months or a fine of $1,000 each.

Asserts Allied Defeat May Force U. S. To Take Over Mexico And Canada

Philadelphia, May 15 (AP)—Maj. Gen. Edward C. Shannon, former commander of the Pennsylvania National Guard, declared today that in event of an Allied defeat the United States might have "to take over" Mexico and Canada.

Speaking to a group of Pennsylvania Military College students, the retired guard leader said both Canada and Mexico present "a problem of a special nature" in view of events overseas.

"We must know the stand of the Mexicans, since they took possession of American oil concessions," he added. "Mexico would make an excellent foothold for foreign aggression.

"If the Allies should be defeated, Canada would be subject to enemy occupation. In fact, we don't know how long it may be before we will have to take over Mexico and Canada in order to protect ourselves."

Cabaret Shows Speed English War Work

LONDON, May 15 (A. P.).—To make night work more attractive and step up production, one big Midlands munitions plant announced today that it would stage cabaret shows during the employees' midnight luncheon hour.

Australia Studies War Cabinet

CANBERRA, Australia, May 15 (AP).—Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies told the House of Representatives today that formation of an imperial Australian war cabinet was under consideration.

U. S. Army Man Invents 'Blind Bombing' Device

Planes Can Be Out of Sight and Yet Locate Targets

BALTIMORE, May 15 (AP).—"The Sun" says a ground speed indicator for airplanes, which would make possible "blind bombing" with bombers out of sight of anti-aircraft batteries, has been invented by a young Army officer at Edgewood, Md., arsenal of the Chemical Warfare Service. The device reportedly was tested successfully last week in Chicago, and its inventor, Lieut. Bruce von G. Scott, said it recorded accurately an airplane's ground speed up to 300 miles an hour. Further tests for greater speed are under way.

Present airplanes have air speed indicators, but they do not have instruments giving the exact speed in relation to the earth. Reports of one test showed a plane's air speed indicator recorded a speed of 105 miles an hour. When the ground speed indicator was switched on the needle swung over to seventy-five miles an hour.

Lieut. Scott's invention would enable bombers to fly in weather when crews could not see the ground, for targets could be located from calculations based on the plane's speed and the time and direction of its flight. The instrument reportedly can be used on boats as well as airplanes.

30.24-2293

30.24-2293

How Parachutists Operate

MAY 15 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 15—The German Army's spectacular new service branch, the parachute troopers, comprises daring young men who have been trained in secret for special operatoins far beyond normal infantry practice.

Informed sources say that in recent months they were put through special training for the important part they were to play in the Lowlands campaign.

They trained and practiced in isolated districts in eastern Germany and in the "general government" area of German-occupied Poland.

These sources said varied tactics were developed for attacking fortified points, disrupting enemy reinforcements, encircling military objectives and occupying airports.

Indirectly discounting suggestions that parachute soldiers may have played a decisive part in the fall of the fort of Eben Emael, near Liege, where the Germans claimed use of a "new weapon," an air force officer told of some of the details of the parachute mode of attack.

"Ten or fifteen men spring from the plane at intervals," he said, "far enough part so their 'chutes do not tangle.

"The machine must not fly too fast or the men will be dashed against the rudders. The transport generally has a speed of 125 miles an hour. That throws the parachutists far apart. They must assemble on earth from areas of hundrers of yards. They certainly would not land in the center of a fort or close under armored turrets.

A Wonderful Target

"Besides, parachutists land slowly. After the opening of the parachute they drop at the average rate of thirteen feet a second. The customary height for jumping is 3,000 feet, so they need four minutes ten seconds to land.

"Parachutists, therefore, would be a wonderful target for fast-firing weapons."

Half a dozen pemmican sausages are among the food staples each parachutist carries. Other rations include soybeans, cranberries, dried fruit, bars of chocolate, lemon drops and two to four cans of prepared conserves of meat and vegetables.

Each man carries a box of anti-fatigue tablets with Vitamin C pills and a bag of powdered acid of wine which quenches thrist when dissolved in water.

The parachute soldier thus is provided to sustain himself at least eight days. He carries a special short-barreled firearm.

leave Blank

PARIS,MAY 15-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM BULLITT OBTAINED A REPORT FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY ON THE PROGRESS OF THE BATTLE OF THE MEUSE IN A CONFERENCE WITH DEFENSE MINISTER DALADIER AT THE WAR MINISTRY AFTER THE CABINET HAD REVIEWED THE SITUATION.

MJ853PED

PARIS, MAY 16-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR WILLIAM C.BULLITT SAID TODAY THE STATE DEPARTMENT IS CONTEMPLATING THE SENDING OF SHIPS TO PORTS IN SOUTHWESTERN FRANCE TO CARRY AMERICAN CITIZENS HOME.

MAY 15 1940

THE USUAL WARTIME ROUTE FOR RETURNING AMERICANS HAS BEEN BY WAY OF GENOA AND NAPLES IN NON-BELLIGERENT ITALY.

BULLITT WARNED AMERICANS WITHOUT "COMPELLING REASONS" FOR REMAINING IN FRANCE TO CONGREGATE "EXPEDITIOUSLY" IN BORDEAUX FOR REPATRIATION.

FH1233AED

LONDON, MAY 15-(AP)-LORD WOOLTON, THE FOOD MINISTER, TONIGHT ANNOUNCED REDUCTIONS IN BRITAIN'S RATIONS OF SUGAR, BACON AND BUTTER, BUT HE SAID: "WHATEVER HAPPENS, YOU SHALL HAVE FOOD."

THE REDUCTION OF BUTTER AND BACON WAS MADE NECESSARY BY GERMAN INVASION OF THE LOWLANDS AND SCANDINAVIA; THE SUGAR CUT BECAUSE OF FAILURE OF THE WEST INDIAN CROP.

MAY 15 1940

WEEKLY RATIONS OF SUGAR WERE CUT FROM 12 TO 8 OUNCES PER PERSON EFFECTIVE MAY 27; BUTTER, FROM EIGHT OUNCES TO FOUR, EFFECTIVE JUNE 3; BACON WILL BE CUT FROM EIGHT OUNCES TO AN AMOUNT AS YET UNDETERMINED.

DA533PED

LONDON,MAY 15-(AP)-BETWEEN 200 AND 300 BRITISH CASUALTIES FROM BASE HOSPITALS IN FRANCE AND NORWAY ARRIVED AT A LIVERPOOL STATION TODAY. A CONVOY OF AMBULANCES TOOK THE WOUNDED, HALF OF WHOM WERE STRETCHER CASES, TO A MILITARY HOSPITAL.

MJ906PED

STOCKHOLM,MAY 15-(AP)-SIX BRITISH PLANES ATTACKING GERMANS ALONG THE NARVIK RAILWAY IN NORTHERN NORWAY CROSSED THE FRONTIER AND DROPPED FOUR BOMBS ON SWEDISH SOIL, AN OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT SAID TONIGHT.

THE FOREIGN OFFICE SAID IT WAS PROTESTING TO THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT THROUGH THE SWEDISH LEGATION IN LONDON.

THE SWEDISH NEUTRALITY GUARD FIRED ON THE BRITISH PLANES BUT FAILED TO HIT THEM, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

THE BOMBS FELL WITHOUT DAMAGE ABOUT A MILE INSIDE THE BORDER.

A NORWEGIAN NEWS BUREAU CORRESPONDENT WRITING FROM SOMEWHERE IN NORWAY SAID 1,000 TO 2,000 GERMANS STILL HELD NARVIK, EFFECTIVELY USING MACHINE-GUNS AGAINST ALLIED AND NORWEGIAN FORCES MANEUVERING CAREFULLY TO HOLD DOWN CASUALTIES.

MAY 15 1940

MJ855PED

OSLO, MAY 15-(AP)-ADMIRAL ERIC RAEDER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN NAVY, ARRIVED IN THIS GERMAN-OCCUPIED NORWEGIAN CAPITAL TODAY.

KA548PED

MAY 15 1940

BERLIN, MAY 15-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER TODAY BESTOWED THE KNIGHTS CROSS OF THE IRON CROSS, HIGHEST MILITARY HONOR OF THE THIRD REICH, ON LIEUTENANT-GENERAL STUDENT AND LIEUTENANT-GENERAL COUNT SPONEK.

THE OFFICERS COMMANDED, RESPECTIVELY, THE PARACHUTE-TROOP AND AIR INFANTRY DIVISIONS WHOSE OPERATIONS WERE SO EFFECTIVE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

FH655AED

MAY 15

LONDON,MAY 15-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY TODAY RENEWED ITS CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS, SAYING "THERE STILL IS ROOM FOR MORE MEN."

WD1153AED

LONDON,MAY 15-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAS DESTROYED PERMANENT BRIDGES AND TWO PONTOON BRIDGES AND, WITH ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, BROUGHT DOWN 15 GERMAN PLANES IN A TERRIFIC BATTLE NEAR SEDAN, FRANCE.

THE BRITISH LOSSES WERE PLACED AT 35 PLANES.

WD840AED

NEW YORK,MAY 15-(AP)-WESTERN UNION AND COMMERCIAL CABLES TODAY REPORTED ALL CABLE COMMUNICATION WITH THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM WAS CUT OFF SUDDENLY DURING THE MORNING.

WD1204PED

NEW YORK,MAY 15-(AP)-GERMAN MILITARY AUTHORITIES TOOK OVER THE DUTCH RADIO STATION AT AMSTERDAM AT 9:05 A.M., (3.45 A.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME) TODAY, INFORMED SOURCES SAID. THE TRANSMITTER IS AT THE HAGUE, CONTROLLED BY WIRE FROM AMSTERDAM.

NO TRAFFIC WAS BEING ACCEPTED FROM THE UNITED STATES, BUT OFFICIAL MESSAGES WERE TO BE RECEIVED FOR TRANSMISSION TO THIS COUNTRY.

MAY 15 1940

THE SAME SOURCES SAID THEY BELIEVED THE DUTCH BLEW UP THEIR MAIN STATION AT KOOTVIJK BEFORE DAWN SATURDAY, THE DAY AFTER THE GERMAN INVASION BEGAN. THE STATION WENT DEAD AT THAT TIME AND HAS NOT BEEN HEARD SINCE.

MAY 15 1940

WD1128AED

BERLIN, MAY 15-(AP)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TONIGHT THAT 80 BRITISH SOLDIERS HAD BEEN TAKEN PRISONER IN A GERMAN ATTACK NEAR MERZIG, 30 MILES NORTHWEST OF SAARBRUCKEN ON THE MAGINOT LINE-WESTWALL FRONT.

WT216PED

30.24-2295

NEW YORK, MAY 15-AP-A CBS TRANSLATION OF THE GERMAN RADIO AP APPEAL TO THE BELGIAN ARMY TO LAY DOWN ITS ARMS, AS INTERCEPTED IN NEW YORK:

"THIS IS THE GREATER GERMAN RADIO. WE WILL NOW BROADCAST AN APPEAL IN THE FLEMISH AND FRENCH LANGUAGES.

"THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE DUTCH ARMY HAS ORDERED IT TO LAY DOWN ITS ARMS AND STOP ALL RESIS TANCE TO THE GERMAN TROOPS. IN DOING SO, HE SAID THAT IT WOULD BE USELESS TO GO ON RESISTING.

"HOLLAND AND ITS POPULATION WILL NO LONGER FIGHT ATAINST THE GERMANS.

"THE REICH'S GOVERNMENT SAID IN ITS MEMORANDUM (OF MAY 10) THAT IS DOES NOT WANT TO WAGE WAR AGAINST THE DUTCH PEOPLE. THE GERMAN GOVERHMENT SIMPLY IMPEACHED THE ENGLISH AND THE FRENCH FOR TRYING TO PREPARE AN OFFENSIVE AGAINST GERMANY THROUGH BELGIUM.

"THIS INTENTION WAS FRUSTRATED BY THE QUICK ACTION OF GERMANY. HOLLAND ALREADY HAS GIVEN IN.

"BELGIANS:

"IF YOU WANT TO PRESERVE THE LIVES OF YOUR MEN, IF YOU CHERISH THE SECURITY OF YOUR COUNTRY, IF YOU WANT TO SAFEGUARD THE ECONOMIC LIFE OF YOUR COUNTRY, FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF THE DUTCH NATION, WHICH NOW HAS BEEN SAVED.

"STOP YOUR RESISTANCE. FOLLOW THE EXAMPLE OF THE DUTCH AND STACK YOUR ARMS.

MAY 15 1940

"GERMANY DOES NOT WANT WAR WITH THE BELGIAN NATION. THE GERMAN TROOPS HAVE NOT COME AS YOUR ENEMIES, BUT ONLY TO STAVE OFF THE THREAT OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

"BEGGEANS XXX LAY DOWN YOUR ARMS." ----

UNDATED DUTCH EAST INDIES

THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES WHICH QUEEN WIHELMINA RULES NOW FROM LONDON CONSIST OF SEVERAL THOUSAND ISLANDS WITH A TOTAL AREA OF 735,267 SQUARE MILES STRETCHING FROM THE ASIAN MAINLAND 3,200 MILES ALONG THE EQUATOR IN THE PACIFIC.

THE PO ULATION OF 70,000,000. INCLUDES 200,000 DUTCH, 7,300 GERMANS, 7,200 JAPANESE AND 2,400 BRITONS.

MAY 15 1940

THE PRINCIPAL ISLANDS ARE JAVA, SUMATRA, C[illegible]ES, BORNEO.

THE INDIES PRODUCE 37 PER CENT OF THE WORLD'S RUBBER, 18 PER CENT OF ITS TIN AND 61,0 0,000 BARRELS OF OIL A YEAR, MORE THAN HALF OF WHICH GOES TO THE BRIT SH AND FRENCH EMPIRES.

UNITED STATES INVESTMENTS IN THE INDIES ARE VALUED AT $70,000,000. LAST YEAR THE U. S. BOUGHT PRODUCTS WORTH $93,156,000 FROM THE ISLANDS, SOLD THEM $35,398,000 WORTH.

THE LAND DEFENSE FORCE TOT LS 63,000 DUTCH AND NATIVE REGULARS, RESERVISTS AND CIVILIAN MILITIAMEN; NAVAL FORCES IN-

CLUDE THREE MODER CRUISER A NDONE OLD CRUISER, NINE TO 12 DESTROYERS, 18 SUBMARINES AND A NUMBER OF SMALL TORPEDO BOATS; THE AIR STRENGTH IS PROBABLY ABOUT 150 PLANES, MANY OF AMER CAN MANUFACTURE.

IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE THE NETHERLANDS HAS TWO POSSESSIONS GENERALLY KNOWN AS THE NE HERLANDS WEST INDIES.

THEY ARE NEHERLANDS GUIANA, ON THE NORTH COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA AND THE ISLAND COLONY OF CURACAO.

NETHERLANDS GUIANA HAS AN AREA OF 54,291 SQUARE MILES AND ITS POPULATION IS 171,400, INCLUDING NEGROES AND INDIANS LIVING IN THE FORESTS. ITS PRODUCTS INCLUDE SUGAR, CACAO, BANANS AND COFFEE.

CURACAO'S AREA IS 403 SQUARE MILES, ITS POP[illegible]ON 90,870. ITS CHIEF INDUSTRY IS OIL REFINING.

AEW-YEARBOOK

LONDON, MAY 15-AP- THE KILT-CLAD PRIV TE ARMY OF THE DUKE OF ATHOLL, 250 STRON, TONIGHT JOINED THE RANKS OF VOLUNTEERS TO STALK PARACHUTE TROOPS SHOULD THEY LAND IN ENGLAND.

THE "ATHOLL HIGHLANDERS"--FARMERS AND GAMEKEEPERS EMPLOYED ON THE DUKE'S BLAIRCASTLE ESTATE--ARE THE ONLY PRIVATE ARMY PERMITTED TO BEAR ARMS IN ENGLAND. IN PEACETIME THEY PARADE ON CEREMONIAL OCCASIONS. ALL ARE GOOD SHOTS.

MAY 15 1940.

THROUGHOUT BRITAIN MEN OF ALL CLASSES ENROLLED IN THE SPECIAL CORPS TO GUARD AGAINST PARACHUTISTS. IN SCOTLAND MORE THAN 25,000 ENROLLED LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER HAD 3,000 EACH.

ROME - MAY-15

THE SWISS MINISTER, PAUL RUEGGER, WAS REPORTED TONIGHT TO HAVE PROTESTED THE PASTING OF ANTI-BRITISH POSTERS ON HIS LEGATION. HE WAS SAID TO HAVE RESENTED THE INSOLENCE OF A GROUP OF YOUNG ITALIANS AS HE AND HIS WIFE ARRIVED IN THEIR CAR DURING REMOVAL OF THE POSTERS BY SERVANTS. MAY 15 1940

WM615PED

BRITISH FEAR---*10,000 Nazi Raiders Ready*

MAY 15 1940

By DEVON FRANCIS, Associated Press Aviation Editor

New York, May 15—The threat of imminent "total war" on England, voiced by German newspapers, was lent credence today by continuing, but unofficial and unsubstantiated, reports that the Germans have been prepared for a year to attempt seizure of the British Isles.

Stories of gigantic preparations made by the German high command—tales which a few months ago, before the invasion of the Low Countries, would have been discarded as fantastic—include the construction of 10,000 planes for the express use of an expeditionary force.

Holds England Real Enemy

To fix a time, a place and a method that the Germans would attempt to break the geographical isolation of the British Isles would be to appropriate the privilege of reading the minds of the German high command—which means the mind of Adolf Hitler.

But the stories, related by persons not given to exaggeration, persist.

They fit perfectly into the pattern of the German offensive as it has unfolded thus far. Repeatedly the German Führer has said that England is the enemy of his people. It is England which must feel the full force of German arms.

Strategy Forecast

The German strategy would seem to be the subduing of Holland, the acquisition of air bases close to England, the immobilization of British and French forces on the Continent and then a swift, decisive stroke from the air to "reduce" and capture the seat of the British Empire.

That may sound like a long gamble, but so did the invasion of Norway and the march into the Low Countries.

Ten thousand German airplanes, each carrying fighting armament, a small quota of bombs and four parachutists, could land 40,000 men in England in a space of two hours. By now the German method of seizing airdromes and using them to increase the expeditionary forces in any given area is well known.

Might Land 100,000

Even with considerable losses due to attacks by home-defense fighters and anti-aircraft fire, those original 10,000 planes, by frequent round trips, should be able to land 100,000 men in the course of a day.

The Germans have introduced a new note into aerial warfare. Airplanes are considered, like infantry, expendable. In an invasion of England, Germany would count on losses and on a sheer preponderance of numbers to achieve results.

Germany has the planes. Uncounted thousands of them are being hurled into the battle which began last Friday. Other uncounted thousands are used for reconnaissance and troop transport. It is known that of one type alone—withdrawn from competition on South American air routes because they were too slow—Germany is using hundreds to move infantrymen, forty men to a machine.

The pattern of such an attack on England likely would be an intensive bombing of highways, railroads, factories, airdromes and electric and water supply systems to soften resistance to the actual troop invasion.

Then the troop carriers, accompanied by protective fighter planes, would swoop down. How many men could be landed safely, how good a fight they could put up with the weapons of relatively low fire power they could take with them, and how spirited a defense the British could offer remain unanswered questions.

Among the many conjectures which have arisen incident to the German threat of "total war" on England is the use of new and terrible explosives by German bombers. One bomb of a particularly devastating character was used on Barcelona during the Spanish civil war.

It has not made its appearance since. The question occurs, What is it being saved for?

We are Blank

MAY 15 1940

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE ALONG THE LINE OF THE MEUSE RIVER IN BELGIUM HAD SWOLLEN TO HURRICANE CRESCENDO THIS MORNING, WITH THE FOCAL POINT ON THE HISTORIC BATTLEFIELD OF SEDAN, JUST INSIDE THE FRENCH BORDER AND WITHIN THE MAGINOT LINE DEFENSES.

HITLER'S WIN-ALL OR LOSE-ALL GAMBLE WAS HITTING ITS STRIDE FAST. A FEW HOURS NOW SHOULD SEE THE ALLIES AND INVADERS JOINED IN ONE OF THE CRUCIAL, IF NOT THE MOST MOMENTOUS, BATTLES OF ALL TIME.

ALREADY THE INDICATIONS ARE THAT THE SLAUGHTER HAS BEEN HEAVY. THE NAZIS ARE THROWING THEIR FORCES INTO THE ASSAULT WITH THE OLD NAPOLEONIC ABANDON.

HUMAN LIFE WON'T MEAN MUCH OVER THERE FROM NOW ON.

WORD FROM PARIS IS THAT THE ALLIED STRATEGY HAD CONTEMPLATED THE TURN WHICH EVENTS HAVE TAKEN AND THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH PLANS PROVIDE FOR A STAND IN THE REGION WHICH HAS NOW BEEN REACHED.

MAY 15 1940

THE BATTLE LINE IS LONG AND THERE HAS BEEN BLOODY FIGHTING THROUGHOUT ITS LENGTH. IT RUNS FROM THE GREAT FORTRESSES OF LIEGE WESTWARD ALONG THE MEUSE TO THE FORTRESS OF NAMUR, THEN TURNS ABRUPTLY SOUTH ALONG THE LINE OF THE RIVER THROUGH DINANT TO SEDAN.

IT IS AT SEDAN, HOWEVER, THAT THE HITLERIAN FORCES ARE TRYING TO DRIVE A WEDGE IN THE ALLIED FRONT, FOR A BREAK THROUGH TO PARIS AND THE CHANNEL PORTS.

THIS IS A DANGEROUS OPERATION FOR THE ASSAULTING ARMY, SINCE IF IT SUCCEEDS IN BREAKING THROUGH IT MUST ROLL THE ENEMY BACK BOTH NORTH AND SOUTH AND RUN THE HEAVY RISK OF HAVING ITS OWN SPEAR-HEAD PINCHED OFF BY A COUNTER ATTACK.

THE GERMANS CLAIM TO HAVE "PIERCED" THE MAGINOT LINE AT SEDAN,

30.24-2297

30.24-2297

BUT THE FRENCH ASSERT THAT THE NAZI THRUST WAS THROWN BACK.

WORD FROM PARIS THIS MORNING BESPOKE ALLIED CONFIDENCE.

CERTAINLY I CAN REMIND THE READER THAT THE ALLIES MORE THAN ONCE IN THE WORLD WAR FACED SITUATIONS IN WHICH DEFEAT SEEMED INEVITABLE --BUT THEY LIVED TO FIGHT ANOTHER DAY. ALL OF WHICH IS BY WAY OF SAYING THAT A BATTLE NEVER IS WON OR LOST UNTIL THE WHITE FLAG IS RUN UP.

THE DUTCH THIS MORNING WERE STILL STRUGGLING TO HOLD THE PROVINCE OF ZEELAND IN THE SOUTHWEST CORNER OF THEIR LITTLE COUNTRY, BUT THE SURRENDER OF THEIR TROOPS IN THE REST OF THE NETHERLANDS WAS COMPLETE AND QUITE EXPECTED. THEY COULDN'T HOPE TO HOLD OUT LONG AGAINST THE OVERWHELMING STRENGTH OPPOSED TO THEM.

ZEELAND PRESUMABLY IS BEING HELD AS A PROTECTION TO THE IMPORTANT BELGIAN CITY OF ANTWERP JUST TO THE SOUTH. IF THE GERMANS OVERRUN ZEELAND IT MUST BE EXPECTED THAT THEY ALSO WILL GET ANTWERP.

NAZI OCCUPATION OF THE DUTCH COAST RAISES A GRAVE THREAT AGAINST BRITAIN. THE NAZIS NOW WILL HAVE AIRPORTS CLOSE TO ENGLAND FOR THE ATTACK WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN THREATENING. A NAZI RADIO ANNOUNCER FOR INSTANCE TODAY BOASTED THAT GERMAN PLANES NOW ARE LESS THAN 125 MILES AWAY FROM THE IMPORTANT PORT OF HARWICH.

THE BRITISH ALREADY ARE ORGANIZING DEFENSE AGAINST A POSSIBLE PARACHUTE LANDING IN ENGLAND. THEIR GRAVEST DANGER, HOWEVER, IS TO THEIR EAST PORTS AND SHIPPING WHICH NOW WILL BE LAID OPEN TO THE NAZI BOMBERS, EXCEPT FOR THE BRITISH AIR FLEET AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES.

MANY OF ENGLAND'S SUPPLIES COME IN THROUGH THESE PORTS.

MAY 15 1940

ESPECIALLY LONDON. AND THEIR TROOP REINFORCEMENTS AND MILITARY SUPPLIES FOR FRANCE MUST CROSS THE CHANNEL.

THE OCCUPATION OF HOLLAND OBVIOUSLY IS A POTENTIAL THREAT TO THE ALLIED BLOCKADE.

I WONDER HOW MANY OF US HAVE PAUSED TO CONSIDER AS THIS CRUCIAL BATTLE HAS ROLLED UP ACROSS THE CHANGING MAP OF EUROPE THAT THE ALLIED CAUSE DEPENDS IN LARGE DEGREE ON THE QUICKNESS OF DECISION AND FAR-SIGHTEDNESS OF A STOCKY LITTLE MAN OF SIXTY-SEVEN WHOSE LACK OF PERSONAL SHOWMANSHIP HAS KEPT HIM IN THE BACKGROUND WHERE HE LIKES TO BE.

MAY 15 1940

HE'S THE FRENCHMAN, MAURICE GAMELIN, ONE OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST SPECIALISTS ON WAR AND COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF ALL THE ALLIED FORCES.

GAMELIN--UNEMOTIONAL, QUIET, METHODICAL, TENACIOUS, POSSESSOR OF A PRODIGIOUS MEMORY, AND NATURAL BORN MILITARY TACTICIAN.

GAMELIN--KINDLY, SIMPLE OF TASTE, WHOSE IDEA OF AN ENJOYABLE EVENING IS TO SPEND IT IN THE QUIET OF HIS OWN HOME READING (WHAT DO YOU GUESS?), PHILOSOPHY.

HE'S THE ALLIED MAN OF THE HOUR.

THAT'S NOT A NEW ROLE FOR HIM, HOWEVER, AND THE STORY IS WORTH REPEATING HERE AS THE GUNFIRE SWELLS ALONG THE MEUSE.

A QUARTER OF A CENTURY AGO, NOT FAR REMOVED FROM THE PRESENT SCENE OF BLOODSHED THE FRENCH WERE MAKING A LAST DITCH STAND BEFORE THE GATES OF PARIS TO STEM THE SEEMINGLY INVINCIBLE RUSH OF THE GERMAN HORDES AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR. GAMELIN, THEN A MAJOR IN HIS DAPPER FORTIES, WAS ONE OF FRENCH COMMANDER JOFFRE'S CHIEF AIDES.

IN THE DARKEST MOMENT OF THIS CRISIS THE QUICK MIND OF GAMELIN DETECTED A WEAKNESS IN THE GERMAN POSITION AND RECOMMENDED AN IMMEDIATE ATTACK. JOFFRE TRUSTED HIS MAN. THE ATTACK WAS MADE. THE INVADERS WERE DEFEATED AND THROWN BACK, AND THE ENTIRE COURSE OF THE WAR WAS CHANGED, FOR GAMELIN HAD TURNED THE GERMAN STRATEGY TOPSY-TURVY.

WHILE MANY PEOPLE FLOUNDERED AMONG HIGH SOUNDING DESIGNATIONS IN AN EFFORT TO FIND A NAME FOR THIS EPIC BATTLE, LITTLE GAMELIN QUIETLY NAMED IT HIMSELF. HE CALLED IT "THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE."

(EDITORS: SLUG ABOVE "17")

EB929AED

MAY 15 1940

NEW YORK, MAY 15-(AP)-GERMANY'S INVASION OF NORWAY, DENMARK, BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS INCREASED THE ALLIED MERCHANT FLEET BY 50 PERCENT AND SET THE STAGE FOR THE WORST DISRUPTION OF TRADE IN THE HISTORY OF THE WORLD.

ROUGHLY SPEAKING, THE ALLIES WERE HANDED ABOUT 5,000 SHIPS WITH TOTAL GROSS TONNAGE OF AROUND 10,000,000 TONS. BEFORE THE WAR FRANCE AND ENGLAND HAD A COMBINED MERCHANT FLEET OF ABOUT 10,200 SHIPS OF 23,000,000 TONS.

THEIR LOSSES OF APPROXIMATELY 250 SHIPS HAVE BEEN OFFSET BY NEW VESSELS, THE PURCHASING OF OLD SHIPS AND THE CAPTURE OF GERMAN SHIPS.

IN ADDITION, THE ALLIES NOW HAVE CONTROL OF THE SMALL BUT MODERNIZED DUTCH NAVY.

GERMANY, PARALYZED ON THE SEA BY THE BRITISH BLOCKADE, HAD ABOUT 2,500 MERCHANT SHIPS BEFORE THE WAR. MANY WERE LAID UP IN NEUTRAL HARBORS AND THE ONLY TRADE ROUTE LEFT OPEN TO THE NAZIS IS THE BALTIC SEA.

EXTENSION OF THE CONFLICT TO PREVIOUSLY NEUTRAL COUNTRIES CUT OFF THEIR TRADE TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT ENGLAND HAS CLOSED THREE CONTRABAND CONTROL STATIONS IN THE BRITISH ISLES.

FH1218AED

MAY 15 1940

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD NETHERLANDS-ALLIED MERCHANT FLEET XXX THE BRITISH ISLES.

DIRECTION OF THE NETHERLANDS MERCHANT MARINE, CONSISTING OF ABOUT 1,500 VESSELS AGGREGATING 3,000,000 TONS, TODAY WAS PLACED IN THE HANDS OF TWO COMMITTEES IN NEW YORK AND LONDON.

THE LONDON COMMITTEE WILL BE HEADED BY D.HUDIG, A DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL NETHERLANDS LINE, AND THE NEW YORK COMMITTEE BY ADRIAN GIPS, A DIRECTOR OF THE HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE.

IT WAS SAID THE COMMITTEES WOULD MAKE NO ATTEMPT TO MAINTAIN A TRANSATLANTIC SERVICE BUT WOULD CONCENTRATE ON BUILDING UP SERVICE BETWEEN AMERICAN PORTS AND NETHERLANDS PORTS IN THE WEST AND EAST INDIES.

FH1222AED

MAY 15 1940

BY DEVON FRANCIS
ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

NEW YORK, MAY 15--ENGLAND HAS TAKEN ELABORATE PRECAUTIONS FOR THE PROTECTION OF ITS CIVIL POPULATION IN THE EVENT OF "TOTAL WAR," NOW BEING THREATENED BY THE GERMAN PRESS, BUT HOW WELL BRITISH AIRCRAFT FACTORIES CAN BE GUARDED FROM DESTRUCTION MAY WELL BE THE ANSWER TO AIR SUPERIORITY.

ON AIR SUPERIORITY GERMANY OBVIOUSLY IS COUNTING TO PROVIDE THE FULCRUM FOR A SWIFT AND IRREVOCABLE DECISION IN THIS WAR.

THE THREAT OF MASS BOMBARDMENTS BY AIR OR OF ACTUAL INVASION OF THE

30.24-2299

30.24-2299

BRITISH ISLES CARRIES THE THREAT OF DESTRUCTION OF THOSE FACTORIES, VITAL TO CONTINUED AIR ATTACKS BY THE ALLIES ON GERMAN LINES OF COMMUNICATION, TROOPS AND BASES OF SUPPLY. THEY ARE JUST AS VITAL, OF COURSE, TO AIR DEFENSE.

TOTAL WAR WOULD BRING RETALIATORY RAIDS, BUT THE RELATIVELY COMPACT BRITISH AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY WOULD OFFER AN EASIER TARGET TO GERMAN AIRMEN THAN GERMANY'S INDUSTRY WOULD TO BRITISH AIRMEN. THAT, IN SPITE OF THE "SHADOW SYSTEM" WHICH TWO YEARS AGO BROUGHT ABOUT A DISPERSION OF BRITISH PLANTS.

A CIRCLE WITH A RADIUS OF 150 MILES WOULD COVER THE BRITISH AIRCRAFT FACTORY SYSTEM. IN ROCHESTER, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, LIVERPOOL AND BIRMINGHAM ARE SOME OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PLANTS. A FEW UNITS ARE IN YORKSHIRE, ROUGHLY 150 MILES NORTHWEST OF LONDON.

EACH PLANT IN THE WIDELY SCATTERED GERMAN SYSTEM IS, UNLIKE THE BRITISH, A SELF-CONTAINED MANUFACTURING UNIT.

FRENCH AICCRAFT PRODUCTION UP TO NOW HAS BEEN ONLY A FRACTION OF THAT NEEDED FOR ACTIVE AIR WARFARE. THE FULL FORCE OF AMERICAN AIRPLANE OUTPUT FOR THE ALLIES WILL NOT BE FELT FOR SEVERAL MONTHS. IT NATURALLY FOLLOWS THAT IF THE NAZIS CAN SERIOUSLY DISLOCATE BRITISH PRODUCTION, THEY WILL HAVE TAKEN A LONG STEP TOWARD VICTORY ON THE PATTERN THEY HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING.

FOR HOME DEFENSE AGAINST AIR RAIDS THE BRITISH HAVE INTERCEPTOR PURSUIT SQUADRONS OF UNKNOWN STRENGTH AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES. FOR PROTECTION AGAINST PARACHUTE TROOPS, WHICH WOULD BE EXPECTED TO WREAK HAVOC WITH COMMUNICATION LINES, FACTORIES AND PUBLIC UTILITIES, THE TERRITORIALS (SIMILAR TO OUR NATIONAL GUARD) ARE BEING STRENGTHENED BY THE ADDITION OF CIVILIAN VOLUNTEERS.

FOR THE PASSIVE DEFENSE OF CIVILIANS, AIR RAID PROTECTION DEVICES DESIGNED TO WITHSTAND A RAIN OF 300 TONS OF BOMBS EACH 24 HOURS HAVE BEEN BUILT. IN ALL OF THE WAR OF 1914-18 NOT 300 TONS OF BOMBS WERE DROPPED BY GERMAN PLANES AND ZEPPELINS.

MAY 13 1940

THE POPULACE HAS BEEN WARNED THAT A 500-POUND SEMI-ARMOR PIERCING BOMB "WILL GO THROUGH ANY BUILDING IN LONDON FROM ROOF TO CELLAR," AND THAT A SHELTER 60 FEET BELOW THE GROUND LEVEL IS NECESSARY FOR SAFETY FROM IT.

THE "PROBABLE CASUALTIES" HAVE EVEN BEEN ANNOUNCED. THEY WOULD RUN, SAY BRITISH EXPERTS, FROM 16 TO 20 PERSONS TO THE TON OF BOMBS.

FH1231AED

UNDATED FIRE WARFARE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 15 1940

REPORTED USE OF FLAME-THROWING TANKS AGAINST FRENCH TROOPS IN THE BATTLE OF THE MEUSE, AS CHARGED IN DISPATCHES FROM PARIS TODAY, REPRESENTS IF TRUE A NEW DEVELOPMENT IN WARFARE.

TECHNICALLY, SOME DOUBT EXISTS AS TO APPLICATION OF THE SO-CALLED LAWS OF "CIVILIZED" FIGHTING AS LAID DOWN IN SUCH INTERNATIONAL DOCUMENTS AS THE HAGUE WAR REGULATIONS OF 1907, THE GENEVA PROTOCOL OF 1925 OR THE WASHINGTON TREATY OF 1922.

FORTY-FOUR NATIONS, INCLUDING GERMANY, SIGNED THE GENEVA PROTOCOL, WHICH RECOGNIZED THAT "THE USE IN WAR OF ASPHYXIATING, POISONOUS OR OTHER GASES AND ALL ANALAGOUS LIQUIDS XXX HAS BEEN JUSTLY CONDEMNED BY THE GENERAL OPINION OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD."

WHETHER THE LIQUID FIRE OF FLAME-THROWERS WOULD COME UNDER THE

SUBHEAD OF "ASPHYXIATING GASES" OR "ANALAGOUS LIQUIDS" WAS NOT SPECIFICALLY STATED.

THE ENCYCLOPEDIA BRITANNICA, COMMENTING ON THE WORLD WAR, DECLARES:

"NEW METHODS OF WARFARE WERE ADOPTED WHICH CONSTITUTED A FLAGRANT BREACH OF THE ACCEPTED LAWS AND CUSTOMS OF WAR.

"AMONGST SUCH MEANS WAS THE EMPLOYMENT OF POISONOUS AND ASPHYXIATING GASES AND OF LIQUID FIRE."

THE GENEVA PROTOCOL EXTENDED FORMER PROHIBITIONS TO INCLUDE BACTERIOLOGICAL METHODS.

THE USE OF FIRE IN WARFARE DATES BACK TO MEDIEVAL TIMES. A GREEK ARCHITECT NAMED KALLINIKOS IS CREDITED WITH INTRODUCING A SECRET FORMULA "SEA FIRE" WHICH DESTROYED THE MOSLEM FLEET AT THE SIEGE OF CONSTANTINOPLE IN 668--1272 YEARS AGO.

THE "SEA FIRE," DISCHARGED FROM TUBES IN THE BOWS OF SHIPS, WAS SUPPOSEDLY MADE OF NAPHTHA, QUICKLIME AND SULPHUR.

IT WAS NOT UNTIL THE WORLD WAR, HOWEVER, THAT MAN DEVISED MECHANICAL FLAME-THROWERS FOR LAND WARFARE.

TAKING THE ALLIES BY SURPRISE, THE GERMANS UNLEASHED A FLAME ATTACK ON FRONT-LINE TROOPS AT 3:20 A.M. ON JULY 29, 1915. ONLY ONE ALLIED SOLDIER IN THE AREA WAS KNOWN TO HAVE SURVIVED.

ITALY REPORTEDLY USED FLAME-THROWERS IN CONQUERING EMPEROR HAILE SELASSIE'S WILD WARRIORS IN ETHIOPIA IN 1936.

BUT UNTIL YESTERDAY, FLAME SPURTED FROM TANKS WAS UNKNOWN. HERETOFORE, THE PROJECTORS--A CYLINDRICAL STEEL VESSEL TWO FEET IN HEIGHT, 15 INCHES IN DIAMETER, FED BY OIL AND FIRED BY NITROGEN WERE ALWAYS CARRIED ON A MAN'S BACK AND THE FIERY BLAST SPRAYED FROM A NOZZLE LIKE A GARDEN HOSE.

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HOLLAND'S OVERSEAS EMPIRE--BEHIND THE NEWS (BUDGET)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE HANDS OF HOLLAND GRASP BOTH SIDES OF THE WORLD; HANDS WITHOUT A HEART, NOW THAT THE MOTHERLAND HAS CAPITULATED; HANDS THAT HOLD ALL THE INGREDIENTS OF WORLD WAR, THAT ARE THE FOCUS OF A WORLD'S ANXIETY OR GREED.

HOLLAND IN EUROPE: OVER-RUN BY THE GERMAN ARMIES, TAKES UP JUST 12,704 SQUARE MILES, HAD 8,639,595 PEOPLE IN 1937.

HOLLAND IN ASIA: THOUSANDS OF RICH, HOT, ISLANDS FROM THE ASIATIC MAINLAND 3,200 MILES ALONG THE EQUATOR IN THE PACIFIC, A TOTAL AREA OF 735,267 SQUARE MILES, HAVING SOME 70,000,000 PEOPLE.

HOLLAND IN THE AMERICAS: DUTCH GUIANA, ON THE NORTHEAST COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, 54,291 SQUARE MILES OF IT AND 171,400 PEOPLE; TWO GROUPS OF ISLANDS, LUMPED AS CURACAO, ABOUT 500 MILES APART IN THE CARIBBEAN, WITH A TOTAL AREA OF 403 SQUARE MILES AND 90,870 PEOPLE.

THE EAST INDIES, FIRST CONQUERED IN THE 17TH CENTURY BY THE RICH AND PROUD EAST INDIA COMPANY, PRODUCE 37 PER CENT OF ALL THE RUBBER IN THE WORLD, 18 PER CENT OF ITS TIN, AND 61,000,000 BARRELS OF OIL A YEAR, MORE THAN HALF OF WHICH GOES TO THE WARRING EMPIRES OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE. AMERICAN INVESTMENTS ARE SOME $70,000,000 AND LAST YEAR THE UNITED STATES BOUGHT $93,156,000 OF THEIR PRODUCTS; SOLD THEM $35,398,000 WORTH.

MAIN ISLANDS: JAVA, SUMATRA, CELEBES, BORNEO. HERE THE THRIFTY,

30.24-2301

30.24-2301

HARD-WORKING DUTCH HAVE APPLIED THEIR SUPERB METHODS OF ADMINISTRATION, TRANSPLANTED THEIR COMFORTABLE STANDARD OF LIVING, TRANSMUTED THEIR FREE-THINKING.

THEIR LAND DEFENSES ARE MANNED BY SOME 63,000 DUTCH AND NATIVE REGULARS, RESERVISTS AND CIVILIAN MILITIAMEN; THERE ARE THREE MODERN NAVAL CRUISERS AND ONE OLD ONE; A DOZEN DESTROYERS; 18 SUBMARINES AND PERHAPS A COUPLE OF HUNDRED PLANES, MOST OF THEM AMERICAN MADE.

OIL REFINING, HEAVILY BACKED WITH AMERICAN CAPITAL, IS THE WORK OF CURACAO, AND ALLIED FORCES HAVE LANDED ON THE MAIN ISLANDS, CURACAO AND ARUBA, TO PREVENT SABOTAGE.

THE WARES OF THE MAINLAND COLONY, DUTCH GUIANA, SNUGGLED BETWEEN THE GUIANAN COLONIES OF BRITAIN AND FRANCE, ARE THINGS LIKE SUGAR, COCOA, BANANAS AND COFFEE.

SO MUCH FOR FIGURES. WHAT DO THESE ISLANDS ON TWO SIDES OF THE GLOBE MEAN TO THE NATIONS?

TO THE HOMELESS NETHERLANDS QUEEN, WILHELMINA, HER GOVERNMENT AND HER BOMBED TERRIFIED PEOPLE, THEY ARE THE HOPES OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC SURVIVAL, A BASIS FOR THE NEW NETHERLANDS THAT THE QUEEN EXPECTS TO ARISE, "WITH GOD'S HELP", WHEN THE WORLD ONCE MORE IS AT PEACE.

IN LONDON WITH THE GOVERNMENT, THE QUEEN HAS EMPOWERED THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF THE EAST INDIES TO ACT ON HIS OWN RESPONSIBILITY AND SUPERVISE DUTCH DIPLOMATS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD IF NECESSARY. SEVERAL OF HOLLAND'S LARGEST INDUSTRIAL AND TRADING FIRMS, WHICH DO BUSINESS EVERYWHERE, ARE PREPARED TO MOVE THEIR HEADQUARTERS TO THE EAST INDIES. DUTCH AIR AND STEAMSHIP LINES ARE REORGANIZING TO CONCENTRATE ON THE PACIFIC POSSESSIONS.

WITH THE PROTECTIVE HELP OF FRENCH AND BRITISH MARINES, THE DUTCH WEST INDIES CONTINUE UNDER DUTCH COLONIAL RULE.

JAPAN IS THE BIG QUESTION MARK IN THE EAST. WITH SOMETHING APPROACHING CLAIRVOYANCE, THE JAPANESE LET IT BE KNOWN JUST A MONTH AGO THAT SHE COULD NOT STAND WITH FOLDED ARMS IF DUTCH INVOLVEMENT IN THE EUROPEAN WAR SHOULD CHANGE THE "STATUS" OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SECRETARY OF STATE HULL OF THE UNITED STATES LOOKED WITH SUDDEN CONCERN UPON THIS THE NEXT DAY, DECLARING THAT ANY OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE IN THE INDIES "WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE CAUSE OF STABILITY, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE ENTIRE PACIFIC AREA."

THE DUTCH, STILL STRICTLY NEUTRAL THEN, WARILY ANNOUNCED THEY WANTED NO EAST INDIAN "PROTECTION" FROM ANYONE.

ONCE IN THE WAR, THE DUTCH SAID THIS WITH FERVOR AGAIN; BRITAIN AND FRANCE GAVE ASSURANCES THEY WOULD NOT INTERFERE IN THE ISLANDS; JAPAN SAID SHE WAS SATISFIED WITH THESE PROMISES "FOR THE PRESENT," BUT WOULDN'T BE CAUGHT UNAWARES BY ANY "UNTOWARD EVENTS."

JAPAN'S INTEREST IN THE ISLANDS IS THE FACT THAT THEY PRODUCE ENOUGH OIL, TIN AND RUBBER TO RUN HER INDUSTRIAL MACHINE AND HER WAR MACHINE, TOO. HER TRADE WITH THE ISLANDS, MOREOVER, IS NORMALLY BIGGER THAN WITH ALL LATIN AMERICA AND THE 70,000,000 DUTCH EAST INDIANS, UNDER PRESSURE, COULD ABSORB EVEN MORE.

ASIDE FROM THE AMERICAN INVESTMENT, AMERICA IS INTERESTED IN THE EAST INDIES OF HOLLAND BECAUSE THEY LIE, AT THEIR SOUTHERNMOST POINT,

MAY 15 1946

ONLY A FEW MILES FROM THE PHILIPPINES, FOR WHICH THIS COUNTRY STILL TAKES RESPONSIBILITY.

IN THESE DAYS OF SWIFTLY PROGRESSIVE WAR, FROM THE PHILIPPINES TO GUAM AND THE HAWAIIAN ISLANDS, OUR OUTPOSTS OF DEFENSE IN MID-PACIFIC, MIGHT BE ONLY QUICK STEPS. THE AMERICAN NAVY IS STAYING IN THE PACIFIC, JUST NOW.

YET, IF NOT AS IMPORTANT IMMEDIATELY, THE WEST INDIES ARE MUCH CLOSER HOME TO THE UNITED STATES. THEY LIE OFF THE NORTHERN COAST OF SOUTH AMERICA, IN THE SHELTER OF THE WINDWARDS AND LEEWARDS, NOT MUCH MORE THAN 400 MILES FROM PUERTO RICO, THE NEW AMERICAN MALTA.

THEY ARE LITTLE MAGNETS FOR THE WAR THAT ALREADY HAS SCORCHED THE COAST OF LATIN AMERICA.

FOR BRITAIN THE EAST INDIES ARE VITAL. THEY ARE ALMOST AS IMPORTANT TO HER ALLY, FRANCE.

THE BRITISH AND DUTCH JOINTLY CONTROL THE ISLANDS' OIL INDUSTRY AND COOPERATE CLOSELY IN THE REGULATION OF TIN, RUBBER AND SUGAR PRODUCTION.

THEY ARE FLANKS OF THE BRITISH LIFELINE TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND, AND SUMATRA IS ONLY A FEW MILES ACROSS THE STRAITS OF MALACCA FROM SINGAPORE, ENGLAND'S NAVAL AND MILITARY BASTION IN THE FAR EAST.

FRANCE TAKES MORE THAN HALF OF THE DUTCH EAST INDIES' OIL--AND THE ISLANDS ARE BUT 550 MILES FROM FRANCE'S MOST VALUABLE COLONIAL POSSESSION, INDO-CHINA.

SINCE BRITAIN FORMALLY RECOGNIZED NETHERLANDS CLAIMS TO THE GREATER PART OF THE EAST INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO AFTER THE NAPOLEONIC WARS, DUTCH AUTHORITY THERE HAS NOT BEEN SERIOUSLY CHALLENGED.

THE MOTHER COUNTRY, HERSELF, WAS NOT INVADED FOR 145 YEARS--UNTIL LAST WEEK.

TODAY'S PATTERN FOR WAR IS PRESENT IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES. HERE, TOO, ARE THE "FIFTH COLUMN" AND "TROJAN HORSE" DANGERS. THERE ARE 7,300 GERMANS, AND UNCOUNTED DUTCH NAZI SYMPATHIZERS WHO MIGHT, IN CASE OF INVASION, RISE UP AND HELP THE AGGRESSOR, OR CREATE THE EXCUSE FOR INVASION AS A "PROTECTIVE MEASURE."

IT HAPPENED IN FINLAND, IN NORWAY, IN DENMARK, IN BELGIUM, IN HOLLAND.

JAPAN IS 2,200 MILES FROM THE NEAREST DUTCH ISLAND, BUT JAPAN HAS USEFUL NAVAL BASES IN FORMOSA, 1,650 MILES FROM THE INDIES AND IS BELIEVED TO BE PREPARING A SUBMARINE BASE IN THE FORMER CHINESE ISLAND OF HAINAN, 550 MILES SOUTH OF FORMOSA, AND SUPPLY STATIONS IN THE SOUTH CHINA SEA ISLANDS OF SPRATTLEY, 600 MILES FROM THE DUTCH POSSESSIONS.

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Nazi Motorized Columns Checked Deep in France, Military Rule in Paris; Roosevelt Asks Billion for Defense, 50,000 Planes

PREMIER OF FRANCE CONCEDES PERIL, BUT SEDAN GENERAL CLAIMS MASTERY

British, Occupying Environs of Louvain, Engage in Duel With Enemy Artillery Outside City—R. A. F. Looses Allies' Heaviest Air Attack in Belgium

MAY 17 1940

By the Associated Press.

A dispatch from Paris tonight described the situation as follows:

"France faced tonight what her Premier, Paul Reynaud, openly proclaimed to be 'peril' after the German break through the Allied line in the Battle of the Meuse.

"The Allied command, its positions and tactics changed, threw tanks and planes into a wide open war of movement, in a (here one word was censored) effort to turn the tide of battle (twenty-seven words censored).

"A war office spokesman, while describing hard French counter-attacks from the air and denying that the Germans had reached Reims or Laon, fifty and sixty miles from Sedan, admitted the German motorized columns had penetrated deeply into France from the Sedan sector.

"However, the General in immediate command of the sector north of Sedan where the Germans broke through reported to general headquarters the French were 'masters of the situation' and would regain complete control of their front within a week.

"News of the action on the long battle line was extremely meager, details being withheld for the sake of 'higher interests', in the words of the French command.

"The Germans were meeting tremendous resistance in pushing on through the three gaps they opened in the Namur-Sedan lines yesterday, on the west bank of the Meuse.

"On the northern extension of this line, from Namur through Gembloux, just east of Louvain and thence northwest to Antwerp—a line shielding both Brussels and the channel ports of Belgium—fighting also was general, and, again, details were very sparse.

"On the line of the southeast of Sedan, through Montmedy, Longwy and along the Franco-German frontier to the Vosges Mountains, the principal action was described as artillery duels between opposing fortifications."

Germans Heading for Channel.

From Berlin tonight came this report: "German armies were massed tonight in the Dyle River sector—from Ant-

werp south to Namur—for a fast-moving drive aimed at the strategic channel ports and a hopping off place for direct attacks upon Britain. The German right wing was being strengthened to perfect the Von Schlieffen plan for a wide assault—to turn France's northern flank—in what may be the 'battle of the ages.'

"DNB, the official news agency, said that 'several million of the best equipped soldiers are facing each other in this area.' Reports from the front further gave the impression of an imminent attack."

British Troops Push Into Louvain.

Meanwhile the British Expeditionary Force in Belgium, in three counter-attacks, ousted from Louvain the German troops driving toward Brussels. The British held the environs of the city and exchanged artillery fire with the Germans in the country beyond.

The situation from Antwerp to Sedan was admittedly serious for the Allies; the details were so confused that no clear picture was obtained.

Armored units, cutting loose from their infantry, fought furiously on the fifty-mile line from Namur to Sedan and were reported to have penetrated the Allied lines in Belgium to a "considerable depth."

Meanwhile the Royal Air Force launched the greatest Allied bombing attack of the war so far. Tons of explosives were dropped east of the Rhine and on German troop concentrations in Belgium.

MAY 17 1940

By DREW MIDDLETON.

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN BELGIUM (Passed by Field Censor), May 16 (A. P.).—Hand-to-hand fighting of the fiercest kind swept through the sun-splashed streets of Louvain this morning as picked troops counter-attacked three times to throw out Germans who had gained a foothold on the eastern fringe of the town.

In the late afternoon the British were busily digging in after a day of furious combat in which an early German advantage had been overcome by three furious attacks by the British infantry.

The Germans had withdrawn outside the town and the artillery of both armies was busy—the Germans shelling the British position in the environs and the B. E. F.'s guns hurling metal over the town into the German lines in the country behind it.

Louvain is sixteen miles east of Brussels and was destroyed in 1914 by the German steamroller in the world war. Its famous library was rebuilt with pennies donated by American school children.

I watched the battle through glasses from three miles away and was able to see the towers of the library and City Hall rising serenely through the pall of smoke that hung over the city.

Despite the heavy shelling and bombing, the core of the city is still almost intact, although entire blocks on the outskirts are in ruins.

Among the last to leave Louvain were the sisters of the Convent of Pauvre Claire Colletine, who were taken out in British trucks.

One of the sisters told me:

"The Germans are near the railroad station and the noise of battle and shouts of men have been terrible."

She declared that the library and City Hall still were intact.

Irish Regiment Attacked.

Action started last night when, after a preliminary artillery exchange of some intensity, the Germans attacked behind a skirmish line or armored cars. The first thrust was at companies of the Irish regiment holding the strategically placed railroad station.

Despite furious fire of rifles and anti-tank and machine guns, they began to consolidate a new line.

The first British counter-attack came at dawn. It was followed by a second and then a third, which shook the Germans loose from dearly won positions and pitched them headlong across the railroad track.

Companies sifted through the streets in the hot sun and smashed the German positions as much by superior rifle fire as by anything else, according to officers who watched the action.

Lived Up to Traditions.

"They lived up to traditions; I need not say more," one officer said.

Roads leading to Louvain from the east were mined heavily and the British then plastered them with shells and bombs.

It was believed that this contributed greatly to the German failure to hold the railroad depot—and command of the city—for the invaders were evidently having trouble in bringing up ammunition.

Elsewhere along the long front the British were holding well, despite German shelling and bombing intermittently by dive bombers.

The air activity was mild compared with that of other days, as most of the German planes were believed concentrated around Sedan in France.

The population of Brussels and nearby villages started to leave last night and today the roads leading out of the city were rivers of misery and suffering.

MAY 17 1940

LONDON, May 16 (A. P.).—The Royal Air Force has unleashed its greatest bombing attack on military objectives in Germany, east of the Rhine and has thrown its power into the Belgian fighting with extensive attacks on Nazi concentrations and communication lines.

"Many tons of bombs were released in attacks that lasted throughout the night," the Air Ministry said.

The thrust apparently was a follow up after a blasting attack by 150 explosive-laden warplanes yesterday when the German lines converging on the Meuse River at Sedan in France were the target.

That fleet was said then to have been the largest of any massed by the Allies for a single raid and, according to the British Air Ministry, it helped slow up the German drive in the Meuse-Sedan sector.

Belgian fortresses of Liege and Namur, although apparently isolated, still are holding out, a British military commentator said today.

[The Germans have announced the capture of the Liege citadel and other forts at Liege and Namur.]

The Dutch are still fighting in Zeeland, the southwestern corner of their country, he asserted. They destroyed practically all the fuel oil at Amsterdam and Rotterdam before capitulating, he said, to keep it from falling into German hands.

Heavy Nazi Losses Claimed.

"The toll inflicted on enemy aircraft is working out at more than three to one in our favor," the British Air Ministry said tonight of fighting on the western front.

Amplifying a previous announcement of British air raids on German objectives last night, the ministry said that bombers had caused extensive damage over a wide area.

A military encampment, railway crossings and an important autobahn (a wide, highspeed highway) were among the objectives attacked. It said that "the largest force of R. A. F. bombers yet employed in a single operation" had attacked by moonlight, aided by "many previous reconnaissances."

"The majority found and bombed their targets with great effect causing widespread damage and many explosions and fires," it said adding that heavy Whitly, Wellington and Hampden bombers were used.

Battle Rages in Louvain

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN BELGIUM (Passed by Field Censor), May 16 (A. P.).—Picked British troops assaulted German positions in the eastern edge of Louvain three times today and, by furious hand-to-hand fighting and rifle fire, threw the Germans back across the railroad tracks.

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A Reuters (British news agency) dispatch commented that the British troops were likely to abandon their unprepared positions near Louvain for stronger lines.

Tonight German shells were ripping into British positions at the edge of the town, and British metal was shrieking over its towers at the German artillery as the ancient university town once again became the objective of warring armies.

The action started last night when, after an artillery duel, the Germans attacked behind a skirmish line of armored cars. The first thrust was directed at companies of an Irish regiment holding the strategically situated railroad station. The Avenue des Allies (formerly Rue de la Station) leads straight from the station to the center of the town.

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The Irish infantrymen met the German assault with furious rifle, anti-tank and machine-gun fire, but the Germans prevailed and carried the important position which commands the city.

The first British counter-attack struck them at early dawn. It was followed by another attack and still another, the last forcing the Germans to retire from a dearly won position and retreat across the railroad beyond the town.

Officers reported British troops who sifted through the sun-splashed streets smashed the German positions as much by superior rifle fire as anything else, although the Germans evidently had some difficulty in bringing up ammunition. Their communication lines ran along roads leading to Louvain from the east which were heavily mined and on which the British then laid a curtain of shells and bombs.

Nazis Report Capital Moved

A Berlin broadcast, recorded yesterday in the New York Herald Tribune radio room, quoted Geneva diplomatic quarters as saying the Belgian capital had been moved from Brussels to Ghent. Confirmation of the report was impossible, according to the broadcast, because telephone communication between Geneva and Brussels had been interrupted.

French Army's Night Report

PARIS, May 16 (A. P.).—A War Ministry spokesman said tonight that the Germans were under heavy counter-attack by French air forces.

He declared that the Nazi columns would be "rounded up quickly" and denied emphatically that the Germans had reached Laon and Reims, fifty miles southwest of Sedan, as has been rumored.

The French night communique said:

"The battle continues in general with the same importance.

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"Very spirited engagements have taken place at certain points.

"Our bombardment aviation, protected by pursuit planes, effected with success attacks executed vigorously against enemy armored columns detected by our scouting aviation."

A short while earlier Premier Reynaud had told the cheering Chamber of Deputies that France would defeat Germany's one desperate push to the west.

He warned, however, that "we will be called to take measures which in other times would have seemed revolutionary."

M. Reynaud, broadcasting to the nation tonight, denied rumors that the Government was leaving Paris, that the Germans had reached Reims or that the invaders were using "new and irresistible arms."

"The enemy has succeeded only in crossing the Meuse and opening a large pocket which our valiant troops are cleaning up," he said.

Meuse Battle Is Confused.

The spokesman said that the front from Sedan eastward along the Luxemburg border and the French-German frontier was relatively calm during the day.

But the fighting on the Meuse front, where thousands of warplanes and tanks clashed in an unprecedented battle of movement, involved a situation so serious and confused that the High Command withheld all but the barest details.

A general melee ensued along the fifty-mile front from Namur, in Belgium, to Sedan, in northern France—scene of the fiercest German attacks—with armored units from both sides cutting loose from their infantry and plunging boldly forward to strike the enemy from the rear.

The main battle line on the seventh day of the lowland invasion extended from near Antwerp, twenty-eight miles north of Brussels, southward to Sedan, in France, on the fringe of the famed Maginot Line. A second battlefront runs on from Sedan through Montmedy and Longwy along the Franco-Prussian border to the Vosges. In this

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area, the fighting was characterized principally by artillery duels between opposing fortifications.

Nazis Using Selan as a Pivot.

In the Selan region itself, the French claimed that the Germans were blocked in an attempt to deepen a pocket they had driven into northern France yesterday.

The Germans apparently are trying to widen that front at the south with a spearhead pointed deeper into France, while at the same time using the Sedan region as a pivot for swinging the whole front like a door through Belgium and into northeastern France.

Allied reports indicated that on one sector of the front between Namur and Sedan the Germans had dented the Allied lines near Sedan; that French troops were holding fast on the east side of that dent, but that on the west side the situation "is obscure and fluid."

Action was reported proceeding on that section of the front between Antwerp and Namur, but details were lacking. East of the battle line the forts of Namur and Liege were reported still resisting.

To the north all of the Netherlands has capitulated except the province of Zeeland. Northwest of Antwerp heavy fighting was reported.

Striking at French Rear.

Below Sedan the front runs southeast in the vicinity of France's border with Belgium, German-conquered Luxemburg and Germany. The German High Command reported that its forces had closed in yesterday toward the Maginot Line along the German-French border west of Saarlautern, almost 100 miles southeast of Sedan and near Lauterburg, close to the Rhine, 150 miles southeast of Sedan.

A War Ministry spokesman said that the enemy, flinging armored shock troops far ahead of the main body between Sedan and Namur, was striking at the rear of the French forces in an effort to cut them off.

A great battle is progressing and the situation is serious, he declared. However, the French remained confident of their ability to restore control of a situation which at the moment is admittedly very confused.

Anti-aircraft batteries around Paris went into action again this morning, but there were no air raid alarms and no immediate reports of any incidents.

Six alarms were sounded during the night in the region of Lille, just inside the French border and sixty miles west of Brussels, and two today in the area of Le Havre, the French channel port. It was not disclosed immediately whether any bombs were dropped here, but German raids on Nancy, south of Sedan and forty miles inside the Franco-German frontier, killed and wounded an undisclosed number of persons and caused nine air raid alarms during the night.

Mechanized Open Warfare.

The battle of the Meuse developed meanwhile into mechanized open warfare with such tremendous impact as to cause the French High Command, in a cryptic communique, to withhold today all details "for the sake of the higher interests" of the operations.

The communique said only that the battle "is taking on the characteristics of open warfare, with participation on both sides by motorized units and aviation."

"These higher interests of the conduct of operations," the communique added, "compel us not to give at the present moment any precise information as to the actions now taking place."

Fight Speed With Speed.

It became apparent that the German Army, slowed down by fierce counter-attacks at Sedan, was crashing headlong into Allied warfare of the Nazis' own style and that a great battle of movement roared on along the Meuse.

That was the picture of the conflict to be pieced together in Paris.

Germany's vaunted war of speed and flexibility, the Blitzkrieg that destroyed Poland, was adopted by the French to meet the thrusts of Nazi tanks on the fifty-mile line from Sedan to Namur.

When German troops were halted in the Sedan sector by French counter-attacks, the onrushing Nazi tanks had succeeded in battering their way across the Meuse at three points.

Pushed back by strafing planes and powerful tanks, the French infantry had given way.

Then the defending lines reformed to hold off the Nazi infantry rushing into three gaps in the Meuse line.

At the same time French tanks closed in behind the lines to engage those of the enemy that had broken through.

The decision of the French High Command to fight speed with speed meant that it had abandoned, at least for the moment, any plan to fight a war of position in the line of concrete pill boxes built on the Belgian frontier as a northwesterly extension of France's Maginot Line.

The Belgians told of several infantry engagements which checked German attempts to advance, of demolitions which hampered seriously the movements of the Reichwehr, and of stiff and effective defense against German war planes.

Today the French infantry clung to new positions after counter-attacks which, according to the Paris War Ministry, had driven back across the river the Germans who had punched a ten-mile salient into French territory south of Sedan the day before yesterday.

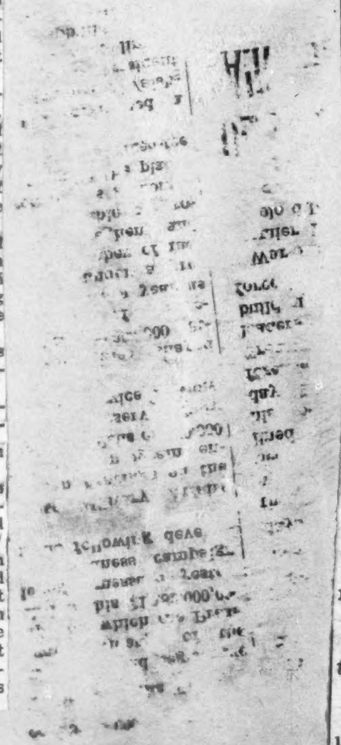
The French War Ministry acknowledged that Germans crossing the Meuse between Namur and Mezieres had pierced some Allied positions, Mezieres is five miles inside France.

Again War Ministry spokesman characterized the situation as "serious but not critical."

All told, there were some twenty divisions, or about 300,000 men on each side, engaged in the developing battle of the Meuse.

Bombs Fall on Arras.

ARRAS, France, May 16 (A. P.).—Several buildings in Arras, 100 miles north of Paris, were destroyed by German air bombs in a raid Tuesday night and yesterday morning. Of seven bombs dropped, three were duds.



CLAIM TO HAVE REPULSED FIERCE NAZI ATTACKS ON FAMOUS UNIVERSITY CITY

Paris Placed In War Zone And Put Under Army Rule As Premier Reynaud Admits Nation Is In Peril

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[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, May 17 — A British general headquarters communique early today said attacks on Louvain have been repulsed. Text of the communique:

"The British expeditionary force is in contact with the enemy and fighting is in progress. Attacks on Louvain have been repulsed."

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, *Friday*, May 17—A Government decree placed Paris in the army zone last night and transferred control of the capital from civil to military authorities as dispatches reported Allied warplanes fighting terrific battles to stop the lightning strokes of the German army along the Meuse in northern France.

There was no official explanation of the sudden decree extending the army zone to Paris. *(The censor deleted twenty-five words in the dispatch here.)*

Anti-Aircraft Guns Firing

Paris anti-aircraft guns were firing last night, but no air-raid alarm had been sounded up to past midnight.

The war was brought closer to Paris also. *(Here twenty-two words were censored.)*

A close guard was posted over the city's gates in a round-up of foreigners and the internment of those of German origin as authorities guarded against any fifth-column uprising.

(Twenty-eight words were censored here.)

Americans Urged To Leave

Americans were urged by their embassy to leave unless they had compelling reasons to stay.

The army zone decree was proclaimed just after Premier Paul Reynaud had warned of the "peril" of the Nazi invasion.

The French War Ministry's spokesman admitted that German armored columns had pushed deep into France after breaking through the Allies' Meuse river front in the Sedan sector.

But he said the Germans were pinned down by counter-blows from the air.

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Says Counter-Attacks Hold Nazis

The Premier spoke twice during the day, once to the cheering Chamber of Deputies in person and again to the nation by radio.

Reynaud warned the Chamber that "we will be called to take measures which in other times would have seemed revolutionary."

Nevertheless, he emphatically denied alarming rumors spreading through Paris that the Government was quitting the capital and the Germans were approaching it.

He also called false other rumors that the Germans had reached Rheims, about eighty-five miles northeast of Paris, and that they were using "new and irresistible arms."

"The enemy has succeeded only in crossing the Meuse and opening a large pocket which our valiant troops are cleaning up," he said.

The principal battlefield was reported by the War Ministry still to be the west bank of the Meuse northwest of Sedan, where German tanks yesterday penetrated the French pillbox line.

French troops abandoned their concrete-covered machine-gun nests under the Allied command's new orders to meet enemy movement with movement and aerial squadrons dived in to bomb and machine-gun the German mechanized forces.

Aerial Successes Claimed

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Tonight's communique claimed success for the aerial counter-attack with reconnaissance planes scouting out the columns, pursuit planes clearing up the skies and bombing planes raining destruction on German armor. No details were given, however.

The struggle continued tonight west of the Meuse river. The

German offensive was not definitely checked, but the French were confident they quickly could repair their lines.

Ground Fighting Dwindling

Ground fighting was reported dwindling in violence tonight after two days of severe shocks, but the Battle of the Meuse was by no means ended.

The Germans appeared to be holding back their spearheads to wait for anti-aircraft batteries and supporting forces to come up before resuming the daring dashes which proved so successful in their invasions of Poland, Norway and the Netherlands.

German aviation intervened to protect the motorized land columns and was reported suffering heavy losses. One French pilot was reported to have brought down seven German planes alone in two days.

The Allied command, its positions and tactics changed, threw tanks and planes into a wide-open war of movement, in a *(here one word censored)* effort to turn the tide of battle. *(Twenty-seven words censored.)*

Denies Nazis Are In Rheims

A War Office spokesman denied that the Germans had reached Rheims or Laon, fifty and sixty miles from Sedan.

However, the general in immediate command of the sector north of Sedan where the Germans broke through reported to general headquarters the French were "masters of the situation" and would regain complete control of their front within a week.

News of the action on the long battle line was extremely meager, details being withheld for the sake of "higher interests," in the words of the French command.

Hear Cryptic Review

Even the Chamber of Deputies, in a fifteen-minute session, heard only a cryptic review by Reynaud.

The Premier warned: "We know perfectly well the peril," and he spoke mysteriously of "revolutionary" measures and, perhaps, "changes in methods and men" to come.

(One word censored) the Chamber adjourned indefinitely *(fifty-five words censored)*.

Reynaud did not elaborate on "changes of methods and men. Whether he was referring to the army, the Government, or both, was left for developments to answer.

Gamelin Still In Command

Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin has remained in supreme command of the Allied land forces in the struggle which has swung into France from the invaded Low Countries.

Thousands of warplanes and tanks engaged in an unequaled battle of movement all along the Meuse front—a melee serious and confused—from Sedan, in northern France, to Namur, fifty miles north in Belgium.

Armored units on both sides, shaking their infantry loose, plunged boldly into the enemy's lines and tried to cut off their foes from the rear.

Meeting Great Resistance

The Germans were meeting tremendous resistance in pushing on through the three gaps they opened in the Namur-Sedan lines yesterday, on the west bank of the Meuse.

On the northern extension of this line, from Namur through Gembloux, just east of Louvain and thence northwest to Antwerp—a line shielding both Brussels and the channel ports of Belgium—fighting also was general, and, again, details very sparse.

On the line to the southeast of Sedan, through Montmedy, Longwy and along the Franco-German frontier to the Vosges mountains, the principal action was described as artillery duels between opposing fortifications.

Fail To Deepen Pocket

The French said the Germans south of Sedan had failed to deepen the pocket they drove into the French lines two days ago, but a War Office spokesman acknowledged they had continued to push ahead between Sedan and Namur.

North of Namur, German attacks were reported repulsed.

The fortifications around Sedan are not those of the Maginot Line, but a series of lesser defense works which extend the Maginot Line from the Moselle district northwest to the North Sea.

Reynaud Forecasts Victory

Reynaud, before the short Chamber session, told cheering Deputies that France would be victorious in the end.

"When all can seem lost," he said, "the world will see what France is capable of.

"Life counts for nothing . . . one thing only counts and that is to maintain France."

He stressed the great need of mechanized units in battle, called upon France to "forge a new spirit," and told the Chamber: "We will be called upon to take measures which in other times would have seemed revolutionary."

Edouard Herriot, president of the Chamber, told Reynaud that body had shown by its applause "the confidence it has in you."

Air-raid sirens and the thud of bombs were heard over France.

Arras Buildings Destroyed

One of several enemy scouting planes was shot down in the Paris area. Several buildings in Arras one hundred miles north of Paris were destroyed by bombs.

Nancy, south of Sedan, was raided, with an undetermined number of dead and wounded. There were nine *alertes*.

Alarms sounded in Lille and Le Havre.

French officials said the American Meuse-Argonne Cemetery at Romagne, where there are 15,000 graves, was bombed yesterday.

Round Up Foreigners

The French rounded up many foreigners in Paris in a city-wide sweep aimed at "Trojan horses." Leon Degrelle, Belgian Fascist leader, was brought to France with seventy-seven other political prisoners.

GERMANS DRIVE MISS MORGAN FROM WAR ZONE

Friends Of France Compelled To Halt Aid To War-Stricken Civilians

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One American Ambulance Captured—Driver Of Another Is Missing

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 16—Miss Anne Morgan, 66-year-old sister of J. P. Morgan, unscathed by heavy German air attacks, which forced her and her coworkers in the Friends of France Committee to suspend their aid to war-stricken civilians, was reported tonight on her way back to Paris.

Miss Morgan reported to Paris by telephone that neither she nor any of her unit was hurt, despite being under fire, but that one ambulance of the American volunteers organization cooperating with her service had been captured by the Germans with its wounded occupants.

Louis Wehrley, of Berne, Ind., the driver, escaped.

American Driver Missing

Another American ambulance driver, Lawrence A. Jump, of Nantucket, Mass., who was attached to the French army, was reported missing after his vehicle had been shelled by German artillery.

Miss Morgan's committee advised its Paris headquarters that the unit had been bombed repeatedly while removing civilians from the northern French Ardennes department.

Its ten ambulances and twenty automobiles were forced to take cover in woods to escape Nazi air attacks, she said, and returned to a village in the Aisne department when the planes made it impossible for them to continue their work.

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Monuments Group Called In

The Battle Monuments Commission supervising American World War cemeteries in France, meanwhile, ordered its civilian personnel to leave areas threatened by German bombings.

Officials said Americans and their families who reside in the cemetery grounds as caretakers are being brought to Paris for safety. *(Three lines censored here.)*.

French officials said the American Meuse-Argonne Cemetery at Romagne was bombed yesterday. American authorities said they had no information about it.

The cemetery, the largest American World War cemetery in Europe, covers 126 acres and has nearly 15,000 graves.

[Editor's Note—In the closing weeks of the World War the American army battled northward through the Meuse-Argonne sector, near the present Sedan battle zone, and suffered its heaviest casualties.]

8 New U. S. Drivers Arrive

Eight new drivers arrived in Paris from the United States today preparatory to going on active duty with the French army.

Another twenty are en route, ambulance officials said *(twenty-five words were censored)*.

It was not known whether Jump, the missing ambulance driver, had been killed, wounded or taken prisoner. His ambulance, reported heavily shelled in the Sarreguemines sector of the Western front several days ago, was in flames when last seen by a French officer.

A Johns Hopkins Graduate

Charles Willen, of New York city, said he counted more than fifty shrapnel holes in his wrecked ambulance. Three other ambulances hit by shells were driven by Paul Willis, of Albuquerque, N. M.; Thomas Esten, of Stoughton, Mass., and Jack Calhoun, an American resident of Paris.

Miss Morgan helped the needy during the World War with her "American committee for devastated France" and, shortly after the outbreak of the current conflict, she announced the creation of "The American Friends of France" for the same work.

Charles Willen Graduated From Hopkins Last June

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Charles Willen, of New York city, graduated from Johns Hopkins University last June.

Fraternity mates at the Epsilon Tau Alpha house, 3020 North Calvert street, greeted the news of his danger and escape yesterday with awe and astonishment.

"Why, when he left here last spring he couldn't even drive an automobile," one of them said. "We heard some time ago he was driving an ambulance, and it hardly seemed possible."

Willen was described as a quiet, scholarly boy. "Still waters run deep" was the quotation beneath his picture in the 1939 Johns Hopkins yearbook.

Had Attended School In France

Jerome Hirsch, of New York city, who shared an apartment with Willen last year, said that Willen, having gone to school for six years in Switzerland and France, was deeply attached to France and the French cause.

"He loved living in France, and he took up driving an ambulance for the American Red Cross because that was the only way he could stay there where he wanted to be," Hirsch said.

At the university Willen went out for every sport and was considered an all-round athlete, the boys said, although he was not good enough to win any varsity letter. He was said to be a brilliant student who took an unusually heavy program of courses and graduated at 19, although he did not make Phi Beta Kappa grades.

Willen followed two brothers to the Johns Hopkins. Dr. Abner Willen, who was in the class of 1935, is now an interne at Sinai Hospital, while another brother, Gerald, who graduated two years ago, is now working in a New York hotel in which the family owns an interest. The young ambulance driver has a mother living in New York, but his father has been dead for twelve years.

Anne Morgan and Unit Bombed

Civilian Refugee Workers Recalled to Paris —American Ambulance Driver Missing.

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PARIS, May 16 (A. P.).—Miss Anne Morgan, sister of J. P. Morgan, reported from northern France today that she had undergone terrific German aerial bombings with her co-workers while seeking to rescue French civilians from war dangers.

Neither she nor any of her party of her Friends of France Committee was hurt, she said, but the bombardments forced suspension of rescue work and French officials ordered her unit to return to Paris.

On long distance telephone, she said that one American ambulance, laden with wounded, had been captured by the Germans during the removal of civilians by the American Volunteers Ambulance Corps, working in conjunction with her committee. The driver, Louis Wehrley of Berne, Ind., escaped before German troopers surrounded his vehicle.

Nantucket Man Shelled.

Another American ambulance driver, Lawrence A. Jump of Nantucket, Mass., who was attached to the French Army, was reported missing after German artillery had shelled his ambulance.

Wehrley's ambulance was captured after a long trip during which a child was born to a Frenchwoman in the vehicle, Miss Morgan advised Major George Washington Lopp in Paris.

Miss Morgan said that Wehrley had got out of the immediate war zone safely with part of his load of civilians and had returned to pick up the rest, but was unable to get through the lines.

German troops, rushing into the zone between the two main armies, took over the ambulance, but the driver, accompanied by several civilian refugees, hid in nearby woods.

Morgan Unit Shifted.

Miss Morgan's unit had been taking civilians from the French Ardennes Department, but shifted to a village in the Aisne Department under the pressure of Nazi aerial attacks.

Miss Morgan helped the needy during the world war with her American Committee for Devastated France and, soon after the outbreak of the current conflict, she announced the creation of the American Friends of France to function in the same way.

Ambulance Driver Jump was reported as missing in official French reports to the American Volunteers Ambulance organization in Paris.

These reports said that his ambulance was shelled heavily in a local action in the Sarreguemines sector of the western front several days ago.

At the same time Miss Anne Morgan's Friends of France Committee, which has been removing civilians from the French Department of Ardennes, reported to its Paris headquarters that the unit had been bombed repeatedly in northern France. Miss Morgan said that its ten ambulances and twenty cars were forced to cover in the woods to escape German planes. They returned to a village in the Aisne Department when the Nazi aerial attacks made it impossible to continue the rescue work.

[illegible]ther American ambulance [illegible]recked and three others were [illegible] shells, Col. James Sparks, of the Volunteer Unit, announced.

Col. Sparks said it had not been determined whether Driver Jump was killed, wounded or taken prisoner. His amburance was in flames when it was last seen by a French officer.

An ambulance driven by Charles Willen of New York city was reported wrecked. Driver Willen said he counted more than fifty shrapnel holes in the car.

Ambulances driven by Paul Willis of Albuquerque, N. M., Thomas Esten of Stoughton, Mass., and Jack Calhoun, an American resident of Paris, also were hit by shells.

Col. Sparks said the ambulances were plainly marked with the Red Cross.

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Was Graduate of Dartmouth

NANTUCKET, Mass., May 16 (A. P.).—Lawrence A. Jump, an American ambulance driver attached to the French Army, who was reported missing after a German artillery bombardment, is the son of the late Rev. Herbert H. Jump of Boston.

He left for Europe soon after his graduation from Dartmouth College in 1936 and was attached to the International Labor Office at Geneva. At the outbreak of the

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war he joined the ambulance unit.

A sister, Mrs. H. Curtis Willett, of Lincoln, said that she received a letter from him a week ago, indicating he had been on the Saar front since February.

He also has a brother, Dr. Ellis Jump, a professor of the University of Chicago.

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Appeal Made to Washington.

At the headquarters of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, 610 Fifth avenue, James Wood Johnson, president of the corps, said that inquiries are being made through the State Department in Washington to check on the possibility that Driver Jump may have been taken a prisoner.

He said that there had been a good response to the recent call for volunteers—the corps wants young college graduates between the ages of 21 and 30—and that eighteen new men are sailing Saturday.

Rome, Friday, May 17 (AP)—A reliable source disclosed today that American consular officers in Italy have been ordered to prepare to destroy their codes at a moment's notice in case of emergency.

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[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 16—German U-boats are now heading for England from captured ports in Holland, DNB reported tonight.

BRITISH PLANES MAKE GREATEST ATTACK OF WAR

Tons of Bombs Dropped East of Rhine and on Belgian Front.

FLYERS ACTIVE ALL NIGHT

Assault in Germany Is on Lines of Communication Supporting the Foe's Columns.

LONDON, May 16 (A. P.)—Great Britain's Royal Air Force has unleashed its greatest bombing attack on military objectives in Germany east of the Rhine and has thrown its power into the Belgian fighting with extensive attacks on Nazi troop concentrations and communication lines.

"Many tons of bombs were released in attacks that lasted throughout the night, the Air Ministry said.

The thrust apparently was a follow up after a blasting attack by 150 explosive-laden warplanes yesterday when the German lines converging on the Meuse River at Sedan in France were the target.

That fleet was said then to have been the largest of any massed by the allies for a single raid and, according to the British Air Ministry, it helped slow up the German drive in the Meuse-Sedan sector.

Belgian fortresses of Liege and Namur, although apparently isolated, still are holding out, a British military commentator said today. (The Germans have announced the capture of the Liege citadel and other forts at Liege and Namur.

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The Dutch are still fighting in Zeeland, the southwestern corner of their country, he asserted. They destroyed practically all the fuel oil at Amsterdam and Rotterdam before capitulating, he said, to keep it from falling into German hands.

This is his picture of today's war situation in the Low Countries and northern France:

The Germans are held on the eastern side of the "dent" made at Sedan yesterday.

The situation is serious, but not critical, although it is difficult to say exactly what is happening.

Heavy fighting is reported in the vicinity of Welcheren and Beverland, in the north of Zeeland, but no definite results are known.

East of Antwerp to Charleroi and Louvain, southward toward Mezieres and from Sedan to Longwy, sporadic fighting is in progress. That in the vicinity of Dinant being the most serious.

British Coastal Guns Fire.

Meanwhile today a heavy burst of anti-aircraft gunfire was heard south of a British coast port at an early hour as searchlights swept the sky.

No bombs were dropped and no air raid warning was sounded during the firing, which lasted for but a short time.

The R. A. F. operation east of the Rhine was called "a big offensive against the enemy's road and rail communications which are supporting his forces in their invasion of the Low Countries and Luxemburg." Fires broke out and heavy explosions resulted, it was said, and the attacks lasted throughout the night.

Allied war communiques declared that Germany's big push through the Low Countries was being slowed down by the stiffening resistance of land and air forces.

British Tommies, thrown into the sagging Belgian line, were said by a headquarters communique to have "successfully held back serious German attacks" in hard fighting.

Waves of Allied planes were said to have broken up mechanized forces massed by the Germans in a drive to capture Brussels and turn the flank of the French fortified lines.

A British headquarters communique declared that since the start of the lowlands offensive the Royal Air Force with the British expeditionary force has destroyed at least 124 German planes, while twenty-three have been downed by anti-aircraft fire.

Repercussions from the gunfire at the great battle in progress in Belgium shook houses at Deal on the southeast coast of England, sixty miles from the Continental coast. Inhabitants recalled that cannonading in Flanders Fields a generation ago similarly rattled windows and doors.

Wounded from the fighting zones began arriving in England today. Between 200 and 300 British casualties, half of them stretcher cases, arrived at Liverpool from France and Norway.

Tommies wounded in the first engagements in the Low Countries remarked grimly: "We've got something to beat."

AIR TOLL 3 TO 1 IN THEIR FAVOR, BRITISH SAY

R. A. F. Wages Its Heaviest Attack Of War East Of The Rhine

Tons Of Bombs Dropped, 50 German Planes Reported Destroyed

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 16—Britain swept about 3,000 enemy aliens into "protective custody" today in a drive to stifle any fifth-column threat while her massed warplanes winged over Germany with "tons of bombs" in their greatest attack of the war.

Aliens affected by today's order of the Home Ministry were in category "B," male Germans and Austrians between 16 and 60 who had been under control but not detained.

Expected To Intern Women

The swiftness with which Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Government followed up criticism that the first swoop on aliens May 12 was too late and not broad enough led to belief in some quarters that enemy alien women soon would be interned.

About two-thirds of the aliens rounded up today were refugees from the Nazi rule.

Previously they merely had been forbidden to own automobiles or cameras, travel more than four miles from their homes or change their addresses without police approval.

R. A. F. Wages "Heaviest Attack"

The Air Ministry said British flyers had waged "the heaviest attack yet made by the Royal Air Force during the war" east of the Rhine throughout last night.

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The air offensive apparently was a follow-up of an attack yesterday by 150 Allied planes, described as the largest fleet they had massed for a single raid up to then. That attack, the Air Ministry said, helped stem the German drive in the Meuse-Sedan sector.

The second wave of bombardments, it said, was against "the enemy's road and rail communications which are supporting his forces in their invasion of the Low Countries and Luxembourg. . . . Many tons of bombs were released. . . . Fires broke out and heavy explosions were caused."

"Three To One" In Allies' Favor

The Air Ministry declared that "the toll inflicted on enemy aircraft is working out more than three to one in our favor" on the Western front.

It is said fifty German planes were destroyed during today and that in two mass flights the British had lost only three, one during the night attack and two in the day.

Among the targets it said were squarely hit were German highways, railroads, a military encampment and a two-mile-long motorized column.

Scene Of Heaviest Fighting

Allied military sources said the heaviest fighting in the momentous battle of the Meuse was between Dinant, Belgium, and the French city of Sedan, where the situation admittedly was serious "but not critical."

They said the Germans had failed to enlarge their "dent" in the French fortifications at Sedan and were held by the Allies east of that point.

Liege and Namur, Belgian anchors of the Allied Meuse line, admittedly were isolated, but a British military commentator said they still were holding out. Sporadic fighting was reported along the U-shaped front east of the Belgian port of Antwerp through Charleroi and Louvain, south to the French town of Mezieres and from Sedan to Longwy.

Leopold Rallies Belgians

The meager reports said also that fighting in the vicinity of Walcheren and Beverland, in the unsurrendered northern Dutch province of Zeeland, was "heavy."

Brussels radio broadcasts reflected optimism. Leopold III, King of the Belgians, called by radio to his men in "the forts of Liege" to "resist to the utmost for the fatherland."

A broadcaster admitted that German mechanized columns had broken through "to a considerable depth" at several Belgian points, but declared German infantry, "closely held" by the Allies, had not supported the mechanized columns.

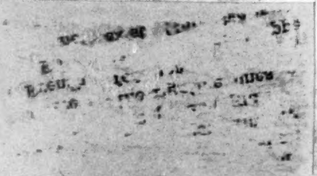
Influx Of Wounded Begins

Wounded, both German and British, began reaching England.

Between thirty and forty wounded German prisoners were brought to London today and 200 to 300 British casualties, half of them stretcher cases, reached Liverpool from France and Norway.

The commander of Britain's home forces urged owners of rifles and other firearms to lend their weapons for fighting a possible Nazi parachute invasion as volunteers for the new, unpaid home defense corps continued to crowd enrollment centers.

In a personal message to the navy, Churchill lauded the service's achievements in the first eight months of the war and said of his successor as First Lord of the Admiralty, A. V. Alexander, "I leave you in good hands both afloat and ashore."



REYNAUD PUTS SAVING FRANCE ABOVE ALL ELSE

Tells Deputies 'We Must Forge New Spirit—Lives Are Nothing.'

SAYS NAZIS PLAY LAST CARD

Predicts Suffering and Changes of Revolutionary Type Before Final Joy.

PARIS, May 16 (A. P.).—Premier Paul Reynaud told the cheering Chamber of Deputies today that France would be victorious against a Germany that was throwing her all into one desperate push to the west.

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Mr. Reynaud addressed the chamber at a session ending a parliamentary recess which began on April 25.

The chamber adjourned without a vote after its President, Edouard Herriot, followed Mr. Reynaud with an address. He told the Premier that the chamber showed by its applause "the confidence it has in you."

Adjourns Sine Die.

The Chamber adjourned sine die after granting M. Herriot's request that the date of the next session be left to him.

Premier Reynaud said:

"I have only a few words to say to you. Since the time the Chamber went on vacation Germany decided to play her last card. She threw hersalf on three free peoples and today she is aiming at the heart of France. The Belgium of 1914 has been found again. Her life will be closely related to ours, her sufferings will be our sufferings, her mourning will be our mourning.

"One day our joy will be hers. Holland has lost her territory, but she has regained in several days the virtues which made her greatness in history. The advance guard regiments have lost 80 per cent of their effectives. The Netherlands Government told me: 'We are beside you with all the resources of our empire clear to the end.'

"On the hinge of our front the German Army has unloosed all its forces of destruction. There they are—all the tanks and all the airplanes accumulated methodically during so many years, thanks to the privations of the German people and with the fixed idea of Germany's war leader to conquer France and dominate Europe and then the world.

'Hitler Has Taken Risk.'

"Hitler wants to win the war in two months. If he loses he is damned, and he knows it.

"That is why, after long hesitation, after having affirmed that he would let this war come to a head, he has taken his risk. We have perfect knowledge of the peril, we know that the days, weeks and months which are coming will forge the centuries of the future. We know perfectly well this peril and face it united.

"In France and England for the last several days all parties have achieved representation in the Government. The plutocratic nations, as Dr. Goebbels says, are governed by men—men belonging to all classes of the people. It is the day when everything appears to be lost that the world will see of what France is capable.

"These are not vague hopes and it is not with words we must content ourslves. Our soldiers are fighting. French blood is flowing. The period which we are going to live through will probably have nothing in common with that which we have just lived through. We will be called upon to take measures which would have appeared revolutionary yesterday. Perhaps we must change our methods and our men. For any punishment which will come will be death.

"We must forge for ourselves immediately a new spirit. We are full of hope. Our lives count for nothing. One thing alone counts—preserve France."

NAZIS REPORT GAINS ALONG 110-MILE LINE

Tell of Crossing the Meuse Near Namur and Again Defeating French.

FALL OF LONGWY REPORTED

Berlin Press Features Capture of French Citadel Near Luxemburg Border.

MAY 17 1940

BERLIN, May 16 (A. P.).—The German forces attacked heavily today along a 110-mile front from Antwerp to Sedan in the seventh day of the sustained drive which has already netted them all the Netherlands except the province of Zeeland, half of Belgium and a small section of France.

The German High Command reported that the Allies yesterday "accepted the fight" in the Antwerp fortifications northeast of Brussels and along the Dyle defense line from that point southward through central Belgium to Namur.

Southwest of Namur, fifty miles from Sedan, the High Command said, "our divisions expanded their successes" by crossing the Meuse and "again defeating French armored units."

Say Counter-attacks Were Repelled.

French counter-attacks south of Sedan, it said, were repelled while the Germans pressed the attack toward the Maginot Line itself farther to the southwest, to take into their hands more of the strip beween the rival fortified lines.

Thus, the High Command said, "between the Moselle and the Rhine we advanced our positions west of Saarlautern (nearly 100 miles southeast of Sedan) and near Lauterburg." Lauterburg, near the Rhine, is about 150 miles air line southeast of Sedan.

Longwy Reported Taken.

The German press reported tonight that the swastika waved from the citadel of Longwy and the French city had been occupied—but there was no confirmation from German headquarters.

Longwy is in the northeastern corner of France near the point where the French, Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers come together, about forty miles airline southeast of Sedan.

The citadel is at the northern end of the main Maginot Line, which in this region gives way to the "Little Maginot Line" facing Belgium.

The Volkischer Beobachter said that the French who had held the citadel had orders to "defend without hope of being withdrawn" and that the Germans took it only after a hard fight in which 100 prisoners were captured.

Claim Air Victories.

Hand-in-hand with the furious fighting on the ground, the German air forces saw heavy action. The High Command reported that it broke up enemy troop concentrations and destroyed tanks while losing only eighteen planes as compared with "definitely established total losses of the opponents" yesterday of ninety-eight planes.

It declared that two destroyers and three merchantmen were sunk by air bombs yesterday off the coasts of the Netherlands and Belgium and two destroyers and four merchantmen were "hit severely," while a submarine torpedoed a tanker and an armed merchantman.

Enemy flights over western Germany last night, the High Command said, caused "immaterial damage" but killed and injured a number of civilians.

The expected battle along the Dyle defense line in central Belgium from Antwerp to Namur was announced earlier today, when it was emphasized that the chief hope of Brussels, the Belgian capital, lies in the so-called "Dyle position."

Units Already Reach Dyle.

This is the Belgian second defense line, after the Albert Canal, which follows the northward course of the river Meuse as far as Namur, continues north from there to the Dyle River near Louvain, and then run west along the Dyle to Antwerp on the sea.

It was along this line that the long-expected major battle in the west, the outcome of which is regarded as of decisive importance, was developing, according to well-informed spokesmen here.

They said that the German vanguards, following up an Allied retreat all along this line, had already reached the Dyle positions and met the Allied forces at various points. One advance was said to have reached Ligny, north and west of Namur.

NAZIS SEEM SET FOR RAID ON RUMANIAN OIL

Blitz Units Massed On Slovak-Hungarian Frontier, Budapest Hears

Movement Is Linked With German Army's Pressing Need For Motor Fuel

MAY 17 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

Budapest, *Friday*, May 17—German motorized and mechanized *Blitz* troops were reported from Bratislava early today to be concentrated heavily near the Slovak-Hungarian frontier.

Many thousands were massed in the Zistersdorf region along the frontier, where military observers connected the movement with the German armies' pressing need for greater quantities of Rumanian oil.

These observers pointed out that these troops could rapidly knife through Hungary to Rumanian oil fields if an offensive were determined upon.

Rumania Lags In Oil For Nazis

Rumanian oil deliveries to the Reich, it was pointed out, are now well over 1,000,000 tons in arrears of the quota agreed upon by the two countries.

With the average warplane on the West front burning fifteen gallons of high-grade gasoline an hour, military sources said, 1,000 such planes would use 360,000 gallons each twenty-four hours, continuous operation, or about 1,400 tons daily.

To get that amount of aviation gasoline, Germany must transport and refine 8,600 tons of crude daily, or about twice her present quota from Rumania.

Militiary sources said these figures failed to take account of the needs of the mechanized and motorized forces, the navy and war industries.

Concentration Began Monday

The military concentration began Monday, reports here said.

A steady stream of columns of German mechanized forces began moving through Dresden en route to the Zistersdorf basin north of Vienna.

The high-speed columns were complete with artillery, tanks, armored cars, field kitchens and troop trucks, and took three days to pass through Dresden, it was reported here.

A steady stream of German troop trains with artillery and tanks was reported moving into eastern Slovakia, with temporary headquarters at Poprad, 140 miles from Rumania through eastern Hungary.

The defense corps formerly stationed at Brno was said to have moved in this fashion a few days ago over the railway from the Moravian protectorate through Zilinia to Poprad.

Orders To Go Through Hungary

Hundreds of Nazi planes were reported at Vienna and Slovak airports.

German officers quartered at Vienna hotels were reported here to have told foreigners that they had received orders to pass through Hungary, but that they had no idea when they would start.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The Hungarian Government was reported in Budapest diplomatic quarters a few days ago to have been noncommittal when pressed by the British for a statement on their attitude should Germany request passage for her troops.]

Barges' Role In Nazi Advance

For a week observers here in Budapest and all along the Danube have remarked the absence of German barge traffic from Vienna south.

Some military quarters here said the barges were being fitted out to carry heavy artillery, munitions and supplies down the Danube.

Two days before the troops began moving on Monday, oil refineries in the Bohemian-Moravian protectorate (former Czecho-Slovakia) were reported to have been advised to transfer all their stocks into warehouses and to work day and night to "meet an urgent demand."

Bernhard Joins Dutch Army in Zeeland Islands

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German-Born Consort of Juliana Returns After Taking Family to London

LONDON, May 16 (AP).—The Netherlands Legation announced tonight that German-born Prince Bernhard, consort of Crown Princess Juliana, had rejoined Dutch troops fighting in Zeeland Province. The Prince had come to London with his wife and small daughters, two-year-old Princess Beatrix and nine-months-old Princess Irene, when the government and royal family fled Holland.

Zeeland is the southwestern group of islands in which resistance to Germany is continuing despite capitulation of the rest of the Netherlands Army.

Nazi Pour Through City

LONDON, May 16 (AP).—The German-controlled Amsterdam radio station, in a broadcast heard in London today, announced: "From 11:45 a. m. until 7:30 p. m. today an uninterrupted column of German mechanized troops will pass through the city, coming from Haarlem and going on to Utrecht." The announcement warned that all roads in the affected areas would be closed.

Germans Claim Allied Sea Losses In One Day Total 100,000 Tons

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Berlin, May 16 (AP)—Authorized German quarters tonight estimated enemy sea losses yesterday at between 90,000 and 100,000 tons of warships, transports and auxiliary vessels.

Of this amount they said 55,000 tons were sunk and the remainder badly damaged or set afire.

In addition to two destroyers and three others mentioned in a communique as sunk, DNB reported one submarine sunk in the North Sea and a 32,000-ton transport and another of 15,000 tons sunk of the Dutch coast.

One destroyer and one 5,400-ton supply ship were said to have been damaged off Narvik and one 18,000-ton transport and one 1,500-ton auxiliary set afire.

LONDON, May 16 (A. P.).—Reuters news agency (British), in a dispatch from Stockholm today reported that thirty-one American members of an American-Scandinavian field hospital unit crossed the Swedish frontier from Grong, in the northern province of Trondelag.

They brought with them eighteen truckloads of equipment.

Grong is thirty miles east of Namsos, one of the ports used in the Allied withdrawal from Norway.

REFUGEE SHIP IN BOSTON

Dutch Vessel Arrives For Cargo Of Grain For Holland

Boston, May 16 (AP)—The eighth refugee vessel to tie up in Boston, the Dutch steamer Schie, sixteen days out of Rotterdam, entered this port today to take on a cargo of grain for Holland.

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Capt. Peter Hermsen said, however, that, because of conditions abroad, loading would be delayed.

Belgium Sends Arrested Fascist Chief to France

PARIS, May 16 (A. P.).—Leon Degrelle, Belgian Rexist (Fascist) leader, who was arrested when Germany invaded the Low Countries, was brought into France today with seventy-seven other political prisoners from the prison at Bruges in Belgium.

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DIPLOMATS DETAINED

Nazis Held in France Until Belgians Are Safe.

PARIS, May 16 (A. P.).—The German embassy staff from Brussels was detained under military guard by order of the French Government today at the frontier opposite the Swiss town of Vallorbe.

The staff was en route to Switzerland, but will not be permitted to proceed until the Belgian embassy staff is safely out of Germany.

MAY 17 1940

French Say Nazis Bomb U. S. Romagne Cemetery

American Officials Have No Word on Incident

PARIS, May 16 (AP).—French officials said today that the American-Meuse-Argonne Cemetery at Romagne, in eastern France, the largest American World War cemetery in Europe, was bombed yesterday.

American authorities said they had not been informed of any bombardment.

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The cemetery covers 136 acres and has almost 15,000 graves.

[Romagne is near Montfaucon, in the heart of the Meuse-Argonne battlefield through which the American Army fought northward in the closing weeks of the World War and suffered its heaviest losses. It is about thirty-five miles south of the present Sedan battlefield.]

Attendants Ordered Out

The Battle Monuments Commission supervising American World War cemeteries in France ordered its civilian personnel to leave areas threatened by German bombings.

Officials said Americans and their families who resided in the cemetery grounds as caretakers were being brought to Paris for safety.

Swedish Match Industry To Shut Down On May 27

All Factories To Close Because Of The Impossibility Of Continuing Exports

Stockholm, May 16 (AP)—The entire Swedish match industry will shut down May 27 owing to the impossibility of exportation, it was announced today.

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U. S. Unaffected

New York, May 16 (AP)—The American match industry will be unaffected by the decision of the Swedish match industry to shut down, it was said in manufacturing circles today.

An executive of a large United States match concern pointed out that Swedish match exports have been steadily declining for the last decade and that domestic production for a long time has been ample for domestic requirements.

British $6-an-acre Farm Bonus Is Extended

LONDON, May 16 (A. P.).—Great Britain's new Minister of Agriculture, R. S. Hudson, announced today that the £2 ($6) grant per acre for cultivation of seven-year grassland would be extended until March 31, 1941.

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The extension was expected to inject new life in the "Dig for Victory" campaign launched several months ago to enable Britain to feed herself.

French Rail Service Is Further Restricted

Passenger Train Suspensions In Eastern France Follow Cancellations In Southeast

Paris, May 16 (AP)—Cancellation of more passenger trains in eastern France was announced today.

An official notice said merely that "in view of the circumstances a certain number" of trains in the eastern section would cease running, effective tomorrow.

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Other train suspensions—in southeastern France—were announced last night.

Churchill Thanks Fleet On Quitting Admiralty

LONDON, May 16 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill, relinquishing direct control of naval affairs, thanked all officers and men of the British fleet today for their accomplishments in the first eight months of war.

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Of the new First Lord of the Admiralty in the Coalition Government, A. V. Alexander, Mr. Churchill said:

"I leave you in good hands both afloat and ashore."

30.24-2309

Yugoslav Reservists

MAY 17 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, May 16—The Yugoslav Cabinet met today to review the War Ministry's plans for general mobilization. Although the army now is 700,000 men strong, additional reservists are being called up daily by individual notice.

General mobilization could be made effective in a few hours if the war extended to southeastern Europe, it was said. All reserve officers, regardless of age, already have reported.

LEAGUE READY FOR FLIGHT TO FRENCH HAVEN

Closing Peace Palace In Event Of Invasion Of Switzerland

MAY 17 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Geneva, May 16—The League of Nations began closing its offices here tonight as the decision was announced for removal to Vichy, France, in event of invasion of Switzerland.

Only sixty-nine of the League's 329 employes were sure they would go to the new headquarters should Switzerland be drawn into the war.

Joseph A. C. Avenol, secretary general, at a meeting of the staff this afternoon gave 205 officials and employes the choice of handing in their resignations tomorrow or agreeing to suspension of their contracts at any time.

While sixty-nine League officials will go to Vichy in event of an emergency, thirty-seven will be given leave, subject to recall.

Rockefeller Library Closed

Only eighteen Swiss gardeners and caretakers will remain in the League's great Palace of Peace if the organization leaves Switzerland.

The American-built Rockefeller Library, a wing of the League palace, already is closed and valuable books and records are being packed and sent to France.

Those of the officials and employes who choose to resign tomorrow will get six months' pay while those who wait will receive three months' pay if their contracts should be suspended.

Avenol said, however, that Geneva would remain in the official headquarters, as only a vote of the League Council can change that.

Staff Would Hike To Safety

John G. Winant, director of the International Labor Office, set the League's sister palace to buzzing with a novel plan for removal of personnel.

He said that in event of invasion his staff would all pack knapsacks and start hiking to the French frontier.

Formed As World Peace Agency

Flight because of war faced an organization created two decades ago amid high-sounding phrases of "peace and security" and "honorable relations between nations."

Inspired by President Wilson's famous "fourteen points" to serve as a basis for world peace, the Covenant of the League was signed by thirty-two original members—still listed as being headed by the United States, which never ratified the Covenant or became a member.

Freedom Lost Or Curtailed

Many of the small European nations which joined the League, hoping to guarantee their borders in a "one for all, all for one" unity of nations, have lost their freedom or had it curtailed—including Austria, Poland, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands, Finland, Albania and Czecho-Slovakia. China, in the Far East, is at war and Ethiopia, in Africa, is an Italian possession.

On the League's twentieth birthday last January 10, fifty-two nations still remained officially on the rolls, but nearly a score had resigned—including Germany, in 1933 — and Soviet Russia had been expelled for waging war on Finland.

WOULD FLEE GENEVA

League of Nations Prepares for War Departure.

GENEVA, May 16 (A. P.).—The staff of the League of Nations was informed today that in the event of an invasion of Switzerland, it would be reduced sharply and leave its place on the shores of Lake Leman.

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The new headquarters would be in Vichy, France, officials said. The present staff of 350 would be cut to fifty.

Many of the league's records already have been sent to France. A few employees have resigned and gone to their homelands.

Remaining employees are to be divided into three groups: The first to go to Vichy; the second, consisting mainly of a few gardeners, librarians and archivists, to remain in Geneva; the third and by far the largest group to choose between canceling their contracts and getting three months' salary or suspending their contracts.

Fears of a Nazi attack were heightened last night when German artillery rolled into place behind motorized divisions on the German side of the Rhine River from Basel to Schaffhausen.

Countering the German preparations, France poised a strong force at her Swiss frontier.

Meanwhile, the Swiss army toiled to perfect fortifications of the Winkelried Line, while thousands of women, boys and aged men volunteered for home guard duty. They received rifles and forty bullets each.

ALL SOUTHERN EUROPE MAKES READY FOR WAR

Italy and Switzerland Are Scenes of Most Feverish Activity.

MAY 17 1940

U. S. CALLS ITS CITIZENS HOME

Roosevelt Renews Appeal to Mussolini to Prevent Spread of Combat.

By Associated Press.

From Geneva to the tip of the Balkans today governments took extreme precautions against the start of war.

American diplomats, by State Department order, urged their nationals to leave Italy and Switzerland, in particular, as well as all of western and southern Europe.

The entire staff of the League of Nations received instructions that, in the event of a German invasion of Switzerland, headquarters would be shifted, with the records, to Vichy, France.

Switzerland strengthened the Winkelried Line and issued rifles and ammunition to the thousands of women, boys and old men constituting a volunteer home guard.

Greece bulwarked her Albanian frontier with new men.

The Yugoslav Government reviewed general mobilization plans.

Italians Quit Turkey.

Italians poured out of Turkey, which is friendly to the Allies.

The United States Ambassador to Italy, William Phillips, pressed President Roosevelt's continuing efforts to keep the European conflict from spreading through act of Italy.

Troops guarded Rome's French and British embassies against the chance of new disorders. None materialized.

Benito Mussolini silently awaited the "facts" which he has said would sway his decision on entrance into the war. These may be in the making in the great battles of Belgium and France.

Significantly, the Americans who are being urged to leave Europe will be embarked at the western French port of Bordeaux, rather than from Italian ports, which American liners have been using in recent months. Thus they will avoid the uncertain Mediterranean.

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Roosevelt Tries Again.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (A. P.).—At the White House it was said today that President Roosevelt had sent another communication to Premier Mussolini of Italy in an effort to prevent the spread of the European war.

Stephen Early, a presidential secretary, told reporters that this communication was one of a series and was not "within itself any new, separate appeal."

Two weeks ago the President talked to the Italian Ambassador at about the same time that Ambassador Phillips talked to Mussolini. The President said he was continuing this Government's efforts to prevent the spread of the war to new areas and other nations.

In official quarters in Washington the belief was that the President and Mr. Phillips had not gone beyond an expression of hope that the war would not spread except to say also that American ships would be withdrawn from the Mediterranean if Italy entered the war. Italy would have then to rely on her own ships to bring her supplies.

Swiss See Italy Friendly.

BERN, Switzerland, May 16 (A. P.).—The Swiss Government in a communique called the nation's attention today to articles in the Italian press which expressed "friendship and understanding" for Switzerland.

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It also urged the Swiss to keep the calm of "strict discipline" as their national duty.

Americans Told to Leave Italy

Consul in Switzerand Issues Similar Warning —Sailing Plans Speeded.

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ROME, May 16 (A. P.).—The American diplomatic authorities today advised United States citizens to leave Italy as soon as possible.

The United States consulate sent the following circular to American residents in the Italian capital:

"The consulate has been directed by the embassy to call the attention of American citizens residing in the Rome consulate district to the advisability of returning to the United States at the earliest possible moment."

It was understood that other American consulates in Italy were issuing the same advice.

Roosevelt Note Delivered.

Ambassador William Phillips delivered a message from President Roosevelt to Italian authorities yesterday for transmission to Premier Mussolini, it was learned.

The embassy declined to add anything to the announcement from Washington that the message was sent in an effort to prevent the war from spreading.

Troops continued today to protect British and French embassies in Rome against demonstrations. None materialized.

The guards were withdrawn from the Yugoslav legation.

Students of the English, Scotch and Canadian ecclesiastical colleges left for London today, occupying three cars on the Paris express.

Only the rectors and a few assistants stayed behind and they were settling their affairs.

The Same in Switzerland.

GENEVA, May 16 (A. P.).—The American consulate here sent a warning today to all American citizens who are "not prepared to remain in Switzerland in the event this country is involved in war" to leave the country "as speedily as possible."

The consulate advised Americans that if they planned to leave they should go immediately to the Bordeaux area of southwestern France. The warning said that the United States Government was contemplating sending United States ships to that area to repatriate Americans at their own expense.

The letter concluded with a reminder that each United States citizen must make his own decision.

Special Ship Service.

PARIS, May 16 (A. P.).—United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt said today that the State Department is contemplating sending ships to ports in southwestern France to carry American citizens home.

The usual wartime route for returning Americans has been by way of Genoa and Naples in nonbelligerent Italy.

Mr. Bullitt warned all Americans who have no "compelling reasons" for remaining in France to congregate "expeditiously" in Bordeau for repatriation.

[In a broadcast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System at New York today the official British wireless said that the State Department's warning to Americans to get out of European danger zones had made a deep impression in England.

"We in this country know how well informed the United States authorities are about the situation in Europe," the British broadcast said, "and a deep impression has been made by the State Department's warning to Americans in the countries of western and southern Europe to get out of the danger zone."]

Italians Leaving Turkey.

ISTANBUL, May 16 (A. P.).—An exodus of Italian nationals from Turkey was under way today. Italian employees in factories and on ships gave notice of their immediate departure.

A dispatch from Alexandria said that thousands of Italians in Egypt also were starting to liquidate their households and businesses while official Italian spokesmen there acknowledged that the situation was delicate.

Alfieri Reaches Berlin.

BERLIN, May 16 (A. P.).—Dino Alfieri, the new Italian Ambassador to Germany, arrived today with his wife at the Anhalter Station and was met by Baron Alexander von Doernberg, Adolf Hitler's Chief of Protocol, and a group of Foreign Office officials.

A black-uniformed unit of the Berlin Fascist group was drawn up to greet the Italian diplomat.

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Rome Says British Seize Maltese Nationalists

Lawyer, Writer, Journalist and Art Director Reported Held

ROME, May 16 (AP).—The arrest of several Maltese nationalists by British authorities at Malta was reported through Italian government channels today.

They included a lawyer, a writer, a journalist and a director of fine arts, all members of the Nationalist party, the report said.

Malta is a British island possession and naval base in the Mediterranean.

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France Cancels More Trains.

PARIS, May 16 (AP).—Cancellation of more passenger trains, this time in eastern France, was announced today.

U. S. WARNS CITIZENS TO LEAVE ENGLAND

Move to Ireland Ordered, Rescue Ship Promised—Exodus in France, Italy Begins

MAY 17 1940

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 16—Americans in the British Isles, which are facing the threat of wholesale German aerial bombings, have been warned to go to Ireland.

The State Department, announcing this today, added that government officials here "will consider the possibility of sending to the west coast of Ireland a vessel for use of those desiring to return to the United States."

More than 7,000 Americans are in

Great Britain and Northern Ireland, according to State Department figures.

The State Department's decision represented a change in the arrangements announced yesterday for the concentration of Americans for embarkation at Bordeaux, France, or in Spain or Portugal.

It was necessitated by a recommendation of Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy in London based on what Mr. Kennedy called "increasing difficulties in passenger services from England to France."

Ireland is in the ocean danger zone closed to American ships, but the State Department can permit a ship to proceed through the area to remove refugee citizens.

In making its announcement, the department declared that it "has repeatedly and during many months advised Americans in belligerent areas to return to the United States."

"Every facility has been afforded them to do so," the announcement said. "Ships were sent to Europe to be available for their repatriation, and funds were loaned to those who were destitute or financially embarrassed.

"In spite of these warnings many Americans chose to stay and the department is today faced with another emergency in helping them return to the United States."

Americans Prepare To Hurry From Italy

Rome, May 16 (AP)—Americans in Italy tonight made hasty preparations to leave on advice of United States consulates to return home "at the earliest possible moment."

American diplomatic officials themselves prepared to send their families home, but only as a precautionary measure, it was explained.

Many foreigners of other nationalities also packed their belongings to join the exodus. A long line of applicants for visas stood before the French consulate. The British consulate also was the scene of great activity.

No Sign Of Italian Move

With reports of growing fears in the Balkans, particularly in Greece and Yugoslavia, and rumors of possible action there, concrete signs still were lacking of any Italian intention to profit from the fierce warfare in the West and undertake any military adventure at this time.

Italian newspapers republished Berlin reports of Germans being "persecuted" in certain parts of Yugoslavia.

Refugees From Belgium Report Vessel Bombed

British Subjects Claim German Planes Fired On Them In Belgian Port

London, *Friday*, May 17 (AP)—Refugees arriving in a British port early today from Belgium related that German warplanes bombed and machine-gunned their ship in a Belgian port.

The refugees—nearly all British subjects who had been living in Belgium—said there were no casualties, although at least two heavy bombs fell on the quay alongside their vessel.

"We all remained below decks during the attack, made on our ship at nightfall Wednesday," one refugee said. "It was a terrifying ordeal, but there was no panic. We were transferred to another ship Thursday before leaving for England."

A number of the refugees came from the Namur and Louvain districts, now scenes of heavy fighting. Special trains brought them to London.

Egyptian Government To Remain In Cairo

Will Not Go To Alexandria For Summer Because Of Possibility Of War Spread

Alexandria, Egypt, May 16 (AP)—The Egyptian Government tonight canceled plans to move Government departments from Cairo to Alexandria for the summer because of the possibility of war spreading to the Mediterranean.

The ministers were scheduled to make the move June 3.

Coincident with new mass removals of civilians from all military zones in the country, a permanent and total blackout was ordered for this port on the Nile estuary.

Meanwhile Allied fleet units which suddenly put to sea yesterday for maneuvers and gunnery practice returned to port. Newspapers gave prominent headlines to President Roosevelt's message to Premier Mussolini.

BRITISH BOARD ITALIAN SHIP

And American Passenger Tells How It's Done.

HEARS RESISTANCE IS RARE

Describes Night Incident Between Italy and Greece.

By G. C. JORDAN.

ROME, May 16 (A. P.).—This correspondent has recently seen the British method of halting and searching Mediterranean ships in contraband control, a practice which infuriates the Italians and has put a chronic strain on Rome's relations with the Anglo-French Allies.

A British sailor told me the incident I witnessed was a typical one.

I was on the Italian liner Egeo bound from Naples for Piræus, Greece. We were at dinner when we noted the ship had come to a standstill. I heard some one say, "It's a warship. They've stopped us."

A Sicilian army officer, returning to his post on the island of Rhodes, rushed from the room. I followed him.

Warship Moving Around Vessel.

Our ship was standing still. We had no idea where we were. The crew had thrown spotlights on big Italian flags painted on the vessel's sides.

At first it was hard to see anything, but finally we made out lights blinking at sea, then a huge form moving silently around our bow. It was a British warship talking with us in code with her twinkling lights.

The huge shape moved around us slowly. A searchlight was turned upon us. The warship made a complete circle, examining us minutely with her searchlight.

By the time she returned to our starboard side, a large rowboat reached us. A ladder was thrown over our side and three British officers and a red-haired sailor climbed up.

The British saluted the Egeo's officers smartly.

The latter did not return the salute.

The passengers, mostly Italians bound for Rhodes, stood by silently on the narrow deck.

The officers mounted to the captain's cabin on the upper deck. The red-headed sailor kept guard outside. A temporary ribbon around his hat hid the name of his ship.

He asked whether there were any Americans aboard and I told him I was an American. He wanted a cigarette, saying they had been at sea so long that they were out of American cigarettes.

His ship was a light cruiser, one of those which had been hunting the German pocket battleship formerly named the Deutschland. After Christmas the cruiser had been transferred from the North Sea to the Mediterranean.

I asked him whether the Italians ever made trouble about having their ships searched and he said No, that only one crew had raised objections to being searched. They were Greeks.

He said he had cowed them with his pistol. He said he had had to practice shooting with a pistol for six months before being sent as a guard with the boarding officers.

15 Ships a Day.

If the cargo of an examined ship was suspicious, he said, they took the vessel to Malta. That did not happen often. This warship had halted and examined as many as fifteen ships in one day.

Just then he saw the lights of another ship passing a few miles away and the boatswain in the rowboat below mumbled about having to go after that one next.

"We will be at it until 3 o'clock in the morning," I heard a voice in the rowboat say.

Soon the officers returned from their inspection of our manifest and the passengers' passports. They saluted, climbed down the rope ladder into the boat and were rowed away.

The whole business had taken exactly forty-five minutes.

SWISS-GERMAN FRONTIER SHUT BY BOTH SIDES

Borders From Basle to Lake Constance Are Tightly Closed.

ZURICH SHELL HITS NAZI PLANE

Other German Aircraft Chased Away by Fighting Ships of Switzerland.

SCHAFFHAUSEN, Switzerland, May 16 (A. P.).—Swiss and German military authorities tonight closed the Swiss-German frontier on the Rhine River on both sides from Basle to Lake Constance.

Even rail freight traffic was limited to a strict minimum.

German authorities refused to permit even Swiss peasants and farmhands to cross the frontier a few feet in the Schaffhausen area to tend their fields.

The Rome-Berlin express, which normally crosses north of Schaffhausen, was rerouted through the old Austrian frontier by way of Saint Margrethen.

Three German bombers crossed over Swiss territory today.

Two of the Nazi planes were chased away near Rheinau, south of Schaffhausen, by Swiss fighting planes. One flew low over the post office and railway station at Schaffhausen.

Fears of a Nazi attack were heightened last night when German artillery rolled into place behind motorized divisions on the German side of the Rhine River from Basel to Schaffhausen.

Countering the German preparations, France poised a strong force at her Swiss frontier.

Meanwhile, the Swiss army toiled to perfect fortifications of the Winkelried Line, while thousands of women, boys and aged men volunteered for home guard duty. They received rifles and forty bullets each.

Swiss Shell Hits Nazi Plane.

ZURICH, May 16 (A. P.).—A Swiss anti-aircraft battery hit today a German bombing plane over Swiss territory north of Zurich, but the plane succeeded in landing in a field near the village of Illau.

Observers said that the plane first was warned away from the Schaffhausen area and then apparently continued southward over Zurich.

Swiss military officials withheld details and it could not be learned immediately whether any of the bomber's crew of three had been injured by a shell which ripped holes in the plane's wings.

SWISS PLANE SHOOTS DOWN NAZI BOMBER

One Of German Crew Interned And Two Others Surrender

[By the Associated Press]

Zurich, Switzerland, May 16—Emphasizing with machine-gun fire the Swiss determination to keep their territory inviolate, a Swiss fighting plane this afternoon shot down a German bomber which strayed across the line. One member of the German crew was wounded.

The incident highlighted steadily growing tension which today caused Swiss and Germans to close their frontier along the Rhine.

The Swiss plane machine-gunned the bomber and forced it to land in a field northeast of Zurich. The two uninjured members of the crew burned their plane and surrendered.

Freight Traffic Halted

Even rail freight traffic was halted by closing the border from Basel to Lake Constance.

The Rome-Berlin express was rerouted through the old Austrian frontier at Saint Margrethen.

In recent days German divisions concentrated south of the frontier have increased. Heavy artillery has rolled up behind them, and German engineers have been practicing building pontoon bridges across a part of the Rhine where they control both sides.

Brussels 'Dead,' Belgians Take Road to France

Reporter Says Cabinet Is Still in Capital, Describes Civilian Refugee Exodus

PARIS, May 16 (AP).—After thirty hours on the road with Belgian refugees who later were joined on the highways by Frenchmen cleared out of the menaced areas of northern France, this correspondent arrived in Paris tonight from Brussels.

At 1 p. m. yesterday the Belgian government still was in Brussels, the capital (nine words censored). But the city had a dead and deserted look. Only the refugees and the people waiting near the banks for money gave life to a place normally a bustling business center.

Several times yesterday morning Brussels was bombed in the outskirts, putting out of commission the national radio system, which had been broadcasting continually since the German invasion began last Friday.

Telegraph facilities also were suspended during Tuesday night. Railroad stations were packed with anxious refugees hoping for trains to take them out (nineteen words censored).

Discussing the Netherlands' capitulation that day, a Belgian government official declared: "We are going to fight on any line and every line, no matter if the government is destroyed."

Premier Hubert Pierlot, Foreign Minister Paul Henri Spaak and Defense Minister Gen. Denis held an early morning meeting when the news of the Dutch surrender reached Brussels.

The city was constantly on edge and any unusual movement brought a nervous crowd, and swarms of police who were watching for "fifth-column" troops and parachutists.

Behind the front in Belgium was a mass of automobiles, bicycles, peasant cats, trucks and pedestrians struggling toward the French frontier. But it was obvious that many had been prepared for a long time to move out, and in many ways this was a "de lume" migration. Many refugees were well dressed for the trip. Since the war was only five days 'old there was plenty of good. British soldiers directed traffic.

One group left Brussels in a hearse. Young Louvain University students, in black gown and pancake hats, rode gravely on bicycles, mixing strangely with new American-make automobiles and huge trucks. With them went tens of thousands of boys and men between the ages of sixteen years and thirty-five, who had been ordered by the government to leave (eight words were censored).

[During the World War able-bodied Belgians were forced by the Germans to serve in labor battalions.]

Despite the first bombing of Brussels, which announced the coming of the war to Belgium early Friday morning, the center of the capital was comparatively free of bombs throughout the time this correspondent was there. There were innumerable air raid alarms on the road to France, but no attacks that this writer saw. However, at Renaix, in Belgium, there was a road where bombs had killed nine people the day before.

In the first four days of the invasion Antwerp, Namur, Louvain, Olost, Tirlemont and other Belgium towns were reported bombed heavily. The government collected no figures, but estimated there were thousands of casualties from those attacks.

The refugees, accepted quickly in France and efficiently routed to a distant center, were still pouring through on the sixth day after the invasion began.

30.24-2311

30.24-2311

BOMBER TREND TO LIGHT CRAFT

MAY 17 1940

Speed and Range Found Main Essentials.

LESSONS FROM PRESENT WAR

Jack-of-all-Trades Plane Seen as Solution of Problem.

LONDON, May 16 (A. P.).—A fast, lightweight bomber, jack-of-all-war-trades—for pursuit, attack or bombing—is said by military experts to be likely to emerge from the present combat as the most effective air war weapon.

The old heavy bombers are headed for obsolescence, they say.

Neutral strategists who have been studying the air fighting since the war opened argued that it is becoming more and more obvious from the swiftness of the campaign in Norway and the Low Countries that the emphasis must be on speed.

Fighters now in use which have that speed do not have range, armament, or ability to carry bombs.

Heavy, well-armed bombers, on the other hand, are too easy prey for home-based fighters and are too slow for modern air warfare.

One tactician said that the new conception of an effective air force is likely to be this:

Fighters will be regarded as a defense weapon—a kind of long-range anti-aircraft artillery.

Heavy bombers will be looked upon as long-range heavy artillery for mopping up and work where speed is not too essential.

Light Planes Like Cavalry.

The lightweight, jack-of-all-trades planes would be a kind of new model cavalry. They would have extreme mobility, the ability to attack and feint and the capacity to convoy aerial troop transports and harass communications, supply lines and moving troops.

In this third field military experts see the biggest strides.

The new British Beaufort, which is said to be proving particularly effective in the Low Countries campaign, is in line with the trend toward the use of the middleweight plane.

It is heavily armed, with good range, fast and designed especially for strafing troops and making low flying bomb attacks.

The Defiant also is a step in the same direction. It is purely a fighter, but it is a two-seater, more heavily armed, with a powered gun turret.

It is a step up toward the middleweight class from lightweight planes, as the Beaufort is a step down from the heavyweight bomber.

Suspicion Annoys Nazis.

BELGRADE, May 16 (A. P.).—Copies of the Voelkischer Beobachter, Adolf Hitler's newspaper, arriving here today, attacked the Yugoslav press for suspecting this country's German minority of fifth column activities.

Britain Interns More Germans

MAY 17 1940

Austrians Also Rounded Up as Restrictions Are Tightened on 3000.

LONDON, May 16 (A. P.).—The British Home Secretary extended internment today to all male Germans and Austrians from 16 to 60 years of age throughout the nation whose movements had been restricted but who had not already been detained. Hundreds of police cars began a vast roundup in the London area.

The restrictions previously applied to enemy aliens in category B, those affected by today's order, were that they must not own motor cars or cameras nor travel more than four miles from their homes or change their addresses without police permission.

The British Press Association estimated that the order affected 3,000 persons, of whom 2,000 were refugees.

The army called today for the loan of privately owned firearms as Great Britain hastened to organize a home defense corps against a parachute invasion.

Between thirty and forty wounded Germon prisoners were brought to London today.

Roundup in Paris.

PARIS, May 16 (A. P.).—Elaborate precautions against parachute troops and fifth-columnists were taken today throughout France.

The police in Paris rounded up large numbers of foreigners for investigation last night in a citywide sweep through cafes and other meeting places.

A Mobile Guard is posted at the city gates to stop every car and investigate its occupants. Gendarmes and customs officers have received rifles. Provincial Mayors have been ordered to organize into a civil guard all eligible men.

Leopold Hails Liege Forts

'I Am Proud of You,' He Tells Garrisons in Radio Plea to Resist to Utmost.

LONDON, May 16 (A. P.).—King Leopold III of Belgium was heard calling on the men of "the forts of Liege" by radio today to "resist to the utmost for the Fatherland."

"I am calling on you, Forts of Liege," said the Monarch's address, read over the Brussels radio in French and Flemish.

"I address you, Col. Modard, commander, officers, non-commissioned officers and men—to resist to the utmost for the fatherland.

"I am proud of you.

"Leopold."

The Brussels radio broadcast that the Belgian capital was optimistic and calm, and that the public had confidence in "the field army, the defenders of Liege and the Allies."

The military command was reported convinced that "the new phase of events" would result in an Allied victory.

Says Liege Forts Hold Out.

Another broadcast on the wave length of the Brussels radio station said that German mechanized columns had penetrated the Allied lines in Belgium at several points "to a considerable depth," but that the thrusts were unsupported by infantry.

The German infantry was said to be closely held by the Allies.

In the Low Country, fighting British land forces were reported resting their left flank on Zeeland, the Dutch province, and Antwerp, in Belgium. Their lines were said to cover Brussels.

A Belgian communique declared that the Liege forts—some of which the Germans claim to have taken—continue to resist.

Reuters news agency (British) reported that the Belgian Government had decided to remain in Brussels despite the threat broadcast by the Germans that the city would be devastated if military operations continued there.

Fate of Warsaw Threatened.

BERLIN, May 16 (A. P.).—Brussels was threatened today with German devastation from the air.

She faced the fate that overtook Warsaw during the Nazi Blitzkrieg in Poland and that which would have befallen Rotterdam and Utrecht if the Dutch Commander-in-Chief had not surrendered to the Nazi invaders.

The threat to release the German Stukas (dive bombers) on the Belgian capital was contained in a warning issued by the German High Command to the Belgian authorities that "military objects (objectives) in Brussels will be attacked by the German Air Force" unless troop movements and work on fortifications in the city were suspended immediately.

The High Command announced in a communique last night that reconnoissance flights over Brussels in the last few days had established beyond doubt that it is no longer an open city, as the Belgian Government declared it to be when hostilities in the Low Countries began last Friday. It said that aerial reconnoissance during the last few days had disclosed military columns of all sorts marching through the city and troop trains coming in on the various railway lines. It warned the Belgians to stop all military activity in the capital at once if they wished to protect Brussels from the "horrors of war."

Canada Opens Parliament for New War Tasks

Address From Throne Calls Nation 'Ready to Share to Utmost of Strength'

OTTAWA, May 16 (AP).—Canada's Parliament assembled today to examine the Dominion's part in the conduct of the war and consider legislation proposed by Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King to stabilize industry. The keynote was in the address from the throne, read by Lyman P. Duff, Administrator of the government since the death of Lord Tweedsmuir, the Governor General.

Recent events, the address declared, had served to "intensify our determination to share in the war effort of the Allied powers to the utmost of our strength." It said that the new Parliament had been summoned "at a time of the greatest conflict in the history of mankind. Upon the outcome of the struggle will depend the maintenance of civilized society and the inheritance of human freedom for our own and future generations."

The only specific legislation forecast by the royal address was "the establishment of unemployment insurance on a national scale."

Earlier in the day James A. Glen, Liberal, of Manitoba, was unanimously elected Speaker of the House of Commons. He was nominated by Prime Minister King and supported by R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader; J. S. Woodsworth, Co-operative Commonwealth Federation leader and John Blackmore, New Democracy leader.

The address from the throne, prepared by the government, said Parliament would be asked to make financial provisions for a war expenditure during the current year estimated at $500,000,000. Ordinary governmental costs have been slashed about $50,000,000.

Political observers predicted bickering would be reduced to a minimum, both because all factions have been deeply impressed by the power of the German offensive and because Prime Minister Mackenzie King's Liberal party holds 182 of the House of Common's 245 seats. The Conservatives returned only thirty-eight members to the House in the elections of March 26 and the Co-operative Commonwealth Federation only seven.

The flag on the peace tower flew at half-mast, reminding members and Senators of the death yesterday of Senator Charles Bourgeois, of Three Rivers, Que. Spectators in the galleries were few because admission was restricted to those having business and to relatives and friends of members.

Tomorrow spokesmen of the government (Liberal) will move and second the address, and on Monday Prime Minister King will open the general debate with an eagerly awaited report on Canada's conduct of the war.

REDS FORESEE WORLD AT WAR

Soviet Paper Thinks U. S. Will Fight Japan.

HALF MANKIND IN ALREADY

Izvestia Says Mediterranean Area Will Be Involved.

MOSCOW, May 16 (A. P.).—The Government newspaper Izvestia asserts that the European war is turning into a world conflict which will soon envelop the Mediterranean area and the Balkans and involve the United States and Japan in the Pacific.

"The imperialistic war begins to demand millions of victims," the paper says today. "One billion two hundred and fifty million men, or over one-half of mankind, already are drawn into the orbit of war in Europe and the Far East."

Izvestia asserts that differences between the British-French bloc and Italy in the Mediterranean and the Near East have reached a state of extreme acuteness.

"Contradictions between the United States and Japan have been sharply aggravated," it says, "in connection with the beginning of the struggle for the 'Dutch inheritance' in Asia.

Talk of Law Naive.

"All arguments about lawfulness or unlawfulnes in the treatment of small countries can appear only naive when the great imperialistic powers wage a life and death war."

The Communist party paper, Pravda, says editorially that the British-French bloc's plans had

Nazis Say French Shell Rastatt.

BERLIN, May 16 (A. P.).—Authoritative military spokesmen said tonight that the French had opened fire with long-range artillery on the "open" German city of Rastatt, west of Stuttgart and near the French frontier. In retaliation, the Germans said, the Nazi army has opened fire on the French city of Hagenau, sixteen miles north of Strasbourg.

MAY 17 1940

KAISER SAFE IN DOORN

Nazi Army Detoured to Keep Battle From Him.

BERLIN, May 16 (A. P.).—Former Kaiser Wilhelm II is safe and unharmed at Doorn, his Netherlands refuge since his flight in the last days of the first world war, his family here has been informed.

Gen. Wilhelm von Dommes, administrator of the Hohenzollern family's properties, who was permitted by the German High Command to motor into Holland, reported that he found the eighty-one-year-old ex-monarch planning to remain at his retreat.

The German Army marching in the direction of Utrecht made a detour so as not to involve Doorn in action.

Because of the difficulties of communication Gen. von Dommes could send only the briefest message regarding the monarch, hence details were not known to the family.

Administration headquarters suggested that Dutch police guards, hitherto quartered in an outer entrance building to the estate, probably had to give way to German sentinels.

long provided for drawing Holland and Belgium into the war against Germany.

Izvestia, too, supports the German claim that Great Britain and France had been preparing an offensive across Holland and Belgium and that Germany bested the Allies by taking counter-measures.

It said editorially:

"The war of the Anglo-French military bloc against Germany has entered a new stage. It acquires scope and dimensions exceeding in many respects the first imperialist war. It keeps developing according to its own logic, which is stronger and more real than every other logic.

"England and France had been preparing an offensive against Germany across Dutch and Belgian territories. Germany this time again took her own counter-measures, getting ahead of the Allies.

Allies Behind Again.

"The Anglo-French command again lost the initiative and time.

"The positions won by the German troops in Belgium and Holland again radically changed the strategic situation to Germany's advantage. The German army outflanked the Maginot Line.

"The seizure of the Dutch coast leaves a distance of only about 300 kilometers (185 miles) between German aviation bases and London. High-speed bombers cover this distance in half an hour.

"By also possessing the Danish and Norwegian coasts, Germany acquires domination of the North Sea. German aviation ties down the great British navy, depriving it of the possibility of successful offensive actions, as was proved by the experience of the naval war in Scandinavia."

RUSSIA BLAMES ALLIES FOR WAR IN LOWLANDS

Warns Balkans And Near East To Learn About British Guarantees

MAY 17 1940

Government Paper Says Conflict Will Involve U. S. And Japan Eventually

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, May 16—Responsibility for the war in Holland and Belgium was charged to the Allies today by *Pravda*, Communist party newspaper, which suggested that the Balkans and the Near East learn a lesson from the Low Countries concerning the "effectiveness" of British guarantees.

In the first outspoken comment since the German invasion of the lowlands, an editorial asserted that Britain had long planned to involve Belgium and the Netherlands in the war and consequently forced Germany to take the initiative.

Sees U. S. And Japan In

Izvestia, Government newspaper, contended the conflict eventually would involve the Balkans and Mediterranean areas and envelop the United States and Japan in the Pacific.

"Contradictions between the British-French bloc and Italy in the Mediterranean and the Near East have reached a state of extreme acuteness," *Izvestia* said. "One may assume that in the near future the Mediterranean basin and the Balkan peninsula will become a new war theater as unequivocally stated by (British Prime Minister) Chamberlain shortly before his resignation."

Danger Grows In Pacific

The paper asserted that the war danger was growing in the Pacific where "contradictions between the United States and Japan were sharply aggravated in connection with the beginning of a struggle for the 'Dutch inheritance' in Asia"—Holland's rich East Indies empire.

Izvestia forecast "the imperialists will exert every effort to draw new countries into it."

"One must reiterate again and again that the policies of certain small neutral nations assisting in further fanning the war can be described only as suicidal," it said. "Such is the result of the slogan for an extension of the war advanced by the British-French bloc."

Russian Doctor Pays Calls by Parachute

MOSCOW, May 16 (A. P.).—Russia has a "parachute doctor"—A. A. Poll of Odessa—who uses the parachute method to reach urgent cases in outlying districts.

Yesterday he made his 194th jump to reach the bedside of a critically ill patient. Weather conditions did not permit his plane to land.

So-called "medical aviation" is an important factor in many outlying regions of the Soviet Union.

FRENCH REASSURE JAPAN ON INDIES

Agree Dutch Islands Must Keep Status Quo.

MAY 17 1940

TOKIO, May 16 (A. P.).—The French Ambassador, Charles Arsene Henry, today notified the Japanese Foreign Minister, Hachiro Arita, that France agrees with Japan that the status quo of the Netherlands East Indies must be maintained.

Meanwhile Mr. Arita conferred again with J. C. Pabst, the Netherlands Minister.

A spokesman for the Japanese Admiralty, expressing what is believed to be the general Japanese viewpoint on the status of the Netherlands East Indies, said today: "Japan's only concern now regarding the East Indies is whether the assurances of other Powers will be kept. In so far as diplomatic negotiations are concerned, the matter is closed."

To Peg East Indies Guilder.

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, May 16 (A. P.).—The Government announced today it was taking measures to stabilize the East Indies guilder. Telegraphic communication with the Netherlands was suspended temporarily.

GREEKS GUARD NORTHERN LINE

MAY 17 1940

Troops Rushed to Border of Italian-occupied Albania.

ALLIED FLEET ON MANEUVERS

Athens Uneasy as Britain Is Reported Asking Naval Bases.

ATHENS, May 16 (A. P.).—Greece poured troop reinforcements today into her mountainous frontier region facing Italian-occupied Albania, just across the entrance of the Adriatic from the heel of the Italian boot.

Troops at Piræus, near Athens, began embarking and disembarking exercises with infantry, cavalry, artillery, aviation and engineering units participating, and similar exercises were to be conducted at other ports.

[Apparently the Greeks were feeling the pinch of Allied and Italian rivalry for strategic position in the Eastern Mediterranean. However, insecurity of communications from Athens, by way of Budapest, the channel of dispatch, and perhaps Greek censorship obscured the full meaning of the troop movements. The telephone connection from Athens to Budapest was broken in the middle of the dispatch.]

Britain Seeking Naval Bases.

It was reported anew, without confirmation, that Great Britain was pressing Greece for permission to establish naval bases on Greek islands.

The Anglo-French battle fleet based at Alexandria, Egypt, had put to sea for scheduled maneuvers, and this caused new uneasiness among the Greeks.

Like Rumania and Turkey, Greece holds a promise of aid from Britain and France in case her independence is threatened.

Col. Papademas, Under-Secretary of War and outranked only by the Premier, Gen. John Metaxas as head of the armed forces of Greece, arrived at the frontier region of Yanina to take personal charge of general preparedness measures. The Yanina district, on the Greek mainland, is flanked at sea by the Greek island of Corfu, at the neck of the Adriatic, the Otranto Strait.

Italy Warned Off in 1939.

Corfu, back of which the Greeks laid their frontier defenses, has been the object of Italian ambitions because of its dominating position—virtually a cork for the Adriatic if fortified strongly enough.

Reports that Britain was pressing for bases on Corfu and other Greek islands had been circulated previously, some attributed to German sources.

In 1939 the British got wind of reports that Italy was about to occupy Corfu to safeguard her Adriatic flank. They served notice on Premier Mussolini that such a move would be an invitation to war.

Italian warships shelled Corfu and occupied the island for a month in 1923, in professed retaliation for the assassination of an Italian official for which she held the Greek Government responsible. The Italians withdrew when Greece paid 50,000,000 lire (currently more than $2,500,000) indemnity.

Assured by Rome and Berlin.

Greece, along with other countries in southeastern Europe, was reported on May 2, last, to have been assured by both Italian and German diplomats that she need not fear an Axis invasion. However, ten classes of army reserve officers were called up for active duty the same day.

The booming guns of the Anglo-French fleet in their practice off Alexandria formed an obbligato for the fluctuating fears of southeastern Europe, the Near East and Egypt.

The cross-currents of Allied and Italo-German promises and threats have kept the Balkans and the Near East in a dither of varying degree since the European war started last September.

Recently the greatest concern has been over the possibility that Italy would drop her non-belligerent or "pre-belligerent" status and join Germany in the war.

The Day's War Communiques

MAY 17 1940

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

LONDON.

The British Air Ministry made the following announcement:

"The Royal Air Force last night carried out east of the Rhine a big offensive against the enemy's road and rail communications which are supporting his forces in their invasion of the low countries and Luxemburg.

"The attacks lasted throughout the night and many tons of bombs were released. Road and rail communications were attacked at many points, fires broke out and heavy explosions were caused.

"This was the heaviest attack yet made by the Royal Air Force during the war."

PARIS.

The French High Command said in its regular communique:

"From the region of Namur (Belgium) to that of Sedan (France) the battle is taking on the characteristics of open warfare, with participation on both sides by motorized units and aviation.

"These higher interests of the conduct of operations compel us not to give at the present moment any precise information as to the actions now taking place."

BERLIN.

The German High Command issued the following communique:

"German troops, after conclusion of capitulation negotiations in Holland, entered The Hague and Amsterdam.

"In Belgium the enemy accepted the fight in the Anvers (Antwerp) fortification, the Dyle position and the Namur fortification.

"Our divisions expanded their successes southwest of Namur where they reached the western embankment of the Meuse, again defeating French armored units.

"South of Sedan, French counter-attacks, which were conducted by use of the heaviest tanks, were repelled. Several of these tanks were destroyed.

"Between the Moselle and the Rhine we advanced our positions west of Saarlautern and near Lauterburg.

"The air force on May 15 again attacked strong units of enemy troops and traffic connections. Marching columns of troops and concentrations were dispersed and numerous enemy armored cars were destroyed by square hits.

"In the air, above the fighting army, forty-six enemy airplanes were shot down in air fights and two additional planes were bagged by anti-aircraft. During raids on enemy airports numerous airplanes were destroyed on the ground.

"Definitely established total losses of the opponents on May 15 amount to ninety-eight airplanes.

"Eighteen of our own airplanes were lost.

"In the sea region off the Netherlands and Belgian coast two destroyers and three merchant ships, among which were one 12,000-ton steamer, were sunk by bombs and two destroyers and four merchant ships were hit severely. One tanker and one armed merchant ship were torpedoed by one of our submarines.

"Last night again enemy airplanes made flights over western Germany. They dropped aimlessly a number of bombs, causing immaterial damage but killing and injuring a number of civilians. Military objectives neither were raided nor hit.

"The Narvik contingent again repulsed attacks with heavy losses for the enemy. This group, carrying out orders, strengthened far-advanced outposts in the region north of Narvik."

MAY 17 1940

WAR FLASHES

London, May 16 (AP)—The Ministry of Home Security warned tonight that "there now is a risk that enemy parachutists may attempt to land in this country," and urged motorists to keep their cars out of German hands.

"All owners of vehicles should see that from dusk to dawn their vehicles cannot readily be taken away," the Ministry said, recommending that cars be locked in garages and spark plugs removed.

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London, May 16 (AP)—An announcer over the German-controlled Dutch radio station at Hilversum heard in London tonight said that the German high command in Holland was satisfied with the attitude of the Dutch people and intended to withdraw large formations of troops from the country.

London, May 16 (AP)—King George asked Britain today to make May 26 a day of "national prayer on behalf of the nation and empire, their allies and of the cause in which they are united."

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London, May 16 (AP)—The War Office announced today more than 250,000 had volunteered to join the home-defense force against invasion by parachute troops up to last midnight.

Paris, May 16 (AP)—Air-raid sirens were sounded twice in the Rouen region today while Le Havre was put on the alert for the third time at noon. No incidents were reported.

Stockholm, May 16 (AP)—A German radio report picked up here quoted the Westdeutsche Beobachter as saying "enemy planes" appeared over Cologne last night and dropped bombs.

The paper was quoted as saying the majority of bombs fell

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outside the urban area in an open field, but that one man was killed and another wounded.

New York, May 16 (AP)—The Nazis have not yet employed their "new secret weapon" in warfare, a short-wave broadcast from Germany reported tonight.

In a broadcast picked up by NBC, the German announcer said: "The new weapon looks entirely different and will be revealed to those who come in contact with it. But then it will be too late."

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Washington, May 16 (AP)—The Government of the Netherlands East Indies, as it is now maintained by the East Indies authorities, is satisfactory to Japan, Ambassador Kensuke Horinouchi said today.

The envoy added that if no other country sent armed forces there, Japan certainly would not do so. He spoke after a conference with Secretary of State Hull.

Caracas, Venezuela, May 16 (AP). The Government announced today a special watch had been set on the Venezuelan coast and territorial waters near the Dutch islands of Aruba, Bonaire and Curacao and their oil refineries "to assure neutrality of the country.

"Ships of the fleet, reconnaissance planes and special detachments are charged with this mission of vigilance," said the announcement.

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Washington, May 16 (AP)—The Red Cross cabled $100,000 today to help hordes of Belgian and Dutch refugees pouring into France and England.

Spanish Neutrality

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 16—Alexander W. Weddell, United States Ambassador to Spain, said today on arrival aboard the Italian liner Roma that he believed Spain would retain strict neutrality through the war. He is en route to Washington.

Weddell said he discounted rumors that Spanish air fields might serve eventually as German bases, in return for help which totalitarian powers gave the Nationalists during the civil war.

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"All evidence I have seen points to continued strict neutrality," he said.

Recovered Remarkably

The country has made a "remarkable" internal recovery, he added, under the leadership of Francisco Franco.

Capt. Adolfo d'Espito said that the Roma was held thirty hours at Gibraltar by the British but that "they gave us no explanation."

Took Juniper Oil

Line officials said the British removed only three barrels of juniper oil, probably because they believed it to be of German manufacture.

Crew members said contraband-control officers slit mattresses in their quarters and also the linings of coats.

Dutch Funds Frozen

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 16—The Treasury revoked today, at Holland's request, authority to remove Dutch Government funds from the United States without special permission of the United States Treasury.

Dr. A. Loudon, the Dutch Minister, asked Secretary Morgenthau to revoke the license, granted a few days ago, after the Germans occupied virtually all of Holland.

The Treasury secretary told reporters that the reason for the revocation request was "obvious."

He indicated that, now that Germany occupies the Dutch capital and most of its European territory, that a technical dispute might arise as to who constitutes the legal Dutch Government. The Dutch Government recognized by the United States has fled to London, but officials envisaged the possibility of the Germans setting up a new government in Holland and claiming ownership of the vast Dutch deposits in the United States.

Latest figures indicate that the Dutch Government and its people had at least $200,000,000 cash in the United States, not counting gold and securities.

The Dutch Government will still be able to use the funds in America by asking permission of the Treasury for each separate transaction.

Those Heavy Tanks Weigh 30 Tons or More

By Associated Press.

When military men speak of "heavy" tanks they mean just that.

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There are three classifications for the tread-track cruisers, the others are "light" and "medium."

Light tanks weigh from five to fifteen tons; mediums from fifteen to thirty. Most nations, including the United States, regard these as sufficient. French tank men are leading proponents of the heavies, which range from thirty tons up.

Roosevelt Sees Possibility Of Attack

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 16—President Roosevelt asked Congress today for $1,182,000,000 in cash and contract authorizations for military implements to "meet any lightning offensive against our American interest."

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In stark, realistic words, which were broadcast to the nation and relayed over the world by short wave, Mr. Roosevelt pointed to lessons learned by nations which were not ready for war and were overrun by enemies.

"Surely," he said, "the developments of the past few weeks have made it clear to all of our citizens that the possibility of attack on vital American zones ought to make it essential that we have the physical, the ready ability to meet those attacks and to prevent them from reaching their objectives."

"This means military implements—not on paper—which are ready and available to meet any lightning offensive against our American interest," he said. "It means also that facilities for production must be ready to turn out munitions and equipment at top speed."

The President, who has been in communication with Premier Mussolini in an effort to prevent spread of the war, said he still was praying for peace and for banishment from the earth of aggression and force.

Yet, he added, America plainly has a task before it of building up her armed might.

"Our Defenses Must Be Invulnerable"

"Our defenses must be invulnerable," he said, "our security absolute. But our defense as it was yesterday, or even as it is today, does not provide security against potential developments and dangers of the future. . . .

"Our ideal, our objective is still peace—peace at home and abroad. Nevertheless, we stand ready not only to spend millions for defense but to give our service and even our lives for the maintenance of our American liberties."

The text of the special defense message follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

"These are ominous days—days whose swift and shocking developments force every neutral national to look to its defenses in the light of new factors. The brutal force of modern offensive war has been loosed in all its horror.

"New powers of destruction, incredibly swift and deadly, have been developed; and those who wield them are ruthless and daring.

"No old defense is so strong that it requires no further strengthening and no attack is so unlikely or impossible that it may be ignored.

"Let us examine, without self-deception, the dangers which confront us. Let us measure our strength and our defense without self-delusion.

Must Recast Defense Ideas

"The clear fact is that the American people must recast their thinking about national protection.

"Motorized armies can now sweep through enemy territories at the rate of 200 miles a day.

"Parachute troops are dropped from airplanes in large numbers behind enemy lines. Troops are landed from planes in open fields, on wide highways and at local civil airports.

"We have seen the treacherous use of the 'fifth column' by which persons supposed to be peaceful visitors were actually a part of an enemy unit of occupation. Lightning attacks, capable of destroying airplane factories and munition works hundreds of miles behind the lines, are part of the new technique of modern war.

Danger Of Surprise Attack

"The element of surprise which has ever been an important tactic in warfare has become the more dangerous because of the amazing speed with which modern equipment can reach and

attack the enemy's country.

"Our own vital interests are widespread. More than ever the protection of the whole American Hemisphere against invasion or control or domination by non-American nations has the united support of the twenty-one American republics, including the United States. More than ever this protection calls for ready-at-hand weapons capable of great mobility, because of the potential speed of modern attack.

"The Atlantic and Pacific oceans were reasonably adequate defensive barriers when fleets under sail could move at an average speed of five miles an hour. Even then by a sudden foray it was possible for an opponent actually to burn our National Capitol. Later, the oceans still gave strength to our defense when fleets and convoys propelled by steam could sail the oceans at fifteen or twenty miles an hour.

"If An Enemy Seized Bermuda"

"But the new element—air navigation—steps up the speed of possible attack to two hundred, to three hundred miles an hour.

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"Furthermore, it brings the new possibilities of the use of nearer bases from which an attack or attacks on the American continents could be made. From the fjords of Greenland it is 4 hours by air to Newfoundland; 5 hours to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, and only 6 hours to New England.

"The Azores are only 2,000 miles from parts of our eastern seaboard and if Bermuda fell into hostile hands it is a matter of less than 3 hours for modern bombers to reach our shores.

"From a base in the outer West Indies, the coast of Florida could be reached in 200 minutes.

"The islands off the west coast of Africa are only 1,500 miles from Brazil. Modern planes starting from the Cape Verde Islands can be over Brazil in 7 hours.

"And Para, Brazil, is but 4 flying hours to Caracas, Venezuela; and Venezuela but 2½ hours to Cuba and the Canal Zone; and Cuba and the Canal Zone are 2¼ hours to Tampico, Mexico; and Tampico is 2¼ hours to St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha.

"On the other side of the continent, Alaska, with a white population of only 30,000 people, is within 4 or 5 hours of flying distance to Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. The islands of the southern Pacific are not too far removed from the West Coast of South America to prevent them from becoming bases of enormous strategic advantage of attacking forces.

For Top-Speed Readiness

"Surely, the developments of the past few weeks have made it clear to all of our citizens that the possibility of attack on vital American zones ought to make it essential that we have the physical, the ready ability to meet those attacks and to prevent them from reaching their objectives.

"This means military implements—not on paper—which are ready and available to meet any lightning offensive against our American interest. It means also that facilities for production must be ready to turn out munitions and equipment at top speed.

"We have had the lesson before us over and over again—nations that were not ready and were unable to get ready found themselves overrun by the enemy. So-called impregnable fortifications no longer exist. A defense which allows an enemy to consolidate his approach without hindrance will lose. A defense which makes no effective effort to destroy the lines of supplies and communications of the enemy will lose.

Denies Waste In Program

"An effective defense by its very nature requires the equipment to attack an aggressor on his route before he can establish strong bases within the territory of American vital interests.

"Loose talking and thinking on the part of some may give the false impression that our own army and navy are not first-rate, or that money has been wasted on them.

"Nothing could be further from the truth.

"In recent years the defensive power of our army, navy and Marine Corps has been very greatly improved.

"The navy is stronger today than at any time in the nation's history. Today also a large program of new construction is well under way. Ship for ship, ours are equal to, or better than, the vessels of any foreign power.

Facing New Lessons Every Day

"The army likewise is at its greatest peace-time strength. Its equipment in quality and quantity has been greatly increased and improved.

"The National Guard and the reserve strength of the two services are better equipped and better prepared than during any other peace-time period.

"On the other side of the picture we must visualize the outstanding fact that since the first day of September, 1939, every week that has passed has brought new lessons learned from actual combat on land and sea.

"I cite examples. Where naval ships have operated without adequate protection by defending aircraft, their vulnerability to air attack has increased. All nations are hard at work studying the need of additional anti-aircraft protection.

Even Greater Changes In Air

"Several months ago the use of a new type of magnetic mine made many unthinking people believe that all surface ships were doomed. Within a few weeks a successful defensive device against these mines was placed in operation; and it is a fact that the sinkings of merchant ships by torpedo, by mine or by airplane are definitely much lower than during the similar period in 1915.

"Combat conditions have changed even more rapidly in the air. With the amazing progress in the design of planes and engines, the airplane of a year ago is out-of-date now. It is too slow, it is improperly protected, it is too weak in gun power.

"In types of planes, we are not behind the other nations of the world. Many of the planes of the belligerent powers are at this moment not of the latest models. But one belligerent power not only has many more planes than all their opponents combined, but also appears to have a weekly production capacity at the moment that is far greater than that of their opponents.

Asks Congress Cooperate

"From the point of view of our own defense, therefore, great additional production capacity is our principal air requisite.

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"For the permanent record, I ask the Congress not to take any action which would in any way hamper or delay the delivery of American-made planes to foreign nations which have ordered them, or seek to purchase more planes. That, from the point of view of our own national defense, would be extremely shortsighted.

"During the past year American production capacity for war planes, including engines, has risen from approximately 6,000 planes a year to more than double that number, due in greater part to the placing of foreign orders.

"Our immediate problem is to superimpose on this production capacity a greatly increased additional production capacity. I should like to see this nation geared up to the ability to turn out at least 50,000 planes a year. Furthermore, I believe that this nation should plan at this time a program that would provide us with 50,000 military and naval planes.

Asks Large Sum At Once

"The ground forces of the army require the immediate speeding up of last winter's program to procure equipment of all kinds, including motor transport and artillery, including anti-aircraft guns and full ammunition supplies. It had been planned to spread these requirements over the next three or four years. We should fill them at once.

"At this time I am asking the immediate appropriation by the Congress of a large sum of money for four primary purposes:

"First, to procure the essential equipment of all kinds for a larger and thoroughly rounded-out army;

"Second, to replace or modernize all old army and navy equipment with the latest type of equipment;

"Third, to increase production facilities for everything needed for the army and navy for national defense. We require the ability to turn out quickly infinitely greater supplies;

"Fourth, to speed up to a twenty-four-hour basis all existing army and navy contracts, and all new contracts to be awarded.

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30.24-2315

For The Army—$546,000,000

"I ask for an immediate appropriation of $896,000,000, divided approximately as follows:

1. For the army, $546,000,000.

2. For the navy and Marine Corps, $250,000,000.

3. To the President to provide for emergencies affecting the national security and defense, $100,000,000.

"In addition to the above sum, I ask for authorizations for the army, navy and Marine Corps to make contract obligations in the further sum of $186,000,000.

"And to the President an additional authorization to make contract obligations for $100,000,000.

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"The total of authorizations is, therefore, $286,000,000.

Details To Be Given Committees

"It is my belief that a large part of the requested appropriation of $100,000,000 and the requested authorization of $100,000,000 to the President will be used principally for the increase of production of airplanes, anti-aircraft guns, and the training of additional personnel for these weapons. This would be in addition to the direct estimates for these purposes in the other items requested.

"The proposed details of the appropriation and authorizations asked for will be given to the committees of the Congress.

"These estimates do not, of course, duplicate any item now in the pending war and navy appropriation bills for the year 1941. Nor do they include supplemental or deficiency estimates which may become necessary by reason of pending legislation or shortage of funds under existing programs.

Voices Confidence In Democracy

"There are some who say that democracy cannot cope with the new techniques of government developed in recent years by a few countries—by a few countries which deny the freedoms which we maintain are essential to our democratic way of life. This I reject.

"I know that our trained officers and men know more about fighting and the weapons and equipment needed for fighting than any of us laymen; and I have confidence in them.

"I know that to cope with present dangers we must be strong in heart and hand; strong in our faith—strong in faith in our way of living.

"I, too, pray for peace—that the ways of aggression and force may be banished from the earth—but I am determined to face the fact realistically that this nation requires a toughness of moral and physical fiber. Those qualities, I am convinced, the American people hold to a high degree.

"Our task is plain. The road we must take is clearly indicated. Our defenses must be invulnerable, our security absolute. But our defense as it was yesterday, or even as it is today, does not provide security against potential developments and dangers of the future.

"Defense Cannot Be Static"

"Defense cannot be static. Defense must grow and change from day to day. Defense must be dynamic and flexible, an expression of the vital forces of the nation and of its resolute will to meet whatever challenge the future may hold.

"For these reasons, I need hardly assure you that after the adjournment of this session of the Congress, I will not hesitate to call the Congress into special session if at any time the situation of the national defense requires it. The Congress and the Chief Executive constitute a team where the defense of the land is concerned.

"Our ideal, our objective is still peace—peace at home and peace abroad. Nevertheless, we stand ready not only to spend millions for defense but to give our service and even our lives for the maintenance of our American liberties.

"Our security is not a matter of weapons alone. The arm that wields them must be strong, the eye that guides them clear, the will that directs them indomitable.

"These are the characteristics of a free people, a people devoted to the institutions they themselves have built, a people willing to defend a way of life that is precious to them all, a people who put their faith in God."

Text of President's Message

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Americans Must Recast Their Thinking About Protection, Roosevelt Says.

WASHINGTON, May 16 (A. P.).—The text of the special defense message which President Roosevelt personally delivered to Congress today:

To the Congress of the United States:

These are ominous days—days whose swift and shocking developments force every neutral nation to look to its defenses in the light of new factors. The brutal force of modern offensive war has been loosed in all its horror.

New powers of destruction, incredibly swift and deadly, have been developed; and those who wield them are ruthless and daring.

No old defense is so strong that it requires no further strengthening and no attack is so unlikely or impossible that it may be ignored.

Let us examine, without self-deception, the dangers which confront us. Let us measure our strength and our defense without self-delusion.

Must Recast Thinking.

The clear fact is that the American people must recast their thinking about national protection.

Motorized armies can now sweep through enemy territories at the rate of 200 miles a day.

Parachute troops are dropped from airplanes in large numbers behind enemy lines. Troops are landed from planes in open fields, on wide highways, and at local civil airports.

We have seen the treacherous use of the "fifth column" by which persons supposed to be peaceful visitors were actually a part of an enemy unit of occupation. Lightning attacks, capable of destroying airplane factories and munition works hundreds of miles behind the lines, are part of the new technic of modern war.

The element of surprise which has ever been an important tactic in warfare has become the more dangerous because of the amazing speed with which modern equipment can reach and attack the enemy's country.

Our own vital interests are widespread. More than ever the protection of the whole American hemisphere against invasion or control or domination by non-American nations has the united support of the twenty-one American republics, including the United States. More than ever this protection calls for ready-at-hand weapons capable of great mobility because of the potential speed of modern attack.

Oceans No Longer Barriers.

The Atlantic and Pacific oceans were reasonably adequate defensive barriers when fleets under sail could move at an average speed of five miles an hour. Even then by a sudden foray it was possible for an opponent actually to burn our National Capitol. Later the oceans still gave strength to our defense when fleets and convoys propelled by steam could sail the oceans at fifteen or twenty miles an hour.

But the new element—air navigation—steps up the speed of possible attack to 200, to 300 miles an hour.

Furthermore, it brings the new possibilities of the use of nearer bases from which an attack or attacks on the American continents could be made. From the fiords of Greenland it is four hours by air to Newfoundland; five hours to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec, and only six hours to New England.

The Azores are only 2,000 miles from parts of our Eastern seaboard, and if Bermuda fell into hostile hands it is a matter of less than three hours for modern bombers to reach our shores.

From a base in the outer West Indies the coast of Florida could be reached in 200 minutes.

Distances Measured in Hours.

The islands off the west coast of Africa are only 1,500 miles from Brazil. Modern planes starting from the Cape Verde Islands can be over Brazil in seven hours.

And Para, Brazil, is but four flying hours to Caracas, Venezuela, but two and a half hours to Cuba and the Canal Zone; and Cuba and the Canal Zone are two and a quarter hours to Tampico, Mexico; and Tampico is two and a quarter hours to St. Louis, Kansas City and Omaha.

On the other side of the continent, Alaska, with a white population of only 30,000 people, is within four or five hours of flying distance to Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma and Portland. The islands of the Southern Pacific are not too far removed from the west coast of South America to prevent them from becoming bases of enormous strategic advantage to attacking forces.

Surely, the developments of the past few weeks have made it clear to all of our citizens that the possibility of attack on vital American zones ought to make it essential that we have the physical, the ready ability to meet those attacks and to prevent them from reaching their objectives.

Military Implements Needed.

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This means military implements—not on paper—which are ready and available to meet any lightning offensive against our American interest. It means also that facilities for production must be ready to turn out munitions and equipment at top speed.

We have had the lesson before us over and over again—nations that were not ready and were unable to get ready found themselves overrun by the enemy. So-called impregnable fortifications no longer exist. A defense which allows an enemy to consolidate his approach without hindrance will lose. A defense which makes no effective effort to destroy the lines of supplies and communications of the enemy will lose.

An effective defense by its very nature requires the equipment to attack an aggressor on his route before he can establish strong bases within the territory of American vital interests.

Loose talking and thinking on the part of some may give the false impression that our own Army and Navy are not first-rate, or that money has been wasted on them.

Nothing could be further from the truth.

In recent years the defensive power of our army, navy and marine corps has been very greatly improved.

The navy is stronger today than at any time in the nation's history. Today also a large program of new construction is well under way. Ship for ship, ours are equal to, or better than, the vessels of any Foreign Power.

The army likewise is at its greatest peace-time strength. Its equipment in quality and quantity has been greatly increased and improved.

New Lessons Every Day.

The National Guard and the reserve strength of the two services are better equipped and better prepared than during any other peace-time period.

On the other side of the picture we must visualize the outstanding fact that since the first day of September, 1939, every week that has passed has brought new lessons learned from actual combat on land and sea.

I cite examples. Where naval ships have operated without adequate protection by defending aircraft, their vulnerability to air attack has increased. All nations are hard at work studying the need of additional anti-aircraft protection.

Several months ago the use of a new type of magnetic mine made many unthinking people believe that all surface ships were doomed. Within a few weeks a successful defensive device against these mines was placed in operation; and it is a fact that the sinkings of merchant ships by torpedo, by mine or by airplane are definitely much lower than during the similar period in 1915.

Change in Combat Conditions.

Combat conditions have changed even more rapidly in the air. With the amazing progress in the design of planes and engines, the airplane of a year ago is out-of-date now. It is too slow, it is improperly protected, it is too weak in gun power.

In types of planes, we are not behind the other nations of the world. Many of the planes of the belligerent Powers are at this moment not of the latest models. But one belligerent Power not only has many more planes than all their opponents combined, but also appears to have a weekly production capacity at the moment that is far greater than that of their opponents.

From the point of view of our own defense, therefore, great additional production capacity is our principal air requisite.

For the permanent record, I ask the Congress not to take any action which would in any way hamper or delay the delivery of American-made planes to foreign nations which have ordered them, or seek to purchase more planes. That, from the point of view of our own national defense, would be extremely shortsighted.

During the past year American production capacity for war planes, including engines, has risen from approximately 6,000 planes a year to more than double that number, due in greater part to the placing of foreign orders.

Our immediate problem is to superimpose on this production

capacity a greatly increased additional production capacity. I should like to see this nation geared up to the ability to turn out at least 50,000 planes a year. Furthermore, I believe that this nation should plan at this time a program that would provide us with 50,000 military and naval planes.

The ground forces of the army require the immediate speeding up of last winter's program to procure equipment of all kinds, including motor transport and artillery, including anti-aircraft guns and full ammunition supplies. It had been planned to spread these requirements over the next three or four years. We should fill them at once.

The Appropriations Sought.

At this time I am asking the immediate appropriation by the Congress of a large sum of money for four primary purposes:

First, to procure the essential equipment of all kinds for a larger and thoroughly rounded-out army;

Second, to replace or modernize all old army and navy equipment with the latest type of equipment;

Third, to increase production facilities for everything needed for the army and navy for national defense. We require the ability to turn out quickly infinitely greater supplies:

Fourth, to speed up to a twenty-four-hour basis all existing army and navy contracts, and all new contracts to be awarded.

I ask for an immediate appropriation of $896,000,000, divided approximately as follows:

1. For the army, $546,000,000.
2. For the navy and Marine Corps, $250,000,000.
3. To the President to provide for emergencies affecting the national security and defense, $100,000,000

In addition to the above sum, I ask for authorization for the army, navy and Marine Corps to make contract obligations in the further sum of.....$186,000,000

And to the President an additional authorization to make contract obligations for..$100,000,000

The total of authorizations is, therefore, $286,000.000.

Purpose of Authorizations.

It is my belief that a large part of the requested appropriation of $100,000,000, and the requested authorization of $100,000,000 to the President will be used principally for the increase of production of airplanes, anti-aircraft guns and the training of additional personnel for these weapons. This would be in addition to the direct estimates for these purposes in the other items requested.

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There are some who say that democracy cannot cope with the ned techniques of government developed in recent years by a few countries—by a few countries which deny the freedoms which we maintain are essential to our democratic way of life. This I reject.

I know that our trained officers and men know more about fighting and the weapons and equipment needed for fighting than any of us laymen, and I have confidence in them.

I know that to cope with present dangers we must be strong in heart and hand; strong in our faith; strong in faith in our way of living.

I, too, pray for peace—that the ways of aggression and force may be banished from the earth—but I am determined to face the fact realistically that this nation requires a toughness of moral and physical fiber. Those qualities, I am convinced, the American people hold to a high degree.

Our task is plain. The road we must take is clearly indicated. Our defenses must be invulnerable, our security absolute. But our defense as it was yesterday, or even as it is today, does not provide security against potential developments and dangers of the future.

Change in Defense Methods.

Defense cannot be static. Defense must grow and change from day to day. Defense must be dynamic and flexible, an expression of the vital forces of the nation and of its resolute will to meet whatever challenge the future may hold. For these reasons, I need hardly assure you that after the adjournment of this session of the Congress I will not hesitate to call the Congress into special session if at any time the situation of the national defense requires it. The Congress and the Chief Executive constitute a team where the defense of the land is concerned.

Our ideal, our objective is still peace—peace at home and peace abroad. Nevertheless, we stand ready not only to spend millions of dollars for defense but to give our service and even our lives for the maintenance of our American liberties.

Our security is not a matter of weapons alone. The arm that wields them must be strong, the eye that guides them clear, the will that directs them indomitable.

These are the characteristics of a free people, a people devoted to the institutions they themselves have built, a people willing to defend a way of life that is precious to them all, a people who put their faith in God.

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WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE FRENCH DECREE EXTENDING THE ARMY ZONE TO INCLUDE PARIS WAS VIEWED BY MILITARY AUTHORITIES HERE TONIGHT AS AN ADMINISTRATIVE MOVE TO GIVE ARMY NEEDS A CLEAR RIGHT OF WAY OVER CIVILIAN REQUIREMENTS DURING THE CRUCIAL WESTERN FRONT STRUGGLE.

IT WAS NOT VIEWED AS NECESSARILY AN INDICATION THAT THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT CONSIDERED THE CAPITAL TO BE IMPERILED BY THE GERMAN DRIVE.

DESCRIBING THE ACTION AS "NATURAL AND EXPECTED," ALLIED OFFICIAL SOURCES EXPLAINED THAT HITHERTO PARIS HAD BEEN LEFT OUT OF THE ARMY ZONE BECAUSE OF ITS IMPORTANCE AS A METROPOLITAN AREA AND MANUFACTURING CENTER. FOR ADMINISTRATIVE PURPOSES IT WAS A CORPS AREA IN ITSELF.

THE ZONE EXTENDS FROM MEAUX NORTHWEST TO THE CHANNEL, IT WAS SAID.

THE DECREE WILL HAVE THE EFFECT , IT WAS EXPLAINED, OF PUTTING ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES, "BLACKOUT" CONTROL, TRANSPORTATION AND OTHER FACILITIES UNDER MILITARY CONTROL. EXTENDING THE ARMY ZONE, IT WAS ADDED, DIFFERS FROM MARTIAL LAW, UNDER WHICH THE ARMY IS GIVEN ENTIRE CONTROL OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

THE UNITED STATES SIMILARLY PUT THE PANAMA CANAL ZONE UNDER ARMY RULE AFTER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PROCLAIMED A LIMITED NATIONAL EMERGENCY LAST FALL.

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BY PRESTON GROVER

BERLIN, MAY 16-(AP)-HITLER'S LEGIONS MASSED IN THE DYLE RIVER SECTOR--FROM ANTWERP SOUTH TO NAMUR--TONIGHT FOR A FAST-MOVING DRIVE AIMED AT THE STRATEGIC CHANNEL PORTS AND A HOPPING OFF PLACE FOR DIRECT ATTACKS UPON BRITAIN.

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AUTHORIZED SOURCES INDICATED THE GERMAN RIGHT WIN WAS BEING STRENGTHENED WITH TROOPS RELEASED AS A RESULT OF THE NETHERLANDS CAPITULATION TO PERFECT THE VON SCHLIEFFEN PLAN FOR A WIDE ASSAULT--TO TURN FRANCE'S NORTHERN FLANK--IN WHAT MAY BE THE "BATTLE OF THE AGES."

MAY 17 1940

DNB, OFFICIAL NEWS AGENCY, SAID "SEVERAL MILLION OF THE BEST EQUIPPED SOLDIERS ARE FACING EACH OTHER IN THIS AREA." REPORTS FROM THE FRONT FURTHER GAVE THE IMPRESSION OF AN IMMINENT ATTACK AND REPEATED THAT BRUSSELS WOULD BE IN GERMAN HANDS WITHIN THE NEXT FEW DAYS.

ADVICES REACHING HERE LINKED MOVEMENTS IN THE DYLE AREA WITH THOSE FARTHER SOUTH, WHERE THE GREATEST ADVANCE WAS IN THE VICINITY OF FRENCH SEDAN.

DEEP PENETRATION OF THE SEDAN SECTION, IT WAS CONJECTURED, MIGHT HAVE THE DOUBLE EFFECT OF FORCING ALLIED WITHDRAWAL FROM BELGIUM AND THE DYLE SECTOR AND, AT THE SAME TIME, FORCING WITHDRAWALS FROM THE WESTERNMOST SECTION OF THE MAIN MAGINOT LINE.

DNB REPORTS FROM THE FRONT DESCRIBING THE IMPORTANCE OF AN IMMINENT BATTLE BETWEEN ANTWERP AND NAMUR, EMPHASIZED THAT BRITAIN WAS INSISTENT THAT THE BELGIANS DO THEIR UTMOST TO HOLD THE AREA BECAUSE OF THE PROSPECT THE GERMANS MIGHT GAIN POSITIONS DIRECTLY ACROSS THE NARROW CHANNEL FROM THE BRITISH COAST.

ALONG THE MEUSE RIVER, SOUTH OF NAMUR AND IN THE SEDAN REGION, DNB REPORTED THE GERMANS WERE GAINING SLOWLY BUT STEADILY.

THE GERMAN LEFT WING, IN THE VICINITY OF SEDAN, MUST BE PROTECTED, DNB SAID "TO PREVENT FLANKING BY THE FRENCH WITH A VIEW TO RELIEVING THE PRESSURE ON THE DYLE."

REPUTED INVINCIBILITY OF THE NEW HEAVY FRENCH TANKS, THE AGENCY SAID, HAS BEEN DISPROVED IN THE SEDAN REGION, WHERE PLANES FOUND THEM "ECELLENT TARGETS."

THE AGENCY REPORTED THAT GERMAN U-BOATS WERE NOW BOUND FOR BRITAIN FROM DUTCH PORTS.

IN THE BROADER STRATEGIC FIELDS, FOREIGN OBSERVERS NOTED RUMORS FROM THE BALKANS THAT YUGOSLAVIA AND GREECE WERE JITTERY AND NERVOUS AND WONDERING WHETHER AN ITALIAN DECISION WOULD BE DETERMINED BY THE OUTCOME OF THE PENDING BATTLE IN BELGIUM.

MAY 17 1940

SOME GERMAN SOURCES SPECULATED THAT THE MASSED ITALIAN-GERMAN AIR-FLEETS HAVE THE POWER TO "REND FRANCE LIKE A BUTTERFLY."

INFORMED SOURCES SAID THE FATE OF WARSAW MAY AWAIT BRUSSELS IF BRUSSELS CITIZENS HAVE "TORTURED" GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS, "AS CERTAIN BELGIAN NEWSPAPERS URGED THEY SHOULD DO."

SAID ONE AUTHORIZED COMMENTATOR, GRIMLY:

"WHEN WE ENTER BRUSSELS A FEW DAYS HENCE, IF WE FIND TRACES OF SADISTIC TREATMENT OF OUR PARACHUTERS, OUR VENGEANCE WILL BE FAST AND FURIOUS."

THE HIGH COMMAND LAST NIGHT ANNOUNCED THAT BRUSSELS, BECAUSE IT IS THE SCENE OF TROOP MOVEMENTS, CAN NO LONGER BE CONSIDERED AN "OPEN" TOWN, IMMUNE FROM BOMBS OR SHELLS.

ALONG A 110-MILE FRONT FROM THE FORTIFICATIONS OF ANTWERP, SOUTHEAST ALONG THE BELGIAN "DYLE LINE" THROUGH CENTRAL BELGIUM TO NAMUR, THE

HIGH COMMAND ACKNOWLEDGED THE ALLIES HAD "ACCEPTED THE FIGHT."

ON THE MAIN MEUSE FRONT, GERMAN DIVISIONS "EXPANDED THEIR SUCCESSES." CROSSING OF THE MEUSE AND BEATING BACK OF FRENCH ARMORED UNITS WERE CITED.

THE AIR FORCE WAS CREDITED WITH DESTROYING 98 ALLIED PLANES ON WEDNESDAY, AND LOSING BUT 18.

BEFORE THE MAIN MAGINOT LINE, BETWEEN THE MOSELLE AND THE RHINE, 100 MILES EAST OF SEDAN, THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO ATTACK, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID, TAKING MORE GROUND BETWEEN THE MAIN LINES OF FORTIFICATIONS.

NEW AIR BOMB DESTRUCTION AND DAMAGE TO ALLIED WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS WAS CLAIMED OFF THE LOW COUNTRY COASTS.

BUT DETAILS OF MILITARY ACTION BECAME SUDDENLY SCARCE IN BERLIN.

AUTHORIZED SOURCES SAID BOTH SIDES EVIDENTLY WERE BRINGING THEIR FORCES INTO FINAL POSITIONS AND SILENCE WAS IN ORDER TO KEEP THE PLANS FROM REACHING THE ENEMY.

RUMBLINGS OF POSSIBLE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS STIRRED THE GERMAN CAPITAL. BUT OFFICIALS INSISTED GERMANY HAD NO INTEREST IN WIDENING THE AREA OF CONFLICT.

MAY 17 1940

THE VOLKISCHER BEOBACHTER, HITLER'S OWN PAPER, EDITORIALLY ADMONISHED THE YUGOSLAVS TO TREAT THE GERMAN MINORITY BETTER. YET AUTHORIZED SOURCES INSISTED THIS WAS A "FRIENDLY SUGGESTION," CONTAINING NO THREAT.

THESE PERSONS ALSO CONTENDED NOTHING IS KNOWN HERE ABOUT THE SOVIET UNION'S REPORTED NOTICE TO BRITAIN, FRANCE, ITALY AND GERMANY THAT RUSSIAN INTERESTS WOULD BE AFFECTED VITALLY BY ANY ATTEMPT TO CHANGE THE STATUS OF SOUTHERN EUROPE.

THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR, ALEXANDER SCHKWARZEW, RECENTLY HAD A LONG TALK WITH GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP.

DB519PED

BULLETIN

LONDON, MAY 17-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT "THE SECOND CONTINGENT OF THE SECOND AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE HAS BEGUN TO DISEMBARK IN EGYPT AND IS PROCEEDING TO ITS SPECIFIED AREAS IN PALESTINE."

MAY 17 1940

FH201AED

A1

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON--FIRST ADD AUSTRALIANS X X X IN APLESTINE."

THE COMMUNIQUE STATED THAT MAJOR GENERAL I.G.MACKAY IS COMMANDER OF THE CONTINGENT.

IT ADDED:

"THE TROOPS ARE IN EXCELLENT SPIRITS."

MAY 17 1940

JH212AED

A3

-95-

LONDON--SECOND ADD AUSTRALIANS XXX SPIRITS."

LORD CALDECOTE, SECRETARY OF STATE FOR DOMINION AND COLONIAL AFFAIRS SENT THE FOLLOWING MESSAGE TO THE AUSTRALIAN COMMANDER ON THE TROOPS' ARRIVAL IN EGYPT:

MAY 17 1940

"ON BEHALF OF HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT IN THE UNITED KINGDOM I SEND YOU AND ALL OFFICERS AND OTHER ANKS UNDER YOUR COMMAND A CORDIAL WELCOME AND VERY BEST WISHES.

"AT THIS CRITICAL HOUR YOUR ARRIVAL BRINGS US ALL ENCOURAGEMENT / IS A VERY WELCOME DEMONSTRATION THAT AUSTRALIA WILL BE THERE."

FH220AED

C6--S5

(AGYS OUT)

STOCKHOLM, MAY 16-(AP)-A BITTER STRUGGLE FOR POSSESSION OF NARVIK, NORWAY'S ARCTIC IRON ORE PORT, APPEARED TONIGHT TO BE INTENSIFYING WITH THE ALLIES REPORTED TO BE GETTING SOME LIGHT TANKS INTO ACTION AND GRADUALLY WINNING THE UPPER HAND.

SOME SWEDISH PRESS REPORTS SAID AN ALLIED OCCUPATION OF GERMAN-HELD NARVIK ITSELF MIGHT BE EXPECTED SOON. THEY SAID THE GERMAN GARRISON HAD BEEN SUBJECTED TO A PROLONGED, HEAVY BOMBARDMENT.

NEWLY-ARRIVED CANADIAN TROOPS WERE SAID TO HAVE JOINED THE ALLIED FORCES.

LATEST REPORTS SAID ALLIED AND NORWEGIAN TROOPS HAD TAKEN THE VILLAGE OF ELVEGAARDSMOEN, ON THE NORTH SIDE OF ROMBAKSFJORD, AND WERE MOVING STEADILY TO SEPARATE GERMAN OUTPOSTS FROM THE PORT AND TO CUT OFF A POSSIBLE LINE OF GERMAN RETREAT TO THE SWEDISH BORDER.

HEAVY GERMAN CONVOY MOVEMENTS SOUTH FROM NORWAY TOWARD DENMARK WERE REPORTED FROM THE WEST COAST SWEDISH PORT OF GOTEBORG. WHETHER THEY WERE TRANSPORTS OR SUPPLY SHIPS WAS NOT KNOWN.

MAY 17 1940

MQ424PED

C58

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-ALL SCHOOLS IN AREAS TO WHICH CHILDREN HAVE BEEN REMOVED FROM BRITISH CITIES WILL REMAIN OPEN SATURDAYS UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE TO FACILITATE THE DISPERSAL OF CHILDREN IF NECESSARY, THE BOARD OF EDUCATION ANNOUNCED TODAY.

MAY 17 1940

2G1018AED

30,24—2319

A155

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-A NORWEGIAN HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE, RELAYED BY REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, FROM SOMEWHERE IN NORWAY, SAID ALLIED AND GERMAN FORCES WERE FORCED TO RETIRE LAST NIGHT IN THE FACE OF A GERMAN ATTACK IN THE REGION OF FINNEID, 30 MILES NORTH OF MOSJOEN AND ABOUT 175 MILES SOUTH OF NARVIK.

IN THE LOFOTEN ISLANDS AREA OFF THE ALLIED-BESIEGED, GERMAN-HELD ORE PORT OF NARVIK, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID NORWEGIAN FORCES WERE CLEARING NAZI TROOPS OUT OF POSITIONS IN THE MOUNTAINS AND SURROUNDING FJORDS.

THE TEXT OF THE COMMUNIQUE:

MAY 17 1940

"NORWEGIAN AND ALLIED FORCES IN THE REGION OF FINNEID, IN RAMA, WERE ATTACKED WEDNESDAY EVENING.

"ALLIED TROOPS RETIRED UNDER ORDERS WHILE ONE NORWEGIAN COMPANY WAS FORCED TO RETIRE IN THE DIRECTION OF MO, IN RAMA, (45 MILES NORTH OF MOSJOEN.)

"NORWEGIAN TROOPS IN THE LOFOTEN DISTRICT ARE CLEARING TERRITORY AROUND HARTVIK AND THE MOUNTAINOUS REGION SOUTH OF THE CUKKE VALLEY."

FH1221AED

A138

TOKYO, MAY 17-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE JAPANESE PRESS DECLARED TODAY THAT ANY CURTAILMENT OF VITAL EXPORTS TO JAPAN FROM THE DUTCH EAST INDIES OR ANY SHIFT OF THEIR RESOURCES TO BRITISH CAPITAL WOULD BE CONSIDERED BY TOKYO AS A CHANGE IN THE STATUS QUO OF THE RICH NETHERLANDS ISLAND EMPIRE.

MAY 17 1940

"JAPAN COULD NOT IGNORE ANY PROHIBITION OR SUBSTANTIAL RESTRICTION ON THE EXPORT OF VITAL MATERIALS TO JAPAN ON THE PRETEXT OF SHORTAGES OWING TO THE NEED OF SUPPLIES FOR THE ALLIES," SAID THE NEWSPAPER KUKOMIN.

"FURTHERMORE SHE WOULD CONSIDER THE STATUS QUO CHANGED IF THE EAST INDIES RESOURCES WERE PLACED UNDER BRITISH CAPITAL."

OBSERVERS BELIEVE THAT ECONOMICS IS THE FUNDAMENTAL ISSUE BECAUSE, WITH THE UNITED STATES, THE EAST INDIES ARE THE PRINCIPAL SOURCES OF IMPORTANT MATERIALS FOR JAPAN, WHO STILL IS FEARFUL OF AN AMERICAN EMBARGO. JAPAN HAS BEEN WITHOUT A TRADE TREATY WITH THE UNITED STATES SINCE LAST JAN. 26 WHEN WASHINGTON DENOUNCED ITS AGREEMENT WITH TOKYO.

JAPAN SERVED NOTICE ON THE WORLD A MONTH AGO THAT SHE WANTED NO CHANGE IN THE STATUS QUO OF THE EAST INDIES. THE NEXT DAY SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL SAID THAT ANY OUTSIDE INTERFERENCE WITH THE DUTCH POSSESSIONS IN THE PACIFIC "WOULD BE PREJUDICIAL TO THE CAUSE OF STABILITY, PEACE AND SECURITY IN THE ENTIRE PACIFIC AREA."

KUKOMIN ADDED THAT JAPAN ALSO WOULD OPPOSE "ANY MAJOR INCREASE OF THE EAST INDIES ARMAMENTS EVEN IF AUTONOMOUSLY, AND ANY CHANGE IN THE EXISTING ARMAMENT CALCULATED ORIGINALLY TO STRENGTHEN SINGAPORE" OR ANY OTHER ALLIED FAR EASTERN DEFENSES. SINGAPORE IS THE GREAT BRITISH NAVAL BASE IN THE MALAY STRAITS.

THE NEWSPAPER ASSERTED JAPAN WOULD OPPOSE "ANY PLACING OF THE EAST INDIES ARMAMENT UNDER CONTROL OF OTHER POWERS OR THEIR INCORPORATION INTO A SCHEME OF FOREIGN DEFENSES." MAY 17 1940

A139 KA-R1136PED

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAS EXPRESSED REGRETS TO SWEDEN FOR THE FLIGHT OF BRITISH PLANES OVER SWEDISH TERRITORY NEAR NARVIK MAY 15, BRITISH DISPATCHES FROM STOCKHOLM SAID TONIGHT. MAY 17 1940

THE SWEDES PROTESTED THE FLIGHT, ALLEGING BOMBS WERE DROPPED

R1137PED

A140

LONDON, MAY 17-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-BRITAIN'S AIR ACE, SQUADRON LEADER K.C.DORAN, WHO LED THE RAID ON THE KIEL CANAL THE SECOND DAY OF THE WAR, WAS BELIEVED TODAY TO BE A PRISONER OF THE GERMANS.

THE GERMAN RADIO, BROADCASTING A LIST OF BRITISH AIRMEN SHOT DOWN IN RAIDS OVER NORWAY AND AALBORG IN DENMARK, MENTIONED "SQUADRON LEADER DOVAN." IT WAS BELIEVED THE ANNOUNCER MEANT DORAN, AS THERE IS NO ROYAL AIR FORCE OFFICER NAMED DOVAN.

DORAN, 26, FIRST OFFICER TO WIN THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS AND BAR INTHIS WAR, WAS POSTED AS MISSING APRIL 30 FOLLOWING RAIDS ON GERMAN AIR BASES IN NORWAY AND DENMARK. MAY 17 1940

R1139PED

C37 (AGYS OUT)

FOLLOW WASHINGTON--EVACUATION AMERICANS

LONDON, MAY 16-(AP)-UNITED STATES EMBASSY OFFICIALS ESTIMATED TONIGHT THERE STILL ARE ABOUT 3,500 AMERICANS IN THE UNITED KINGDOM, POSSIBLY 2,000 OF THESE IN THE LONDON AREA. MAY 17 1940

THE MAJORITY HAVE BUSINESS REASONS OR TIES OF LONG RESIDENCE WHICH KEEP THEM IN THE BRITISH ISLES. SEVERAL HUNDRED, HOWEVER, ARE ANXIOUS TO GET TO A SAFER PLACE AS SOON AS POSSIBLE.

P627PED

STOCKHOLM, MAY 16 -- (AP) -- HEAVY GERMAN CONVOY MOVEMENTS SOUTH FROM NORWAY TOWARD DENMARK WERE REPORTED TODAY FROM THE WEST COAST SWEDISH PORT OF GOTEBORG. MAY 17 1940

FIFTEEN SHIPS WERE SIGHTED IN ONE CONVOY. IT WAS N O T KNOWN WHETHER THEY WERE TRANSPORTS OR SUPPLY SHIPS.

THE SITUATION IN THE REGION OF NARVIK, NORWAY'S ARCTIC IRON ORE PORT, REMAINED STATIC ALTHOUGH THERE HAS BEEN EXTENSIVE GUERILLA PATROL ACTIVITY.

THE GERMANS HOLDING THE PORT CONTINUE RECEIVING SUPPLIES BY AIRPLANE.

MAY 17 1940

PETERSON BR 904P

LONDON, MAY 16--(FRIDAY)--(AP)--ALL NORWEGIANS ABROAD BETWEEN THE AGES OF 21 AND 45 HAVE BEEN ORDERED BY OFFICIAL PROCLAMATION TO REGISTER FOR MILITARY SERVICE, REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY, WAS INFORMED TODAY BY THE NORWEGIAN TELEGRAPH AGENCY, STOCKHOLM.

MAY 17 1940

MEN IN NORWAY BETWEEN [redacted] THE AGES OF 21 AND 25 WERE INSTRUCTED TO PROCEED TO NORTHERN DISTRICTS FOR IMMEDIATE SERVICE.

AEW-1228A

MEXICO CITY, MAY 16-AP-GROWING BELIEF THAT THE UNITED STATES SOON WILL ENTER THE X EUROPEAN WAR CAUSED THE DOLLAR TO DROP FROM 5.99 PESOS TO 5.98, FINANCIAL CIRCLES SAID TODAY.

THEY SAID THAT THIS DECLINE OF THE DOLLAR IN YESTERDAY'S EXCHANTE TENDED TO REDUCE THE PESO FROM A STRAIN RESULTING FROM THE UNITED STATES SENATE PASSAGE OF THE TOWNSEND BILL SUSPENDING FOREIGN SILVER PURCHASES. ---

MAY 17 1940

30,24-2321

A1C WX

BY W.B.RAGSDALE

WASHINGTON, MAY 16--THE FACT THAT A NATION CANNOT BE ARMED OVERNIGHT FOR MODERN WARFARE IS GRADUALLY BEING IMPRESSED ON MEMBERS OF CONGRESS BY MILITARY EXPERTS IN THE NEW DRIVE FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE FUNDS.

YET, THE OPPOSITION IS WILTING SLOWLY. SOME MEMBERS ON BOTH SIDES FIND IT HARD TO THINK IN TERMS OF BIG SCALE DEFENSE ARMAMENT, WANT TO PROCEED SLOWLY AND TAKE ADVANTAGE OF DEVELOPMENTS WHICH MAY PRODUCE NEW WEAPONS.

A FEW NOTES ON THE TIME-CONSUMING OPERATIONS THAT ARE NECESSARY MAY BE FOUND BY A LITTLE RESEARCH INTO THE WORLD WAR. THEY SHOW:

ORDERS FOR 4,000 HEAVY VICKERS MACHINE GUNS WERE PLACED IN DECEMBER, 1916. ONLY 2,000 HAD BEEN PRODUCED BY THE END OF 1917. NOT UNTIL 1918 HAD PRODUCTION BEEN STEPPED UP TO A RATE OF 10,000 A YEAR.

MAY 17 1940

IT WAS 13 MONTHS AFTER THE DECISION TO PRODUCE THE BROWNING AUTOMATIC RIFLE AND BROWNING MACHINE GUN BEFORE THEY WERE TURNED OUT IN ANY QUANTITY. HERE, THE NECESSARY MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT HAD TO BE PROCURED AND MEN TAUGHT TO MAKE THE GUNS. THE PRODUCTION OF AUTOMATIC RIFLES AND MACHINE GUNS JUMPED FROM 8,000 IN 1917 TO 219,000 IN 1918.

INITIAL PLANS IN 1917 CALLED FOR 3,200 75-MILLIMETER GUNS, TWO-THIRDS OF THEM TO BE PRODUCED AT ONCE. AN EARLY PRODUCTION OF 300 TO 400 A MONTH WAS REQUIRED IF THEY WERE TO BE OBTAINED ON ANYTHING LIKE SCHEDULE.

ON ANY BASIS OF CONSUMTPION DISCLOSED HERE, GERMANY'S ARMY IS CONSUMING GASOLINE IN ITS PRESENT FULL-FORCE WAR EFFORT AT A FAR GREATER DAILY RATE THAN IT IS RECEIVING NEW SUPPLIES.

THE MOST FAVORABLE ESTIMATE OF A GOVERNMENT EXPERT WAS THAT GERMANY COULD PROCURE ONLY 2,980,000 TONS OF GASOLINE A YEAR FROM ALL SOURCES-CONTROLLED TERRITORIES, RUMANIA, RUSSIA AND SYNTHETIC GASOLINE PRODUCTION. THAT WOULD AMOUNT TO 945,000,000 GALLONS OR AN AVERAGE DAILY INFLOW OF 2,589,000 GALLONS.

IN THE THRE

(MORE)

MAY 17 1940

PX

JK844PED

A8OWX

(SOUTH OUT)

WASHINGTON-FIRST ADD BLITZ-MACHINE XXX GALLONS.

IN THE THREE WEEKS OF THE POLISH CAMPAIGN, GERMANY'S LAND FORCES ALONE ARE ESTIMATED RELIABLY TO HAVE USED 4,675,000 GALLONS OF GASOLINE A DAY.

MAY 17 1940

IN THAT CAMPAIGN 48 DIVISIONS WERE REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN ENGAED, TWELVE MORE MOVING UP AND 10 MORE IN RESERVE. ON THIS BASIS, GAS CONSUMPTION AVERAGED 66,700 GALLONS A DAY FOR EACH DIVISION. AT A SIMILAR RATE, THE 100 DIVISIONS REPORTED TO BE IN ACTION ON THE WESTERN FRONT WOULD REQUIRE 6,670,000 GALLONS A DAY---MORE THAN TWICE GERMANY'S ESTIMATED AVERAGE DAILY INFLOW.

AND NONE OF THOSE FIGURES TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THE SWARMING NAZI AIR FORCE. IF 3,000 PLANES ARE OPERATING OVER THE WESTERN FRONT ON AN AVERAGE OF SIX HOURS EACH A DAY, IT IS ESTIMATED RELIABLY THEY ARE BURNING 1.920.000 GALLONS OF GAS A DAY.

30,24—2323

THUS, FOR BOTH LAND AND AIR FORCES, GERMANY MIGHT NEED 3,590,000 GALLONS DAILY---NEARLY FOUR TIMES AS MUCH GASOLINE AS SOME BELIEVE SHE CAN GET OVER A LONG PERIOD.

QS747PES

A9OWX

HITLER

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, MAY 16-(AP)-SEVEN OF THE 31 NATIONS WHOSE TERRITORY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ASKED HITLER LAST YEAR TO RESPECT HAVE BEEN INVADED BY GERMANY, AN EIGHTH IS UNDER ATTACK, AND SEVERAL OTHERS LIVE IN FEAR OF INVASION.

AS THE PRESIDENT PRESENTED HIS EXTRAORDINARY DEFENSE PROGRAM TO CONGRESS TODAY, OFFICIALS RECALLED HITLER'S SPEECH TO THE REICHSTAG OF APRIL 28 LAST YEAR, IN ANSWER TO MR. ROOSEVELT'S TELEGRAM OF APRIL 14.

THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT, SAID HITLER, "IS PREPARED TO GIVE EACH OF THE STATES NAMED AN ASSURANCE OF THE KIND DESIRED BY MR. ROOSEVELT ON THE CONDITION OF ABSOLUTE RECIPROCITY, PROVIDED THAT THE STATE WISHES IT AND ITSELF ADDRESSES TO GERMANY A REQUEST FOR SUCH AN ASSURANCE TOGETHER WITH APPROPRIATE PROPOSALS."

ACCORDING TO INFORMATION THAT REACHED THE STATE DEPARTMENT, DIPLOMATIC CONVERSATIONS WERE BEGUN WITH A NUMBER OF NATIONS. THREE NON-AGGRESSION PACTS RESULTED IN JUNE, WITH DENMARK, LATVIA AND ESTONIA.

IN THE TREATY WITH DENMARK, GERMANY NOT ONLY PROMISED NON-AGGRESSION BUT ALSO AGREED THAT THE DANES COULD CONTINUE THEIR COMMERCE UNHAMPEERED IN THE EVENT THAT GERMANY ENGAGED IN WAR WITH OTHER NATIONS.

BELGIUM RELIED ON AN EXCHANGE OF NOTES OF OCTOBER, 1937, WITH GERMANY AFTER BELGIUM HAD DECLARED HER NEUTRALITY IN CASE OF A EUROPEAN WAR. HITLER PROMISED GERMAN RESPECT FOR BELGIAN NEUTRALITY CONTINGENT UPON BELGIUM'S NOT PERMITTING TROOPS OF OTHER NATIONS TO CROSS HER TERRITORY.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN SAID THEY DID NOT FEEL THE NEED FOR NON-AGGRESSION TREATIES.

A91 HOLLAND REJECTED ANY GERMAN NON-AGGRESSION OVERTURES. SHE SAID HER INDEPENDENCE WAS "AXIOMATIC," AND DID NOT REQUIRE GUARANTEES.

MAY 17 1940

HITLER TOLD THE WORLD IN HIS SPEECH THAT "I HAVE TAKEN THE TROUBLE TO ASCERTAIN FROM THE STATES MENTIONED (BY MR. ROOSEVELT) FIRSTLY WHETHER THEY FEEL THEMSELVES THREATENED, AND SECONDLY AND ABOVE ALL, WHETHER THIS INQUIRY BY THE AMERICAN PRESIDENT WAS ADDRESSED TO US AT THEIR SUGGESTION OR AT ANY RATE WITH THEIR CONSENT. THE REPLY WAS IN ALL CASES NEGATIVE, IN SOME INSTANCES STRONGLY SO."

ACCORDING TO INFORMATION RECEIVED HERE, HOWEVER, SOME NATIONS, PARTICULARLY RUMANIA, INDICATED THEY DID INDEED FEEL THEMSELVES THREATNE BUT DID NOT WELCOME A NON-AGGRESSION PACT.

HITLER ALSO SAID, "ALL STATES BORDERING ON GERMANY HAVE RECEIVED MUCH MORE BINDING ASSURANCES AND ABOVE ALL, SUGGESTIONS, THAN MR. ROOSEVELT ASKED FROM ME IN HIS CURIOUS TELEGRAM."

SIX OF THE NATIONS BORDERING ON GERMANY HAVE BEEN INVADED---FRANCE, BELGIUM, THE NETHERLANDS, LUXEMBOURG, POLAND AND DENMARK.

ANOTHER NATION NOT IMMEDIATELY BORDERING ON GERMANY HAS BEEN INVADED NORWAY---AND GREAT BRITAIN IS UNDER ATTACK.

OTHER NATIONS MENTIONED BY MR. ROOSEVELT HAVE TAKEN EXTRAORDINARY MILITARY PRECAUTIONS, IN ADDITION TO MAKING NUMEROUS ARRESTS OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES. THESE NATIONS INCLUDE SWITZERLAN

THESE NATIONS INCLUDE SWITZERLAND, SWEDEN, HUNGARY, YUGOSLAVIA AND RUMANIA.

HITLER, IN THE SPEECH WHICH WAS HIS SOLE ANSWER TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, CONCLUDED HIS COMMENT WITH THESE WORDS:

"I HERE SOLEMNLY DECLARE THAT ALL THE ASSERTIONS WHICH HAVE BEEN CIRCULATED IN ANY WAY CONCERNING AN INTENDED GERMAN ATTACK OR INVASION ON OR IN AMERICAN TERRITORY ARE RANK FRAUDS AND GROSS UNTRUTHS, QUITE APART FROM THE FACT THAT SUCH ASSERTIONS, AS FAR AS THE MILITARY POSSIBILITIES ARE CONCERNED, COULD HAVE THEIR ORIGIN ONLY IN A STUPID IMAGINATION."

MAY 1940

QS830PES

A48

FIRST LEAD PLANES-ROOSEVELT

BY DEVON FRANCIS

MAY 17 1940

ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR

NEW YORK, MAY 16--EXPANSION OF THE AMERICAN AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY TO PRODUCE 50,000 MILITARY AIRPLANES ANNUALLY AS SUGGESTED BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY "IS RELATIVELY A SIMPLE MATTER" INVOLVING A THREE-FOLD PERSONNEL INCREASE, THE AERONAUTICAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE SAID IN A STATEMENT TONIGHT.

THE STATEMENT X X X (PICKING UP AT 2ND GRAPH)

DB657PED

30,24-2325

A37

BULLETIN MATTER

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD ROOSEVELT-PLANES (BY DEVON FRANCIS, ASSOCIATED PRESS AVIATION EDITOR) X X X SAID TONIGHT.

THE STATEMENT, OVER THE SIGNATURE OF JOHN H.JOUETT, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER, THE TRADE ASSOCIATION OF THE AIRCRAFT MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY, SAID 50,000 PLANES A YEAR ALSO WOULD INVOLVE TRIPLING THE FLOOR SPACE OF THE AIRFRAME PLANTS AND DOUBLING THE FLOOR SPACE OF THE ENGINE PLANTS.

"FROM PRELIMINARY STUDIES," SAID JOUETT, "THE PROGRAM OUTLINED IN THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TODAY WOULD SEEM TO INVOLVE SLIGHTLY MORE THAN A THREE-FOLD INCREASE IN THE NUMBER OF EMPLOYES WITH THE PLANTS WORKING ON A FULL-SHIFT BASIS, AT THE SAME TIME TRIPLING THE FLOOR SPACE OF THE AIRPLANE MANUFACTURING PLANTS AND DOUBLING THE FLOOR SPACE OF THE ENGINE PLANTS."

MAY 17 1940

DB621PED

A45

(NYC OUT)

-95-

MAY 17 1940

NEW YORK-SECOND ADD ROOSEVELT-PLANES X X X PLANTS."

THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY, UNDER THE IMPETUS OF ALLIED ORDERS IN THE LAST FEW MONTHS HAS BEEN EXPANDED FROM ABOUT 40,000 TO 100,000 EMPLOYES IN THE PLANE, ENGINE, AND ACCESSORIES PLANTS. AN INTENSIVE PROGRAM HAS BEEN INSTITUTED IN SEVERAL ENGINE AND AIRCRAFT FACTORIES

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ESTIMATED THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY'S ANNUAL PRODUCTION CAPACITY AT PRESENT AT MORE THAN 12,000 PLANES.

BY DECEMBER OF THIS YEAR IT HAS BEEN ESTIMATED 25,000 ENGINES EACH OF 1,000 HORSEPOWER OR BETTER WILL BE ROLLING OFF ASSEMBLY LINES ON AN ANNUAL BASIS.

DB648PED

A135

LOUVAIN BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FIGHTING ONCE AGAIN AT LOUVAIN REVIVED MEMORIES TODAY OF ONE OF THE BELGIAN HEROES OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION IN 1914--DESIDERATUS CARDINAL MERCIER.

MAY 17 1940

IT WAS IN CONNECTION WITH THE BURNING OF LOUVAIN THAT THE CARDINAL ISSUED HIS FAMOUS PASTORAL LETTER, "PATRIOTISM AND ENDURANCE" IN WHICH HE PROTESTED VEHEMENTLY, AND DECLARED THE BELGIANS OWED NEITHER "RESPECT NOR ALLEGIANCE" TO GERMAN AUTHORITY. THROUGHOUT THE GERMAN OCCUPATION HE REMAINED A THORN IN THE SIDE OF THE GERMAN GOVERNOR-GENERAL, CRITICIZING HIS DECREES AND DECLARING CONFIDENCE IN ULTIMATE BELGIAN FREEDOM.

IN 1918, WHEN THE GERMANS LEFT, THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL ADDRESSED HIM AS "THE SPIRITUAL LEADER OF THE BELGIAN PEOPLE."

CARDINAL MERCIER DIED IN 1926, MOURNED BY KING AND COMMONER.

R1118PED

BB6

DC ASKED

UNDATED -- PRONUNCIATION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FOLLOWING IS A PHONETIC APPROXIMATION OF THE FRENCH PRONUNCIATION OF NAMES IN THE WAR NEWS TODAY IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM:

ANTWERP -- AHN - VAIR'

MALINES -- MAH - LEEN'

BRUSSELS -- BREE - ZELL'

LOUVAIN -- LOO-VA' (SECOND SYLLABLE NASAL)

LIEGE -- LEE-AIZJH'

MEUSE -- MUHZ (U AS IN URN)

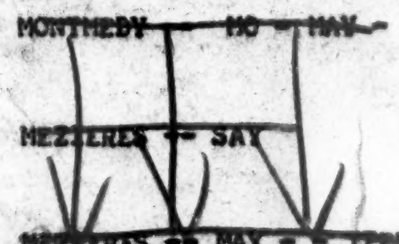
MOSELLE -- MO-ZELL'

DINANT -- DEE-NAH' (SECOND SYLLABLE NASAL)

NAMUR -- NAH -MEER'

SEDAN -- SAY -- DAH' (SECOND SYLLABLE NASAL)

MEZIERES -- MAY - - TZEEAIR'



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MAY 17 1940

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THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

MAY 17 1940

THE GERMANS CONTINUED TO THRUST FORWARD THIS MORNING ON THE SOUTHERN END OF THE GREAT BELGIAN BATTLE-LINE, HAVING CROSSED THE MEUSE RIVER AT THREE POINTS BETWEEN THE FAMOUS FORTRESS OF NAMUR AND SEDAN, BUT THEY WERE ENCOUNTERING STRONG OPPOSITION AND THE ALLIED REPORTS INDICATED THAT THEY WERE HOLDING WELL AT OTHER POINTS.

THE ALLIES GAIN CONSIDERABLE SATISFACTION FROM THE PRESENT POSITION IN VIEW OF THE FACT THAT THE INITIAL FURY OF THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE HASN'T YET BEEN SPENT. A FEW HOURS MORE AND IT SHOULD BEGIN TO WANE--AND THEN WE SHALL SEE WHAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH-BELGIAN FRATERNITY HAS IN STORE.

THERE IS LACK OF INFORMATION OWING TO THE TURMOIL OF THIS MAMMOTH CONFLICT, BUT THE BATTLE SEEMS TO BE DEVELOPING ALONG TWO MAIN LINES --(1) AN EFFORT TO DRIVE RIGHT THROUGH THE HEART OF BELGIUM TO THE CHANNEL PORTS SO TO BE ABLE TO GET AT ENGLAND, AND (2) A TURNING OPERATION IN WHICH THE NAZIS ARE TRYING TO CUT THROUGH THE ALLIED LINE AT SEDAN AND ROLL IT BACK BOTH WAYS, A HIGHLY DANGEROUS UNDERTAKING.

IT STILL SEEMS TO ME THAT THE FIRST OF THESE MOVEMENTS--THE DRIVE TO THE COAST--IS THE PARAMOUNT OBJECTIVE OF THE GERMANS. THE SMASHING OF THE ALLIED BLOCKADE AND ENGLAND HERSELF DEPENDS ON THAT.

THE SEDAN PUSH, A FAR MORE PRETENTIOUS UNDERTAKING, LENDS POWERFUL SUPPORT TO THE NORTHERN OFFENSIVE BUT ITS PURSUIT PRESUMABLY WILL DEPEND ON THE EARLY RESULTS. SHOULD THE GERMANS BE HIGHLY SUCCESSFUL, THEY WILL, OF COURSE, DEVELOP THIS TO THE UTMOST WITH THE IDEA OF SHATTERING THE MAIN ALLIED FRONT AND REACING PARIS.

B34

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POOR BRUSSELS, FROM WHICH KING LEOPOLD TODAY BROADCAST ENCOURAGEMENT TO HIS MEN IN THE FORTIFICATIONS OF LIEGE, NOT ONLY LIES IN THE LINE OF THE NORTHERN DRIVE BUT THE NAZIS HAVE THREATENED TO BOMB THE CITY UNLESS TROOP MOVEMENTS THROUGH THE CAPITAL ARE SUSPENDED.

THAT WILL BE TOUGH, BUT BRUSSELS WILL BE ABLE TO TAKE IT. SHE ENDURED FOUR YEARS OF OCCUPATION DURING THE WORLD WAR, AND I'VE SEEN THE INVADERS BUTCHERING CATTLE IN A MAIN BOULEVARD FOR THEIR ARMY KITCHENS.

LIKE A LOT OF OTHER FOLK I WENT TO BED LAST NIGHT WITH THE KNOWLEDGE THAT MORNING MIGHT SHOW A GERMAN INVASION OF SWITZERLAND. THE SWISS HAVE PLENTY OF JUSTIFICATION FOR STANDING AT ARMS IN FEAR OF A GERMAN INVASION.

MAY 17 1940

THE MAIN OBJECT OF SUCH AN ASSAULT WOULD BE TO USE THIS NEUTRAL COUNTRY IN AN EFFORT TO OUTFLANK THE FRENCH RIGHT-WING IN THE MAGINOT LINE, WHICH TERMINATES CLOSE TO THE SWISS FRONTIER.

SUCH AN OPERATION, IF THE GERMANS COULD BE ASSURED OF SUBDUING THE SWISS QUICKLY, MIGHT PROVE VALUABLE SUPPORT FOR THE NAZI OFFENSIVE THROUGH THE LOW COUNTRIES. I SHOULD SAY THAT SUCH A MOVE WOULD DEPEND ON THE SUCCESS OF THE LOW COUNTRY BATTLE. IF THE NAZIS SHOULD MAKE A BIG BREAK THROUGH THE LINE AT SEDAN, THEY MIGHT STRIKE IN THE FAR SOUTH.

WE SHOULD NOT OVERLOOK, EITHER, THAT AN ASSAULT ON SWITZERLAND MIGHT SIGNAL THE ENTRANCE OF ITALY INTO THE WAR ON THE HITLERIAN SIDE. I'M NOT PREDICTING THAT MUSSOLINI IS READY TO GET INTO THE CONFLICT YET, BUT IT IS WELL TO RECOGNIZE THE POSSIBILITY.

WITH WAR OPENING UP ON THE FRANCO-ITALIAN FRONTIER, GERMAN POSSESSION OF SWITZERLAND WOULD BE AN INVALUABLE ASSET.

THE METHOD WHICH MUSSOLINI MIGHT EMPLOY FOR HIS ADVENT INTO THE BIG SHOW IS A MATTER OF DEEP CONCERN TO MANY PEOPLE. THE ALLIED FLEET HAS PUT OUT FROM ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, FOR "SCHEDULED MANEUVERS." YUGOSLAVIA IS TAKING EXTRAORDINARY PRECAUTIONS FOR FEAR OF AN ITALIAN INVASION. GREECE LIKEWISE HAS MASSED TROOPS ON HER FRONTIER WITH ITALIAN ALBANIA. THERE IS AN EXODUS OF ITALIANS FROM TURKEY.

THE ONLY THING ONE CAN SAY WITH CERTAINTY ABOUT THE SHREWD ITALIAN CHIEFTAIN IS THAT HE WON'T COMMIT HIMSELF UNTIL HE IS PERFECTLY SURE ON WHICH SIDE HIS BREAD IS BUTTERED.

IT WOULD INDEED SEEM THAT THERE IS NOTHING WHICH SUCCEEDS LIKE SUCCESS, JUDGING FROM THE WAY ALLIED STOCK TAKES A TUMBLE AMONG SOME ONLOOKERS IN OUR COUNTRY EVERY TIME THE NAZI MILITARY STEAM-ROLLER CRUSHES ANOTHER DEFENSE. WELL, AFTER ALL, WHAT SHOULD ANYBODY EXPECT?

MAY 17 1940

HERR HITLER HAS BEEN PREPARING FOR WAR FOR SEVEN YEARS. HE HAS GIVEN THIS PROGRAM EVERYTHING HE PERSONALLY HAD AND EVERYTHING THE REICH HAD, UNTIL HE HAS CREATED WHAT IS PERHAPS THE MOST PERFECT MILITARY MACHINE EVER CONSTRUCTED. IT WOULD INDEED BE STRANGE IF SUCH A MACHINE DIDN'T WIN VICTORIES, AND STILL MORE VICTORIES.

BUT AS SOMEBODY HAS REMARKED, IT'S THE FELLOW WHO WINS THE LAST BATTLE WHO WINS THE WAR. WE SHOULDN'T BE TOO HASTY IN PICKING THE WINNER OF THE PRESENT CONFLICT BECAUSE A LOT OF THINGS CAN HAPPEN BEFORE THE WHITE FLAG GOES UP. THE KAISER'S ARMIES HAD THE ALLIES ALL BUT BEATEN SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE WORLD WAR, BUT THE ANGLO-FRENCH BROTHERHOOD SEEMS TO BE IN FAIRLY GOOD HEALTH YET.

THERE WAS THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE, FOR INSTANCE, AT THE OUTBREAK OF THE WORLD WAR WHEN THE GERMANS ALL BUT GOT PARIS. THERE WERE OTHER CLOSE CALLS, AND FINALLY THAT AWFUL SECOND BATTLE OF THE SOMME IN THE LAST YEAR OF THE WAR. YOUR HUMBLE SERVANT WAS IN THE MIDST OF THAT SHOW AND GLAD TO GET OUT.

THIS BATTLE DEVELOPED WHEN THE GERMANS IN THE SPRING OF 1918 TRIED TO BREAK THROUGH THE BRITISH LINE AT AMIENS AND REACH THE CHANNEL PORTS.

THE GERMANS ALMOST WON THE WORLD WAR IN THIS ONE OFFENSIVE. THE ALLIES NEVER WERE NEARER DEFEAT. THE GERMANS CONCENTRATED 500,000 MEN ON A 42-MILE FRONT AGAINST 285,000 BRITISH. THERE WERE TIMES WHEN THE GERMANS WERE BREAKING THROUGH SO FAST WE DIDN'T KNOW WHERE THE BRITISH TROOPS WERE.

MAY 17 1940

WHEN NO REGULAR TROOPS WERE AVAILABLE AT ONE VITAL GAP IN THE LINE, GENERAL CAREY ASSEMBLED EVERY AVAILABLE MAN--COOKS, SAPPERS AND FINALLY BUT NOT LEAST, AMERICAN ENGINEERS--AND THIS MOTLEY CREW, WHICH DIDN'T EVEN HAVE PROPER ARMS, HELD THE LINE AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS UNTIL REINFORCEMENTS ARRIVED.

THE YANKEE ENGINEERS FOUGHT WITH PICK-HANDLES AND WHAT NOT, THERE BEING NO RIFLES FOR THEM. WHEN I TRIED TO GET THEM TO TELL THEIR STORY AFTER THIS HEROIC BATTLE THEY SAID "AW, HELL," AND REFUSED TO TALK.

THE BRITISH LOST 200,000 MEN AND THE GERMANS 180,000. AND LEST ANYONE THINK THAT AIRPLANES WEREN'T USED IN THE PRIMITIVE DAYS OF THE WORLD WAR I MIGHT CITE THAT THE ALLIES BROUGHT DOWN 836 GERMAN PLANES DURING THIS THREE-WEEK BATTLE AND LOST 221 THEMSELVES. I RECALL ONE SPELL IN AMIENS WHEN THE GERMANS BOMBED THE CITY ALL NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT WITH SQUADRONS WHICH CAME OVER EVERY THREE QUARTERS OF AN HOUR REGULARLY. SOME NIGHTS

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German Tanks Drive Salient 35 Miles Into France, 100 Miles From Paris; Brussels Abandoned to Foe; Gamelin Bids Army 'Die on Spot' Rather Than Yield

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3024-2329

Nazis Drive at Paris on 65-Mi. Front; In Brussels

12,000 Prisoners Claimed By Germans

By PRESTON GROVER

Berlin, May 17 (AP)—Germany's power in two great thrusts smashed into Brussels tonight, as Allied resistance melted through the center of Belgium, and to the south drove "deep in northern France" along a 65-mile front aimed toward Paris.

One report, without official verification and lacking details, said the German drive into northern France between Maubeuge and Montmedy had carried to within 76 miles of Paris.

The High Command announced German troops marched into the Belgian capital after sweeping through Louvain, 16 miles to the east, and Malines (Mechlin), 14 miles northeast.

Marking the speed of Hitler's blitzkrieg, Brussels was entered in the eighth day of the current campaign whereas Kaiser Wilhelm's troops in 1914 goose-stepped into the city on the 17th day of their invasion.

Drive to Antwerp.

The whirlwind drive also brought German troops pounding at the outer fortifications of Antwerp, 28 miles north of Brussels, while to the south of the capital they were reported to have pierced the Dyle River position between Brussels and Namur.

South and west from the Namur region, the German advance on French soil pushed through sections of the Little Maginot Line, where that defense system has been extended along the Belgian-French frontier, the High Command reported, and brought claims that Nazi forces had punctured the main French defenses.

Dienst aus Deutschland, authoritative commentary service, said the massed British troops concentrated in Belgium were heading for the coast while the French were backing toward Paris.

The French admitted German penetration to the region of Rethel, 100 miles northeast of Paris.

This seeming breach in the Allied lines now is being exploited by the Germans.

Battle for Namur.

Evidently breaking through the Allied lines in the vicinity of Namur the Germans were said to have penetrated a distance of 20 to 40 miles to a point south of the heavily fortified French city of Maubeuge, which is on the River Sambre some 40 miles southwest of Namur and about 120 miles northeast of Paris.

Namur, extreme right wing of the Belgian Dyle line, is believed here to be the scene of a terrific battle, after the Germans were reported to have taken the outer Namur forts.

Namur is at the Juncture of the Meuse and Sambre Rivers and, according to the Germans, is equipped with all modern defensive weapons.

"France's Turn Now."

North of Namur the Dyle fortifications extend into Belgium; south from Namur, the Meuse defenses extend to Sedan, thence southeast to the main Maginot Line.

The German bulge into northern France begins just below Namur.

It now is France's turn to experience what it means to hitch her wagon to England's star, after Poland, Norway, Denmark, the Netherlands and Belgium, authorized Germans said.

The advance into France was one of the fastest in the current campaign and apparently the Germans occupied a position along the French-Belgian frontier region from the outskirts of Maubeuge to the west end of the main Maginot fortifications east of Sedan.

Germans asserted that the French and British were in dispute over where to make a stand against the German assaults.

The French, they reported, insisted on holding against a drive on Paris, while the British demanded that the Germans be kept from gaining a foothold along the Channel, from which they might launch a killing attack against England herself or cut the way for strengthening the expeditionary force in France.

Air Force Gets Credit.

"We have made progress of a magnitude almost beyond comprehension" in France, an authorized source said.

German successes were attributed largely to the air force, which Berlin officials contended had unnerved the Allied armies with constant pounding by dive-bombers and ground strafers.

At one point, an authorized source said, a French battalion (of about 800 men) marched into captivity to escape further bombing, while an another point two generals surrendered with 12,000 troops.

Mass application of the air force, it was reported, has netted 1,500 enemy planes destroyed on the ground or shot down, with airports to a large extent paralyzed by bombs.

A British source in London reported more than 1,000 German airplanes had been destroyed since the invasion of the Low Countries.

For the air arm, the German High Command communique today also claimed these successes in the war at sea:

Sinking of one enemy cruiser and one gunboat off the Netherlands-Belgian coast; damaging of two French destroyers; heavy hits on a transport which had to be stranded; a bomb hit on a battleship near Narvik, in far northern Norway, and on a light cruiser; setting fire to a 1,500-ton tanker. Also, in the North Sea, a submarine presumably was destroyed by an air bomb.

Allied "Catastrophe."

In the land warfare the Germans estimated the French forces in Belgium totaled 100 divisions, or approximately 1,500,000 men; the British 350,000 men and the Belgians 300,000.

Government spokesmen used the term "catastrophe" to describe what is happening to these masses of Allied forces in the face of the combined German air and ground attack.

In the advance through lower Belgium, Namur apparently still held out although the High Command said "the northeastern front of Namur fortress was taken."

Communique On Advances

The fall of Louvain and Melcheln (Malines) and entrance of German forces into Brussels was announced in a special night communique, which stated:

"After the collapse of the British-French position to the south of Louvain, the German troops have entered Brussels this evening. Louvain also has fallen today to encircling attack.

"After fierce fighting, German forces have penetrated the Dyle line north of Louvain and have taken Melcheln.

"North of Antwerp, the advancing German forces have reached the north side of the water.

Developments In Norway

"Yesterday the Allies attempted to effect a landing in the immediate vicinity of Narvik (in Norway). Enemy troops, assembled in cutters, tried to take the German mountain troops by surprise under cover of darkness. The attack was, however, repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy."

During the World War Louvain fell to the Germans on August 18, 1914, two days before Brussels was entered.

Six days later, German accounts say, Belgian troops from Antwerp advanced on the city and German troops moving forward to meet them were fired upon by Louvain residents. Returning from beating back the Belgian soldiers, the Germans again were fired upon by civilians, the Germans charged, whereupon numbers of residents were taken from their houses and shot and their houses set afire.

The university library and cathedral were set afire by the spread of the flames, the German accounts said.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 17—German troops tonight were reported "deep in northern France"—one source said without confirmation that they were within seventy-six miles of Paris—in a continued drive from a broad opening forced between Maubeuge and Montmedy.

"Events in the next few days will show what it meant to force this opening," an authorized source said as it was hinted that the German campaign now is aimed at France in general and Paris in particular.

(In Paris it was admitted that the Germans had driven thirty-five to forty miles into France in the Rethel region, southwest of Sedan, about one hundred miles northeast of Paris.)

Maubeuge and Montmedy, between which the Germans forced their way, are about eighty miles apart. Maubeuge is about 120 miles north and a little east of Paris; Montmedy is about 140 miles east and a little north of the capital.

German forces have reached the outer fortifications of Antwerp, DNB, the official German news agency, announced tonight.

1,500 Allied Planes Declared Destroyed

Authorized sources summarized six achievements in the eight-day campaign in the west:

1. Luxembourg was seized in one day.
2. The Netherlands, despite brave resistance, capitulated in five days.
3. Belgium within seven days had her outer frontier fortifications overrun and her Dyle Line so effectively smashed that now she merely has the choice between destruction of Brussels or capitulation.
4. In France, defenses along the Meuse river have been broken and German forces are advancing rapidly.
5. Mass application of the air force has netted 1,500 enemy planes destroyed on the ground or shot down and airports to a large extent paralyzed by bombs.
6. The war has been carried to England's very gates with heavy loss to the British navy.

The Allies have been routed from Antwerp to Sedan, and German forces have pierced the Maginot

Line in a way which even German optimists had believed impossible, authorized Germans claimed.

These sources declared that Allied forces are retreating everywhere on the 110-mile front between Sedan, France and Antwry, Belgium.

The Berlin radio reported today that 12,000 prisoners, including two generals, were captured in fighting southeast of Sedan, Northern France.

The high command announced today that "south of Maubeuge (Northern France) the Maginot Line was broken through on a width of one hundred kilometers (sixty-two miles)" and the Dyle position protecting Brussels, has been pierced.

(The Maginot section mentioned is part of its northwestern extension, or "little Maginot Line.")

"The northeastern front of Namur fortress was taken," declared the communique, describing a great battle from Antwerp to Callignant, south of Sedan.

"Day Of Castrophies For Allies"

"Yesterday was a big day of catastrophies for all categories of enemy weapons," one authorized commentator asserted in advance of the high command's regular communique. "We have made progress of a magnitude almost beyond comprehension."

Authorized sources claimed that the "Dyle position," Belgium's second line of defense before Brussels, has been smashed at Louvain, sixteen miles east of the Belgian capital, and Wavre, twelve miles south of Louvain, Belgium, it was stated, "practically is finished."

The commentator, who claimed that yesterday was one of catastrophies for the enemy, moreover, asserted there was disunion between the English and French commands.

The French, he said, are insisting on retiring before Paris to defend their capital, while the English persistently are heading for the coast.

He asserted the Allied forces were unnerved by Germany's awe-inspiring "*Stukas*"—dive bombers—and were "in hopeless confusion."

For Belgium, he said, there is only one sensible choice—capitulation before Brussels is laid in ruins and the remaining Belgian forces annihilated.

The High Command said in its regular communique that in Northern France the Maginot Line (actually the "Little" Maginot Line in that region) "was broken through on a width of 100 kilometers (sixty-two miles)" in the sector extending south of Maubeuge, sixty miles airline northwest of Sedan, to Calignant (Carignan), about twelve miles southeast of Sedan.

It reported that in Belgium the Dyle River defense system was pierced south of Wavre, twenty miles southeast of Brussls, and on the Namur front "the fortress was taken."

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"We have made progress of a magnitude almost beyond comprehension."

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Belgium, it was stated, "practically is finished."

They said the remaining forts ringing Leige had surrendered.

(The Brussels radio, however, broadcast today that the forts were holding out.)

At the same time it was understood the immunity which the Germans conceded to Brussels from bombing attacks would expire today unless the German High Command was satisfied that the city was stripped of its character as a fortified town. Such a warning was given United States Charge d'Affaires Alexander Kirk to pass on, if he chose, to the Belgians.

The commentator who claimed that yesterday was one of catastrophies for the enemy moreover asserted there was disunion between the English and French commands.

The French, he said, are insisting on retiring before Paris to defend their capital while the English persistently are heading for the coast.

Before Narvik, in far northern Norway, and in the English channel, it was claimed, bombers operated with great success with a loss of only twelve aircrafts.

Their asserted victims, damaged or sunk, were said to include one battleship at Narvik and one destroyer in the channel.

Moreover, informed sources said, Germany now is so placed strategically that it is doubtful whether Britain can land many more transports.

An authorized commentator offered the following as an example of the terrifying effect of the dive bombers: A whole French battalion (about 800 men) when attacked by "Stukas" during their march was terror-stricken and spread white sheets as a sign of capitulation. The commander of the bomber formation, he said, dropped a message directing an about-face march to a point where German troops disarmed the men and took them prisoner.

"It is not that the French are cowardly," this commentator made haste to assure this correspondent.

"They are gallant, brave and courageous. But there is nothing so unnerving as a bombing attack from the air."

The jitters among the enemy caused by almost a week's constant harrying from the air was illustrated further, it was asserted, when a colonel of a sharpshooters battalion reaching the enemy with his staff ahead of his troops induced two general and 12,000 men to surrender.

"We are treading new paths of conducting war," this informed commentator said. "The standards and methods of the past simply do not apply."

Authorized sources, claiming military secrets were involved, declined to affirm or deny reports of extensive troop movements from Dresden to the neighborood of Vienna.

Generally speaking, however, they said it must be taken for granted that Britain and France will try to strike a counter-blow somewhere else.

Therefore, it was said, Germany must be prepared on all fronts.

Germany has less interest now than ever in widening the conflict to Southeastern Europe, these sources contended.

(Budapest reports said Germany was massing mechanized and motorized forces on the Slovak frontier of Hungary and pointed at Rumania, 140 miles away, where the rich oil fields were seen objectives of a possible drive).

"Naturally, if compelled to fight in that area," it was said, "we will know how to draw military profit from the situation."

Kirk Hears Threat to Brussels

U. S. Told It May Pass On to Belgians Nazi Reasons to Bomb City.

BERLIN, May 17 (A. P.).—Alexander Kirk, the American Charge d'Affaires, was summoned to the Foreign Office yesterday and told why Germany no longer regards Brussels as an open town. It was left to the American Government's discretion whether to pass the information on to the Belgian Government.

It was understood that the Belgian capital's immunity from German bombing attacks expires today unless the city is stripped of its character as a fortified town to the satisfaction of the German high command.

German scouting lanes, Mr. Kirk was told, established the fact that there were large army concentrations within the capital, that railway stations were jammed with war materials and that cannon were mounted in parks and public squares.

On Wednesday night the High Command issued a communique stating that the Belgian Government's declaration of May 10 that Brussels is an open city "does not correspond to the facts." It warned that "in case the Belgian Government is really in earnest to save the city of Brussels the horrors of war, all military transports and marching through the town must cease immediately and the building of defenses must be suspended immediately."

Mr. Kirk paid a second visit to the Foreign Office later.

It was believed that the Government only emphasized its previously expressed view that Brussels is not an undefended city and that German parachute troops are a regular army unit.

It was understood in connection with the German definition on "open" cities that Paris is outside this classification.

ALLIED COMMANDER DIRECTS TROOPS TO DIE ON SPOT RATHER THAN YIELD

Invaders Also Claim Louvain and Are Threatening Antwerp —Strike Reformed French Lines on Drive Now Within 100 Miles of Paris—Nazis Report Big Break-through.

Nazis 100 Miles From Paris

PARIS, May 17 (A. P.).—Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, the Allied Commander-in-Chief, tonight ordered his troops to "die on the spot" rather than cede further ground to the German invaders.

The Generalissimo issued this command as an order of the day after the French armies had been fighting all through another day of Blitzkrieg in northern France and in which the Germans reached a point about 100 miles from Paris.

Gen. Gamelin's order of the day read:

"The fate of the fatherland, that of our Allies and the destiny of the world depend on the battle now in its course. The English, the Belgian and the Polish soldiers and foreign volunteers are fighting at our sides.

"The British aviation is engaged to the full, like ours.

"Any soldier who cannot advance should die on the spot rather than abandon the part of the native soil confided to him.

"As always, in the grave hours of our history, the word of order is today: 'Conquer or die! We must conquer!'"

A War Ministry spokesman, meantime, told tonight's press conference that the Germans had resumed their attacks today in the 35- to 45-mile deep pocket which they have sawed out in northern France, from Rethel on the south to the Sedan sector onthe east and to the Sambre River on the north.

There was "very heavy fighting" northwest of Rethel, he said.

The Germans also drove against the French lines south of Sedan, trying to broaden the eastern end of their pocket, but the spokesman said the result was "not great."

portrayed as a distinctly heartening effect.

United States Ambassador William Bullitt had an interview with Premier Reynaud this morning

Paris, meanwhile, maintained its calm after anti-aircraft batteries again were in action during the night. (Here 13 words were censored.)

The military was in charge of the capital as a result of last night's decree placing the city in the army zone.

French said that along the line east from Luxembourg, where the main underground Maginot fortification system is situated, there has been little alteration of positions.

The German tactics have been to flank this formidable system rather than attempt to take it by storm.

Deepest Penetration at Rethel.

It is in the Rethel region that the swift German armored units which broke through from Sedan have effected the Nazy Army's deepest penetration into Franch soil. Rethel is half-way between that frontier fortress town and Reims.

French mechanized columns, supported by bombers and strafing planes, attacked the invaders.

The battle continued all through the night in the Rethel area, the high command communique said, and from there north to the Sambre River, which runs eastward out of France to join the Meuse at Namur.

The heaviest fighting was in French territory, including continued combats involving tanks and planes immediately south of Sedan.

Fighting doggedly to check a Nazi drive toward the heart of France, allied ground forces struggled to repair their lines while their planes ranged far and wide, hurling down destruction on German mechanized units.

The lightning thrust of Germany's light tanks and armored cars through the Sedan fortifications appeared aimed at Paris itself.

In this crucial hour French authorities extended the military zone to Paris, placed guards at the city's gates, rounded up foreigners and interned all Germans.

It was indicated that placing Paris under military authority did not mean the city was in peril, but rather it would put anti-aircraft defenses, the blackout, transportation and other facilities under military control.

Including Paris in the military zone, it was made clear, does not mean martial law.

(Washington military authorities viewed the move as an administrative action to give the army precedence over civilian needs during the western front struggle."

Nazis Repulsed at Louvain.

Three German counter-attacks were repulsed by Belgian and British forces on the eastern side of Louvain, the British reported. Louvain is 16 miles from the Belgian capital of Brussels.

As to the comparative speed of the present German drive and the invasion by way of Belgium in 1914, it was noted that the Kaiser's drive started August 4, 1914, and reached a point 20 miles from Paris September 6 for the first battle of the Marne.

Today, at the start of the second week of Adolf Hitler's drive, one spearhead of the German attack is acknowledged to be about 100 miles east of Paris and at least 170 miles to the northeast in the Brussels or Louvain area.

The French claimed success for allied aerial operations, announcing pursuit planes were sweeping Nazi craft out of the skies at the same time heavier allied craft carried out bombing missions.

President Roosevelt's defense message to Congress was reported prominently and fully by press and radio.

"America seems to be awakening from a long dream," said Le Petit Parisien.

Three great battles are raging—one in the German bulge toward Paris in the Rethel region southwest of Sedan, another south of Sedan, and the third in Belgium, where the Germans are thrusting toward Brussels, with Louvain, 16 miles east of the Belgian capital, the main scene of conflict.

Declare "Pocket" Surrounded.

The French high command admitted that German mechanized units had reached the region north of Rethel, 100 miles from Paris, but a military spokesman said the "pocket" formed by this drive was being surrounded by French mechanized forces.

The French spokesman said the Rethel "pocket" ran from near Sedan, its northeastern end, to the neighborhood of Rethel, 30 miles southwest, and then back to the Sambre River, its northwestern extremity.

The point where the outline of the "pocket" joined the Sambre was not given, but the river runs eastward through part of France and into Belgium, where it joins the Meuse River at Namur.

Military authorities reported several air bombings of outlying districts of Nancy today, but said casualties were slight. In the 24 hours up to early evening, 22 air raid alarms were sounded in the Nancy region.

Battle Spectacular.

A spectacular battle continued through its third day in Northern France, where the French said that at least for the moment they had halted the German drive toward Paris.

It was a battle of swiftly attacking columns of tanks and armored cars and the mass use of aviation, with no tendency yet to settle into the World War style of fixed lines.

The Germans, after see-saw fighting that lasted throughout last night, launched a new attack at dawn today. Simultaneously, they attacked the British and Belgian lines north of the Sambre. (Here six words were censored.)

Fight 'Extremely Violent.'

Meanwhile a War Ministry spokesman said fighting south of Sedan was "extremely violent" during the night, with villages changing hands as many as five or six times.

In view of the grave developments British Prime Minister Churchill flew to Paris from London yesterday, accompanied by military experts, for an urgent conference with French leaders.

French Premier Reynaud, Generalissimo Maurce Gustave Gamelin, commander in chief of the British and French forces; Mr. Churchill, French National Defense Minister Daladier and others were together for hours formulating campaign plans.

It was not a formal session of the Supreme War Council, though it brought together its principal members.

Heartened by Roosevelt.

President Roosevelt's special message to Congress on national defense, in which among other things he asked Congress not to take any action which would hamper or delay delivery of American-made planes to foreign nations which have ordered them or may order them, came at a time when the allies are hard pressed and had what the press and public commen

30-24—2331

POILUS ANSWER GAMELIN COMMAND BY UNLEASHING BITTER COUNTER-ATTACKS

Move After Generalissimo Tells His Troops To "Die On The Spot Rather Than Give Further Ground" To Germans

[*By the Associated Press*]

Paris, Saturday, May 18—Spurred by the order of Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin to "conquer or die," the French army unleashed furious counter-attacks today, seeking to draw a hangman's knot about the ponderous advance of heavy German tanks into northern France.

In wooded ravines and open fields of the sector bounded by Avesnes, Vervins, Rethel & Sedan the French closed in by land and air, trying to strangle the Nazi thrust west of the Meuse. The Germans advanced daringly forward of their supply bases, which Allied warplanes bombed incessantly.

To the north the German assault continued against lines the Allies had established west of Brussels.

Paris, now in the army zone, was quiet. Policemen patrolled their regular beats with rifles slung over their shoulders.

The violent action came with the dawn of the ninth day of the advance of Hitler's gray-green legions into Belgium and France in a desperate try for a decisive victory.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Paris, May 17—The French armies, under orders from Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin to "die on the spot rather than give further ground," battled a massive German tank drive into northern France tonight in a clash described by the high command as "a veritable melee."

Adolf Hitler's gray-green fighters carried their week-old offensive on the Western front to a peak during the day with violent blasts both in Belgium and France in a desperate effort to drive home a decisive victory.

Belgian Government Flees To Ostend

The German thrust through Belgium struck straight at Brussels, from which King Leopold's Government fled to Ostend, on the North Sea.

The drive into France was directed through a pocket carved out of the battle-scarred northern plains.

"The fate of the fatherland, that of our allies and the destiny of the world depends on the battle in course," General Gamelin, commander in chief of the Allied forces, said in an order of the day.

"Volunteers Fighting At Our Sides"

"English, Belgian and Polish soldiers and foreign volunteers are fighting at our sides. British aviation is engaged to the full like ours.

"Any soldier who cannot advance should die on the spot rather than abandon the part of native soil confided to him.

"As always at grave hours of our history the word of the order is today: Conquer or die! We must conquer!"

Driven Back 35 To 40 Miles

French troops barring the way *(here nine words were censored)* took their stand around the Sedan-Rethel-Sambre triangle, driven thirty-five to forty miles into France after the German break-through on the Meuse front.

The Germans attacked on the west side of this bulge around Avesnes and Vervins, roughly ten and fifteen miles from the Belgian border, striving to take control of the main northern highways.

The bulk of the Germans' heavy tank divisions lumbered into the fray following armored cars and whippet tanks which led the lightning advance.

Nazis Defy Old Military Laws

French advices from the front said the giant machines were striking out in small numbers, driving far from their bases in defiance of old-established military laws for protecting the flanks of advancing forces.

How far they had progressed tonight could not be determined.

German planes took over the task of protecting the armored advance forces and tangled with Allied aviation in innumerable dogfights.

British pursuits alone were reported to have downed 157 German planes over the Western front since the German invasion started last Friday. Twenty-one of them were accounted for today.

French planes attacked the rear of the enemy motorized forces.

People Told To Be Calm

The Paris Municipal Council tonight issued a notice to its population, now included in the army zone, declaring "everything necessary has been done to assure you protection and supplies."

The notice urged the people to "be calm and resolute, as you have been in every tragic period of our history."

The French Ministry of Information also issued a warning that German agents were spreading false rumors in an effort to create a panic and urging civilians not to abandon their homes without formal orders.

A Government decree was published creating territorial guard formations to protect against "enemies behind the front," such as German parachute troops and fifth columnists, for duration of the war.

The formation is open to all non-mobilized men 16 or older to serve in their home communities under military orders.

While the Germans fought hard on the western edge of their bulge, other invading forces tried, without success, the French said, to widen it south of Sedan to Montmedy.

The French high command acknowledged that the the fluid battle-front had spread back to the Sedan-Rethel-Sambre line yesterday, and that the Germans renewed their slashing attacks at dawn.

The French, however, with their armies regrouped to meet the threat, pressed in on all sides of the pocket. *(Here twelve words were censored.)*

[Associated Press Editor's Note—A survey of opposing claims indicates that the pocket is 35 to 40 miles deep in France at the [illegible] edge, from the Sedan area to Rethel, and 55 to 60 miles in width on the west, from Rethel north to the Sambre river in the Maubeuge sector. Rethel, the lower edge of this loosely stitched military pocket, is about 100 miles northeast of Paris.]

Mobile Fighting

The battle of the Meuse-Sambre, begun as one of fixed positions on the Meuse river along the Belgian border, has become one of mobile fighting on the World War battlefields of northern France.

For the first time since springing their *Blitzkrieg* methods on Poland, however, the German lightning columns encountered organized resistance behind the front, after breaking their way across the Meuse and through the Allied lines.

The chief war councilors of the Allies, Premier Paul Reynaud of France, Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain, Defense Minister Edouard Daladier and Commander in Chief Maurice Gustave Gamelin of France conferred yesterday on measures to bolster their defenses.

Calendar Of War

A French calendar of the battle up to tonight follows:

Monday—The Germans, after rushing sixty miles through Belgium, reached the east bank of the Meuse and occupied French Sedan.

Tuesday—Three passages were forced by the Germans across the Meuse on the fifty-five-mile front from Sedan north to Namur.

Wednesday—German tanks, fanning out from bridgeheads on the west bank of the Meuse, raced into the French interior.

Thursday—The German columns camped off the highways, awaiting reinforcements and supplies of food, gasoline and ammunition.

Friday—The German *blitz* patrols resumed their rush, but French and British air forces were counter-attacking and French infantry, armed with anti-tank [illegible] in ambush. Overnight, south of Sedan, villages changed hands five or six times in violent, isolated engagements.

The German advance point, in the region north of Rethel, lies in the zone occupied by the Germans in 1914, just north of the Champagne plains and northwest of the bloody forest of the Argonne.

Exact Lines Not Known

Exact lines tacked out by the German *blitz* battalions within the Sedan-Rethel-Sambre bulge are not known here, but their evident aim is as Reynaud told the Chamber of Deputies yesterday: "To strike at the heart of France."

The French command, on the other hand, was said by military authorities to be working to "establish a continuous front line, as short as possible, to end the mobility of the operations under way.

The Aisne river line runs just south of Rethel.

On the flanks of the Meuse-Sambre front, action was reported less intense in Belgium, where the Germans have been driving on Brussels, and, on the east, France's real Maginot Line front was reported quiet.

BRITISH TROOPS RETIRE TO WEST OF BRUSSELS BUT DENY COLLAPSE IN SECTOR

Withdrawal From Belgian Capital In Advance Of German Invasion Apparently Made To Thwart Nazi Pincer Movement

BY EDWIN STOUT

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, May 17—British troops withdrew tonight to the west of Brussels, occupation of which was announced by the Germans, while Dutch and French forces abandoned the Netherlands islands of Beveland and Walcheren, among the last of the Dutch fronts of resistance to the Nazi invaders.

Disclosure of the withdrawal from Brussels was made in a brief British War Office communique following an appeal by an official source to Britons to keep "stout hearts and cool heads" in the face of German successes in Belgium and the deeper drive into northern France.

King In Close Touch With Front

King George VI, keeping closely in touch with the great battle in France and Belgium, studied maps at the War Office and later received Prime Minister Winston Churchill at Buckingham Palace.

The War Office declared there was "no question of a collapse or break-through" in the Brussels sector, where Allied and Belgian troops had fought bitterly to halt the Germans east of the city, in the vicinity of Louvain.

"During the night of May 16-17, certain adjustments to the front having become necessary, the B. E. F. was withdrawn to positions west of Brussels," it said. "This readjustment was carried out without interference."

Nazi Pincer Movement Indicated

The cause of the withdrawal was said to be the fact that German armored divisions which had penetrated into France were spreading fanwise, with one column swinging northwest toward the sea. The apparent reason for this move was to try to catch the British forces in Belgium in a pincer movement.

Abandonment of the two Dutch islands, in the province of Zeeland where the Dutch still are fighting the German invaders, was decided upon, according to an authoritative Dutch source in London, after heavy bombardment by German planes and artillery. Among the points on the islands bombarded were the towns of Middelburg and Veere.

All objects of military and naval importance on the islands already had been destroyed by the Dutch, including Vlissingen (Flushing) harbor installations, oil tanks and dockyards.

Shifted To Allied War Base

An authoritative statement added that personnel and planes of the air force training center on Walcheren had reached an Allied war base.

The admiral in charge of French forces in Zeeland province was said to have decided to leave the islands after consultation with the Dutch commandant in Zeeland.

The appeal to the British public said "Britain has faced tests like this before and can face them again."

First Stages Of Greatest Battle

Declaring that the future of Europe might hinge on events of the next few days, the official source added:

"There must, however, be no illusion about the fact we now are facing the first stages of the most tremendous battle in the history of the world." It was explained that while the situation is grave, it is not irremediable, and that "shocks may occur but the Government is certain the people will prepare themselves to face any test with nerves and steel."

Greatest Menace Since 1918

The day's development brought Britain and France face to face with the most dangerous menace to their existence since the dawn of March 12, 1918, when the Germans launched their attack against the British Fifth Army—an attack which almost won the World War for the Kaiser.

King George VI drove from Buckingham Palace to the War Office tonight and spent an hour studying Western front war maps.

Earlier the British, cautioning against false optimism, ordered 10,000 London children from havens on the east coast to safer places in Wales.

One bright spot in the dark picture presented to Britons was an account of achievements by British warplanes which continued relentless bombing to hamper the advance of German columns.

The Air Ministry claimed the Germans had lost more than 1,000 planes since the invasion of the Low Countries began and credited its own airmen with inflicting tremendous damage on communications in western Germany, on mechanized columns, tanks, transport and gasoline reserves.

Nazi Air Claims Denied

Deriding German claims of 1,462 Allied planes destroyed, the Air Minister commented that the German high comand "must have published their own losses in error." The Allied losses, it added, were only a fraction of the figure reported by the Nazis.

Nevertheless, the Air Ministry's communique warned that Germany's reserves "are considerable and for the time being at least are able to sustain their effort."

Military sources said the French army now had the task of attacking the bulge the German forces had driven into Allied lines in northern France and of catching them in a pincer movement or forcing them to fall back.

Must Increase Air Power

But first of all, it was pointed out, there is the necessity of increasing the striking power of the Allied air forces in France to beat off German machines which cover advancing tank columns.

Assaulting the French lines, the Germans are using tanks heavier and more thickly armored than any used in Poland. A British military source estimated the Nazis were using three divisions, each consisting of 400 tanks, some of which are thirty-five-ton land battleships.

In this admittedly grave situation, the British Air Ministry reported a fierce and successful attack on German forces in which "pontoon bridges were blown up, roads blocked, troops on the march bombed and machine-gunned" and that German mechanized unit received heavy casualties.

The air raids were designed to wreck communications by which Germany was bringing supplies and reinforcements to the Western front, the ministry said.

Air Raids Around Sedan

An earlier communique said a force of medium bombers made sustained attacks on German transport and gasoline reserves in woods around Sedan, as well as upon troop reserves and supply columns.

"As a result of these operations, several fires broke out," the statement said, while reporting the loss of eleven Blenheim bombers in a battle with a large formation of German fighters amid intense anti-aircraft fire. Thirty-five German aircraft were brought down yesterday, it said, and preliminary reports today indicated further that thirty-one were shot down and many more disabled.

Navy's Part In Dutch Campaign

Naval officers disclosing details of the Dutch campaign said the British had landed troops in the Netherlands soon after the start of the invasion. The did not give the number of men.

The navy was credited with bringing the Netherlands royal family safely to England, bringing millions of dollars' worth of diamonds to Britain, destroying oil reserves and blocking the Rotterdam harbor by scuttling an old 12,000-ton liner.

One marine officer back in England said he saw German parachute troops come down "like butterflies" while planes raked the marine headquarters with bombs and machine-gun fire.

The officers said his men bundled refugees into ships for England and helped get gold out of the country.

Demolition Of Oil Supplies

"Then, at the request of the Dutch authorities, I began the work of demolition," he said. "Soon there were explosions everywhere. I sent some of my chaps to Amsterdam to attend to the oil supplies and they burned every scrap."

In the Scandinavian area, German oil tanks at Bergen, Norway, were destroyed by air raiders, hangars and slipways in Stokke fjord were damaged extensively by bombs, and fires were started on the Stavanger airdrome in southwestern Norway, where direct hits also were made on runways, it was said.

To Keep Up Fight For Narvik

The Admiralty also reported naval aircraft raids on Norway, saying that fuel tanks were destroyed at Slorgaaspynt, two tanks were blown up at Strudshaven and two more were fired at Knarven, all in the Bergen Sea.

Britain's determination to keep up the fight for Narvik, far-north Norwegian ore port where the Allies are laying siege to a German garrison, was voiced by Foreign Secretary Lord Halifax in a speech inaugurating a Norwegian relief fund.

The Day's War Communiques

German

BERLIN, May 17 (AP)—The communique of the German High Command follows:

In the battle between Antwerp and Namur the Dyle [River] position was pierced south of Wavre [twenty miles southeast of Brussels].

The northeast front of Namur fortress was taken.

South of Maubeuge the Maginot Line was broken through on a width of 100 kilometers [sixty-two miles] up to Carignan, southeast of Sedan.

French armored forces which threw themselves against tanks west of Dinant were defeated. Detachments of the army and air force are everywhere pursuing the enemy, who are retreating westward.

The German air force achieved a series of successes in the morning hours of May 17.

On the Belgian front a German air squadron composed of six Messerschmitt chasers within one hour shot down thirteen British fighters of the Blenheim type without any losses to themselves.

In the port of Dunkerque one destroyer was sunk within a few minutes after being hit by two heavy-calibre bombs.

Off Dunkerque one cruiser and one merchantman were hit by bombs and severely damaged.

In the fight southeast of Sedan the commander of a motorized sharpshooters' regiment, Lieut. Col. Balck, achieved special success with his troops by a feat of personal fearless daring.

Until now 12,000 prisoners, including two generals, have been captured in this sector, and numerous weapons of all kinds have been taken.

On the southern wing our own strong forces threw back enemy relief attacks and were able to gain ground by four thrusts which followed.

On the Saar front scouting activity continued against the Maginot Line.

As already announced by special bulletin, French long-range artillery shot at the undefended city of Rastatt without any military reason. The heaviest German batteries thereupon in reprisal opened fire on Hagenau [a French town].

In Holland the conquest of Southern Zeeland is in progress. Tholen [island] capitulated yesterday.

Rear communications in France and Belgium constituted the chief objects of attack for the air force on May 16. Many stretches of railways, including highways, have been effectively destroyed. Troop transport trains have been annihilated, troop concentrations and marching columns have been scattered.

Off the Netherlands-Belgian coast, one enemy cruiser and one gunboat were sunk in the course of an attack upon enemy naval forces and transport ships. One transport ship was struck so heavily it had to be stranded. Two French destroyers were damaged.

In the central North Sea, one submarine after diving under was hit by a bomb and its destruction is presumed.

Before Narvik it proved possible to score a bomb hit on one battleship and a light cruiser and set fire to one 1,500-ton tanker.

One enemy pursuit plane was shot down during air fights there.

It proved possible to relieve our Alpine troops during their defense by air attack on enemy debarkations and concentrations. Reinforcements were sent to them.

Yesterday the enemy lost fifty-nine planes all told in the West. Of these, thirty planes were shot down during air fights, eight by anti-aircraft and artillery, and the rest were destroyed on the ground.

Fifteen of our own planes are missing.

A special night communique of the High Command follows:

After the collapse of the British-French position to the south of Louvain the German troops have entered Brussels this evening. Louvain also has fallen today to encircling attack.

After fierce fighting German forces have penetrated the Dyle line north of Louvain and have taken Melchein [Malines].

North of Antwerp the advancing German forces have reached the north side of the water.

Yesterday the Allies attempted to effect a landing in the immediate vicinity of Narvik [in Norway]. Enemy troops, assembled in cutters, tried to take the German mountain troops by surprise under cover of darkness. The attack was, however, repulsed with heavy losses for the enemy.

French

PARIS, May 17 (AP)—Tonight's communique of the French High Command said:

The German attack developed today in a massive manner not only in Belgium but also in the region of Avesnes and Verdins.

The enemy engaged in general the greatest part of its heavy tank divisions. The battle took the character of a veritable melee.

Farther east the enemy attacked without success in the region of Sedan and Montmedy.

In close coordination with British aviation, our aviation pursued its energetic and effective action against land troops, road junctions and railroads.

While assuring protection of our troops, our pursuit planes took part in numerous aerial combats. Numerous enemy planes were brought down.

Under the present circumstances of the war of movement, it is impossible to enumerate them.

PARIS, May 17 (AP)—A communique issued by the High Command this morning states:

The battle continued yesterday and throughout the night between the Sambre River and the region north of Rethel as well as south of Sedan. Fighting was less violent in Belgium. There was nothing to report from Lorraine and Alsace.

Belgian

PARIS, May 17 (AP)—The following Belgian war communique, dated "somewhere in Belgium," was published tonight by Havas [French news agency]:

Our troops accomplished methodically the movements foreseen by the plan of operations.

On the afternoon of May 16 a regiment of foot soldiers participating in the defense of a canal particularly distinguished itself in repulsing with heavy losses German units which were trying to cross by foot-bridges.

An earlier Belgian communique stated:

In relation to the operations by the Allied forces and in close cooperation with those forces the Belgian forces have moved to new positions calmly and in good order.

Despite the numerous and difficult combats which many units have had to engage in since the start of hostilities, our army remains intact and its morale is high.

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—A Belgian communique, dated Ostend, Thursday night, and issued here, states:

North and northeast of Antwerp enemy patrols made contact with our positions.

Further to the south some local infantry attacks failed under the fire of our defense.

In Central Belgium violent attacks were delivered against positions occupied by the Allied forces.

British

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—The following British communiqué was issued today:

During the night of May 16-17, certain adjustments to the front having become necessary, the B. E. F. was withdrawn to positions west of Brussels. This readjustment was carried out without interference. There is no question of any collapse or breakthrough in this sector as suggested by the German communiqué.

LONDON, Saturday, May 18 (AP)—British General Headquarters issued the following communiqué early today:

Successful operations were carried out by the B. E. F. yesterday. Several enemy aircraft were brought down by anti-aircraft and small-arms fire in addition to successes of the Royal Air Force.

Morale of the troops is very high.

Ostend Made Belgian Capital As Government Quits Brussels

Extreme Gravity of Situation Admitted in London as Allies Fall Back Along Front of 115 Miles.

LONDON, May 17 (A. P.).—Allied troops were reported tonight to have fallen back along the 115-mile front from Antwerp to Sedan and the British public was warned that the military situation is "extremely grave."

The Belgian capital, it was disclosed today, has been shifted from Brussels to Ostend.

The Press Assocation, a British news agency, said authoritative quarters in London "do not attempt to disguise their opinion that the situation is of extreme gravity" and cr[illegible]ed against "false optimism."

A London source said allied troops were still covering Brussels, and that the open type of warfare and mobility of forces made difficult any accurate definition of the line of battle.

The Belgian Government is now at Ostend, on Belgium's North Sea coast, having moved there yesterday from Brussels, Reuters, the British news agency, reported today from Ostend. The first indication of the move came today when Reuters and Havas, the French news agency, issued a Belgian communique dated from Ostend.

Later Havas, apparently to cover up the government's moving, corrected this dateline to read "Brussels." The dispatches do not mention the whereabouts of King Leopold, who assumed command of the armies on the first day of the German invasion.

Today's Belgian war communique admitted allied withdrawals in Belgium, but said the Belgian Army "remains intact and its morale is high."

Situation Termed Reassuring.

Gen. Henri Denis, Belgian defense minister, insisted after issuance of the communique that "the situation is reassuring" and warned against nervousness. The communique text follows:

"In relation to the operations by the allied forces and in close cooperation with those forces, the Belgian forces have moved to new positions calmly and in good order.

"Despite the numerous and difficult combats which many units have had to engage in since the start of hostilities, our army remains intact and its morale is high."

An earlier Belgian communique, dated Ostend, Thursday evening, said:

"North and northeast of Antwerp enemy patrols made contact with our positions.

"Further to the south some local infantry attacks failed under the fire of our defense.

"In central Belgium violent attacks were delivered against positions occupied by the allied forces."

Situation Termed Better.

An authoritative source said today that the military situation from the standpoint of the allies "though very serious may be regarded as very slightly better than yesterday or on Wednesday."

The Air Ministry announced that "During last night the Royal Air Force made further successful attacks on military objectives in Germany." The single sentence communique offered no details of the raids.

A meeting of the Allied Supreme War Council in Paris yesterday, attended by Prime Minister Churchill, was described as having had "a very beneficial effect." The Prime Minister flew to Paris and returned by plane.

Air Superiority Claimed.

This is an authoritative British view of today's war position:

1. The situation on the French battle line is very serious.
2. However, the outcome is awaited with "complete confidence."
3. Reports from the fighting zones make it clear that the Royal Air Force, "machine for machine and man for man, is decisively superior to the enemy."

A British spokesman compared the present battle of the Meuse with the protracted fighting at Verdun in the World War (from February to November, 1916.)

He said the battle might be expected to continue "with varying fortunes for both sides" and that it was impossible to form a "clearer appreciation" of the situation at this time.

Mr. Churchill, he said, calls the fighting the "Battle of the Bulge," due to the conformation of the line of battle.

Fresh Drive Expected.

British fighting men reported they had checked the German drive on Brussels, but expected a fresh onslaught soon, while the empire, busy with war's ramifications, strengthened her army in the Near East.

A War Office communique announced the arrival of a second contingent of the second Australian force, which is proceeding to its specified areas in Palestine."

Great Britain's army moves in the Near East came as the Germans, eager for Rumania's oil for their war machine, were reported concentrating mechanized forces on the Slovak-Hungarian frontier, perhaps for a drive through Hungary, and Italy's war intentions remained in doubt.

"At this critical hour your arrival brings us all encouragement and is a very welcome demonstration that Australia will be there," said Lord Caldecote, secretary of state for colonial and dominion affairs, in a message to the Australian troops.

British satisfaction that the Tommies had slowed up the Nazis in e Belgn sector, where three at-

Government Has Left Brussels, Report Says

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 17—A Havas (French news agency) dispatch from Brussels today said the Belgian Interior Minister informed Belgians by radio that the Government had moved "elsewhere in Belgian territory."

Previous dispatches said the Government moved to Ostend, on the coast.

The Minister, Van Der Forker, said it was "a painful decision to which we were resigned in the face of evidence of the necessity."

Van Der Forker spoke in the place of Premier Hubert Pierlot, who was "busy."

Looks For Early Improvement

"After several days of war," he said, "we find ourselves in a situation which, without being nearly so serious, recalls in certain respects that of the first weeks of the 1914-1918 war. We have conviction we will soon see the same improvement as then."

The earlier Havas report from Ostend said that although the Belgian Government had moved United States Ambassador John Cudahy, with some other neutral diplomats, had remained at Brussels.

The Italian Ambassador, the counselor of the Spanish Embassy and the Papal Nuncio still are at Brussels. The Argentine and Peruvian legations moved with the Government, said Havas.

British Hold To Louvain Area

With the British Expeditionary Force on the French-Belgian Front, May 17 (AP)—British forces have stemmed Nazi attacks in the Louvain area, and the road to Brussels, sixteen miles west of Louvain, still remains in Allied hands. The British army is holding its positions after two days of open warfare with German shock battalions and is waiting to see which way the German power concentrated in the Sedan area, in France some eighty miles airline to the south, will strike.

The Germans there are poised to strike either to the north toward the defenses before Brussels or to the south into France.

They may try to roll up to the British lines in a northward thrust from the Sedan area, but it was pointed out that such a movement would leave them open to vigorous counter-attack by the French field army from the south.

The Germans have attacked heavily in the Louvain area and have sent bombers far behind the lines in an attempt to demolish roads and cut British communications.

The latter movement met with small success. But three days of bombings in Belgium and France have cost hundreds of lives.

It appeared that if British lines shift elsewhere, it will be because French Generalissimo Gamelin's strategical plan so dictates, not because the British have been forced back.

Despite the heaviest aerial bombing and strafing, plus continued shelling, the British position caused no pessimism. In the last two days the line has been bent at several places, but in each case has snapped back on the heels of damaging artillery fire and furious counter-attacks by British infantry regiments.

The Nazi air offensive has been met with bravery by the British Royal Air Force. The present R. A. F. strength is not enough to launch an offensive of its own.

Some optimism is felt here over the Germans' long line of communications—open to Allied air attack.

The fluid situation shows the Germans are now in a position similar to that preciding the World War battle of the Marne: the first momentum carried them deep into enemy country, a position that makes the slightest error dangerous and emphasizes that although the Germans have thrust through the Maginot Line extension at its weakest point, they are now exposed to counter-attack from north and south.

The British air force today shot down twenty-one more German planes and sent bombers over the lines to smash the advancing German columns.

The Royal Air Force now claims it has "conclusively" shot down 156 German planes.

There has been no relief for British pursuit squadrons fighting Nazi planes attacking British troops and positions on land.

Only this morning came word that German Heinkel planes dive-bombed a railway station where a trainload of Belgian refugees had just arrived.

Twelve refugees were killed and scores were wounded.

'Military Objectives.'

Technically, the bombing is confined to "military objectives"—a phrase which covers every town with a railway station or bridge.

Aircraft bearing high explosive, incendiary and delayed-action bombs have attacked these at a dreadful cost of human life.

Last night the sky was alight with burning towns. The town we stopped in shook with the explosion of heavy bombs and anti-aircraft fire.

The effects of the bombing were brought close when we passed through a village which fifteen minutes later was bombed by eight Heinkels.

Incendiary bombs had turned the placid main street into a roaring bonfire when we returned. Refugees huddles in doorways or lying under ponderous farm carts had been wounded or killed.

Soldier Samaritans.

Troops turned from their own tasks to the rescue of the wounded and the extinguishing of fires. An hour later the streets were cleared and the refugees—a twenty-mile column of suffering and pain—again stumbled through the town, past charred houses and broken bodies.

30,24—2335

tacks on Louvain were repulsed, was marred by the report that German reinforcements were moving down from the Netherlands Provinces they already have conquered.

A report picked up from the German-controlled radio station at Hilversum said the German high command now was able to withdraw large formations from the Netherlands to reinforce contingents attacking further south. Louvain controls approaches to Brussels, 16 miles away.

A radio broadcast on the wavelength of the Brussels station heard in London this morning said that Belgium's Liege forts still are holding out.

Fighting was reported in progress near the famous Waterloo battlefield.

Warning of Parachutists.

The ministry amplified a previous announcement to give detailed description of how the Royal Air Force wreaked havoc on German communication lines, ammunition dumps and troop concentrations behind the battle lines.

Expanding its precautions against an attack on Britain itself, the Ministry of Home Security warned "there now is a risk that enemy parachutists may attempt to land in this country." Motorists were urged to lock up their cars in garages and remove spark plugs, from dawn to dusk, to keep them out of German hands.

More than 250,000 persons have volunteered for a home defense force against parachute invasion, said the war office.

London military commentators expressed the belief the military situation in Belgium was fairly well in hand at the present, but they said the greatest danger to allied forces existed on the French frontier in the Sedan sector where mechanized columns broke through.

The Norwegian high command, meantime, disclosed in a communique that allied troops now are cooperating with Norwegian forces in the fighting near Mosjoen, some 180 miles south of Narvik.

The communique said the allies withdrew at Finneid, 30 miles north of Mosjoen, in accordance with a prearranged plan of operations.

In the Narvik area troops were reported cleaning up territory around Narvik Lake and the mountainous region south of the Cukke Valley.

Reporter Watches Raid By 30 German Bombers

Sees Allied Fighters Scatter Nazi Planes in Belgium

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY, SOMEWHERE IN BELGIUM, May 17 (AP).—Standing in front of a village church, this correspondent saw a squadron of about thirty German planes carry out a bombing raid today. In a near-by field a farmer continued his plowing.

About ten miles away the Germans started dropping their bombs. French and Belgian anti-aircraft guns opened up, adding puffs of smoke from their bursts to the wisps of cloud in the sky.

Out from the west a French and British fighter squadron suddenly appeared, scattering the German planes. One plane dived toward our group, and we jumped to a stone wall for protection against the machine-gun bullets which we expected to spatter against us. The plane pulled out of the dive, however, and returned to the combat, which was now split up.

One of the aerial fights ended in death for the unidentified British pilot—but not before he had downed one of the three German planes attacking him from the front, rear and above.

The British plane crashed about four miles away from us in a meadow. Belgian peasants, with tears in their eyes, said afterward: "The poor lad. He was a hero. He fought with his plane to the very end to keep it from falling into the center of our village. He lost his own life, but he saved many of ours."

In one French town on the frontier, the official death list of an earlier German raid stands at thirty-seven, of whom fifteen were children. But one bomb made a direct hit on a cafe where several score others had taken refuge, destroying it. Those others are not yet accounted for.

Witnesses of the raid said that after the Germans had dropped their bombs they returned and machine-gunned crowds in the streets who were helping the wounded.

1,200 Huge Nazi Tanks Surprised Foe at Sedan

New Vehicles Called Heavier Armed Than Those in Poland

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—Huge new tanks, larger and more heavily armed that those which rolled through Poland last September, were used by the Germans to break through the French extension of the Maginot Line in the Sedan area, a British military source said today.

This authority estimated that the Nazis used three armored divisions, each having 400 tanks.

It was emphasized that the Germans did not strike at the main Maginot defenses, but at the extension, which is regarded as considerably weaker than the principal fortifications.

The French defenders were described as "surprised by the direction and weight of the blow."

The German penetration was said to have been not very wide but still considerable.

In advance of the land column were waves of dive bombers, raking everything before them. Then came heavy tanks and the infantry. Some parachute troops also floated to earth behind the French lines.

French Blast Bridgehead On German Side of Rhine

By the Associated Press.

BASEL, Switzerland, May 17.—French artillery early today blasted away the red granite bridgeheads and piers on the German side of the Rhine opposite Huninge and north of Basel, Paris military quarters reported. German guns did not reply.

Observers said the bridgehead might have been used by the Germans as a base for an army pontoon bridge.

ADMIRALTY IS BARRICADED

Barbed Wire Is Thrown Around London Building

LONDON, May 17 (AP)—A stout barbed wire barricade today was thrown around the greystone Admiralty building, nerve center of the British Navy. Khaki-clad soldiers with bayonetted rifles guarded the entries.

There was official silence on the move, but it was assumed to be a part of the "at the ready" plan instituted since Nazi parachutists were employed so successfully in the invaded Low Countries.

A night and day military guard also was established during the day about Broadcasting House, home of the British Broadcasting Corporation.

Nazis Say Dutch Oil Paid Profit on Attack

BERLIN, May 17 (A. P.).—Germany fell heir to 300,000 tons of gasoline in the Netherlands, outside of Amsterdam, and an estimated 90,000 tons more in Amsterdam as a result of the Dutch army's capitulation, excellently informed spokesmen said today.

The Dutch set fire to their Amsterdam storage tanks on the day of the capitulation.

These quantities, the Berlin spokesmen said, were far in excess of what the German planes, tanks and other motorized war machinery consumed during the five-day Blitzkrieg which, therefore, was "good business."

In Norway, it was said, Germany also inherited much more gasoline than was expended there.

German Plane Loss Put Above 1000 in Week.

LONDON, May 17 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry said tonight that Germany has lost over 1,000 aircraft since the invasion of the Low Countries a week ago. Allied losses were put at only a fraction of the 1,462 planes which the Germans say they have shot down.

Nancy Bombed Again: 22 Alarms

Nancy, France, May 17 (AP)—Military authorities reported several air bombings of outlying districts of Nancy today, but said casualties were slight. In the twenty-four hours up to early evening twenty-two air-raid alarms were sounded in the Nancy region.

Nazis Say Planes Sank Destroyer Off Dunkirk.

BERLIN, May 17 (A. P.).—The German High Command reported today that an Allied destroyer had been sunk at Dunkirk and two other vessels hit off that port in a series of raids by the German air force.

MAY 18 1940

LINER BEACHED AFTER BOMBING

Passengers Saved From Former President Harding.

4 OF CREW KILLED OFF OSTEND

Survivors in London Say They Had No Guns to Fight Plane.

LONDON, May 17 (A. P.).—The Belgian liner Ville da Bruges, formerly the United States liner President Harding, has been beached after a German bombing attack on Tuesday, members of the crew disclosed on their arrival today in London.

They said that the 13,869-ton liner was heading out from Antwerp with sixty-four passengers, mostly women, when an aerial torpedo burst and killed four members of the crew.

Every passenger was landed safely, according to James Gibson, thirty-five years old, of Montreal, the boatswain. He said that they made shore, about 200 yards away, in seven boats.

The four killed were two Canadians and two Belgians. The crew of 115 included sixty-two Canadians.

Sold Under Neutrality Law.

The vessel was one of eight sold to the Societe Maritime Anversoise, a Belgian company, by the United States Lines soon after American neutrality regulations barred American ships from most European waters.

While still under the American flag as the President Harding, she sailed from England last November 15 with American refugees from the British Isles.

"We were near Ostend," Gibson said, "when a single plane came over about 6:15 A. M. and machine-gunned us.

"We had no guns to defend ourselves.

"At 7:19 A. M. three bombers came over and dropped one aerial torpedo which struck. Most of the passengers were in their quarters at the time.

"We mustered the passengers on the promenade deck. There was a little panic amid the shouting of orders but it soon quieted down.

"We were flying the Belgian flag when the first plane came over, but we hauled it down immediately. No flag was up when the bomb was dropped."

The passengers' quarters were protected by steel bulkheads, Harold Kelland, thirty-six-year-old carpenter from Toronto, said.

Fifty-five members of the crew landed in England last night.

American Money Lost.

While she was technically owned by a Belgian firm, loss of the former President Harding was a blow to American pocketbooks.

When the United States Lines sold its ships to the Societe Maritime Anversoise it obtained a 40 per cent interest in the company, and set up as American agents for the Belgian firm.

The eight ships have ferried thousands of tons of war materials to the Allies, including planes, munitions, trucks, copper and other metals.

The President Harding figured in several rescues at sea and brought thousands of Americans home from war-torn Europe.

She was built by the United States Government in 1921 at Camden, N. J., as a troop transport. As the Lone Star State and the President Taft she traded along the Pacific Coast and in the Caribbean before being placed in the trans-Atlantic service.

She completed her last voyage under the American flag on October 21, 1939, braving a hurricane that swept a cabin boy overboard and injured seventy-three persons.

The difficulties imposed by Britain's censorship on the coverage of news is shown by the following London dispatch, just received. It was held up by the censor, although another dispatch of the same subject and character to an American news agency was allowed to pass promptly.

As a result of vigorous protest by the Associated Press, the censor stated that the dispatch which reached New York promptly was passed "by mistake."

Sailors Call It a Jinx

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—A jinx seemed to dog the Belgian liner Ville de Bruges from the time she left New York until she became a battered and burning wreck at the mouth of the River Scheldt, Canadian survivors said today.

Crewmen said misfortune began a day out of New York last November when a seaman died. As the liner neared Europe, the engines broke down and she had to be towed to Falmouth, England.

Later another crewman died of a mysterious illness—and then came the bombing by the Germans.

One old sailor said: "I guess changing her name placed a curse on her."

Mine Exploded Near Dutch Queen Fleeing to Britain

London, May 17 (AP)—The destroyer in which Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands fled to England Monday was disclosed today to have had a narrow escape when a German plane dropped a magnetic mine only 40 yards ahead of the vessel.

An authorized source said the mine exploded with terrific force, but the destroyer had swerved and was unscathed.

Reviewing the British navy's role in the campaign touched off a week ago by Germany's invasion of Belgium and Holland, this source also said that warships brought fortunes in gold, diamonds and securities, as well as Crown Princess Juliana and the other members of the Netherlands royal family, and other refugees from Holland.

The British naval officer who told the story of Queen Wilhelmina said:

"I have never seen a woman so completely calm in all my life."

The officer was in charge of the British destroyer flotilla assisting the Dutch authorities at the Hook of Holland. He said the Queen decided at sea to go to England because of the danger on every side in her own country.

Warships Bombed

At the outset of operations in the Low Countries, an authorized source said, the British landed soldiers to support Royal Marines and the Dutch Army in combating Nazi parachute troops and "Fifth Column" saboteurs in Holland. Warships dispatched to the Belgian coast, he said, faced terrific air bombardments, and in many cases their gun crews fired from dawn to dusk at raiding German planes.

The navy has three aims in the lowlands' campaign, he reported—to assist in the removal of civilians, to lay mines and to aid troops ashore when possible. He reported that the Germans laid fields of magnetic mines at port entrances, but British minesweepers cleared passages swiftly.

British motor torpedo boats entered the Zuider Zee for the first time in history to aid the fight against the on-rushing Germans, he said, while minelayers laid fresh fields of mines off Holland to pr...

American Tells of Siege

Mrs. J. M. De Booye, American wife of the Dutch general manager of an oil firm, who escaped with her husband and two daughters in a fishing trawler during the German siege of The Hague, said in an interview today that "it was simply impossible for us to hold out longer in the face of such great odds." Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, commander in chief of the Dutch Army, "ceased fighting only when he saw what inevitably would happen should he attempt to hold out longer," she said.

Mrs. De Booey said the Germans arrived first at 3 a. m. Friday. On landing, Nazi parachutists used buses, motorcycles and other means to get to their designated stations.

"Grenades, incendiary missiles and rifles were used from points our troops could not see," Mrs. de Booey added.

The German controlled radio station at Hilversum, Holland, in a broadcast heard in London today, warned of "grave danger of typhoid fever in Holland." The broadcast said the use or sale of milk was prohibited unless it had been boiled at least three times.

Flight From The Hague.

LONDON, May 17 (A. P.).—Mrs. J. M. De Booey, American wife of the Dutch general manager of an oil firm, who escaped in a fishing trawler in the German siege of The Hague, said today: "It was simply impossible for us to hold out longer in the face of such great odds."

With her two daughters and husband, Mrs. De Booey made her way across the English Channel, starting last Tuesday night, navigating by dead reckoning because of lack of instruments.

Gen. Henri Gerard Winkelman, commander in chief of the Dutch army, ceased fighting only when he saw what inevitably would happen should he attempt to hold out longer, she said.

Mrs. De Booey said that the Germans arrived at 3 A. M. on Friday.

On landing, the Nazi parachutists used buses, motorcycles and other means to get to their designated stations.

"Grenades, incendiary missiles and rifles were used from points our troops could not see," Mrs. De Booey added.

"How can you justify the bombing and machine-gunning of women and children?" one of the women asked him.

Miss Tiley said that the pilot replied:

"This is war. Heil Hitler!"

Then he asked that his wife and family be notified after his death.

Many of the casualties among the civilian population were caused by bombardments of railways and stations which are considered to be military objectives, Miss Tiley said.

Outside of one town, in a courtyard, she said she saw the bodies of two women "cut into pieces" by machine-gun bullets.

The unit left its base late in the day on which the German invasion of the Low Countries started, and by the next morning had established refugee shelters in several northern French towns.

Crowded Roads.

Miss Tiley said that the roads were lined with French farmers and their families, trudging southward with all the possessions they could carry.

Bombs, she continued, had wrecked railway lines, preventing the departure of refugee trains.

The cars of the rescue unit and the ambulances were the only means of removal left, she asserted.

Miss Tiley said that several stations, crowded with civilians waiting for trains which never came, were bombed, casualties resulting.

She added, however, that she did not see any civilians machine-gunned on the roads, although her cars picked up several wounded on the way south.

Miss Tiley, with the help of a French school teacher, organized the first rescue station in a school house outside the heavily bombed area.

She brought back, among thirty refugees, a French boy who had a bullet wound in his right side.

He had been traveling with his grandparents, who told Miss Tiley that the boy's brother was killed.

Bombs' Work 'Utterly Horrible'

Anne Morgan Describes Havoc Visited on Civilians in Northern France.

PARIS, May 17 (A. P.).—Miss Anne Morgan, sister of J. P. Morgan, called German bombardments of civilian refugees in northern France "utterly horrible" today. Miss Morgan, organizer of the Friends of France Committee, was forced out of the north yesterday by German bombardments, while her unit, accompanied by cars of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, was trying to rescue civilians.

She declined to give a formal interview.

"I'm too busy getting my girls out in the field again after the awful experience they have just gone through," she said.

She delegated Miss Ophelia Tiley of Essex, Conn., to report on the work of the rescue unit since May 10.

Most of the most startling things that the women drivers discovered, Miss Tiley said, was a German pilot who had been shot down while wearing a British Royal Air Force uniform.

His back was broken and he was dying in a French shelter when the women arrived in a little northern French town.

The Reason.

Ambulances Arrive.

Three of the ambulance corps drivers reached Paris today with sick and wounded French civilians from bomb-battered northern France.

The drivers were Sam Pierce of Dallas, Tex.; Phil Coniglio of Lincoln, Neb., and Julius Berger of New York city.

Mr. Pierce said that nine of the ten ambulances which originally set out with Miss Morgan's Friends of France Corps were driven deep into the woods without lights to escape detection by German planes. German planes.

He said that they had a full load, most of them wounded under the care of one of Miss Morgan's nurses.

One Ambulance Lost

"We had already lost one of our ambulances, although the driver, Louis Wehrley, had escaped," Pierce said. "We didn't dare leave the woods until after the planes had disappeared, which was about two hours later. Later, we set up a makeshift camp kitchen, fixed a meal and ate."

Pierce's uniform had been badly torn and he was wearing an ordinary blue jacket, which caused him to be held for questioning temporarily by French officers after a well meaning civilian reported him as a possible Nazi parachute trooper landed behind the lines.

Miss Morgan returned to Paris with additional drivers and nurses and with all but the one ambulance which was captured by the Germans.

Allies Fix Exchange Rates

PARIS, May 17 (AP).—Exchange rates fixed after a triple financial accord among France, Great Britain and Belgium were announced today as 68 Belgian francs for 100 French francs and 120 Belgian pound was quoted in New York yesterday at $3.26 and the French francs for the British pound. [The franc at 1.83 cents.]

British Moving Children To Wales

London, May 17 (AP).—British authorities today announced that children who had been removed from London to Suffolk county, on the east coast, would be moved again Sunday to Wales, in western Britain. The order affects thousands who were taken first out of London at the start of the war to save them from air raids.

John Paul Jones Last to Invade Britain, 1778

American Raider's 32 Men Armed Only With Candles Attacked Harbor Town

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—The British, organizing a force of 250,000 "minute men" to resist any invasion, by German parachute troops, dug into history books today and discovered that the last foreign raider to set foot on English soil was John Paul Jones, the American naval hero—and he was born in Scotland.

They figured the Nazis would follow the American's strategy in at least one respect—choose a remote part of the country for their landing—but that the Nazis also would be tougher to throw out.

Jones spread consternation in England with a landing on the bleak, rocky Cumberland coast on April 22, 1778. Leaving his ship, the Ranger, off Whitehaven, he landed a band of thirty-two men "armed" with candles.

They first surprised the two forts commanding the harbor and spiked the guns, and then set out to try to destroy shipping in the harbor. That attempt failed, however, because the invaders' candles burned out.

The resourceful Jones sent a man to a house to ask for a light. The raiders then set fire to one large ship before guns of the other ships compelled them to retreat.

In the present crisis the public is being warned to beware of charming strangers making any kind of a request, whether for a match or merely for the distance to the next town.

Jones was said to have made another landing on the other side of Solway Firth from Whitehaven. His objective was to capture the Earl of Selkirk, who lived within a stone's throw of Jones's birthplace in Scotland. Jones failed to find the earl, but made off with his silver plate, valued at about $400.

Following these raids, Jones engaged in one of the first of the naval actions that won him the title "Founder of the American Navy." His Ranger swooped down on the British sloop-of-war Drake off the coast of County Antrim, Ireland, and forced the vessel's surrender.

Britain Appeals To Merchant Ships

LONDON, May 17 (A. P.).—The British Admiralty sent out a message to all ships operating from northern Norway to the Belgian coast today saying: "You are helping your country to weather as black a storm as has ever broken over her."

The message concluded with: "Hold on, and carry on, in the splendid way you are doing. Good luck to you."

STILL PARTY LEADER

Chamberlain Asked to Keep Position in Commons.

LONDON, May 17 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill today asked his predecessor, Neville Chamberlain, now Lord President of the Council, to continue his leadership of the Conservative party in the House of Commons.

As head of the newly formed national Government, Mr. Churchill said he preferred not to undertake the leadership of any party.

CHURCHILL VISITS JAPAN'S EMBASSY

Prime Minister Takes Lunch With Ambassador.

LONDON, May 17 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill lunched at the Japanese Embassy in the first function of its kind he has attended since becoming head of the Government.

Besides the Japanese Ambassador, Mamoru Shigemitsu, those present included Tatsuo Kawai, Japanese Minister at Large; the French Ambassador, Charles Corbin, and the Iranian Minister.

Holland Faces Typhoid Danger

LONDON, May 17 (A. P.).—The German-controlled radio station at Hilversum, the Netherlands, in a broadcast heard in London today said that there is grave danger of typhoid fever in Holland.

The broadcast said that the use or sale of milk was prohibited unless it had been boiled at least three times.

War Dieting for Britain Proposed Under Experts

Science to Cope With Economic Losses by Latest Plan

LONDON May 17 (AP).—Evolution of a scientific war-time diet to meet the possible "drastic changes" in Great Britain's food supply was considered today by the government investigating national expenditure.

A committee statement warned that the country might be forced to make full use of a body of "scientists and practical men" to draft the basic future food policy was urged.

The report forecast that the government would lose an estimated £25,500,000 ($66,625,000) annually on its meat supply, and said a rise in Canadian prices had increased the wheat subsidy loss to £3,000,000 ($9,750,000).

Steamers Collide, One Sinks

LONDON, May 17 (AP).—The British steamer Saint Keran, 691 tons, sank off the west coast of Scotland today after a collision. The crew was rescued.

British Air Casualty List

London, May 17 (AP)—The first Air Ministry casualty list since total war burst over the Western front today showed the following British air service losses:

In Action—16 killed, 3 wounded and 96 missing.

On Active Service—11 killed, 5 wounded and 10 died.

The list, which failed to specify dates, brought the announced totals to 268 killed, 48 wounded and 332 missing in action and 466 killed and 80 wounded while 234 died on active service.

AIRCRAFT PLANTS MERGED

Beaverbrook Begins Official Job By Uniting Two Factories

London, May 17 (AP)—Lord Beaverbrook, Canadian-born British publisher, began his work as new Minister of Aircraft Production tonight by uniting two large aircraft factories in a move to boost the output of fighters and bombers.

The Air Ministry announced that the merger brought together the Nuffield aircraft factory and the Vickers supermarine organization under single management and control.

30.24-2337

30.24-2337

Swiss Officer Jailed As Spy For England

Convicted And Expelled From Army For Organizing Espionage Against Germany

Bern, Switzerland, May 17 (AP)—A Swiss military court today sentenced Reserve Lieutenant Colonel Hans Trueb to eight years' imprisonment and expelled him from the army for organizing espionage service on behalf of one foreign power against another.

Trueb, who held a position in the judicial division of the Swiss War Office, was said to have spied on Germany for England.

His wife Helene was sentenced to four years' imprisonment and a third member of the ring, Kurt Mueller, was given a six-year prison term.

GERMANS POISED FOR A BLITZKRIEG DRIVE IN BALKANS

Hungary Fears Plan Is to Cross It to Get Oil Supplies in Rumania.

BUDAPEST, May 17 (A. P.).—Germany was reported today to be massing whole divisions of mechanized and motorized blitzkrieg troops on the Slovak frontier of Hungary, pointed at Rumania, 140 miles away.

Unconfirmed advices from Vienna, credited indirectly to German Army officers there, said that all but the date had been set for a lightning march through Hungary.

The reports plunged the Balkans into new fear. Military observers expressed belief that Germany might strike into the Rumanian oil fields to keep her war machine in the west from running out of gas.

From Bucharest came word that the Rumanian Government decreed that all oil companies must sell and store in their own reservoirs whatever quantity of petroleum products the army need for possible wartime use.

The Rumanian Army's estimate of its possible requirements was not made public, but privately it was said that as much as 2,000,000 tons might be purchased.

The decree applied to all producers, refiners and retailers, whether the firms are foreign or Rumanian ownership.

Obstacle to Germany.

Observers in Bucharest regarded the measure as a new obstacle for Germany in her strenuous efforts to obtain a promised quota of 130,000 tons monthly, which is less than half filled so far in 1940.

Anti-aircraft searchlights played over Bucharest last night and new sirens were tested atop the Rumanian capital's tallest buildings.

Additional anti-aircraft guns were mounted today on the highest building in Zagreb, Yugoslavia. Municipal elections scheduled for Sunday in six districts on the Italian frontier in Yugoslavia were cancelled. Troop train traffic through Zagreb was reported to be heavy.

Military informants said that a new man had been called for every reservist given leave from the army for farm work. The army strength is still estimated at more than 1,000,000 men.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation announced that Rumania had decided to cancel army leaves. Rumania is credited with an armed force of 1,600,000 men and holds a guarantee of British-French aid if she has to fight for her independence.]

A steady stream of troop trains and columns of German high speed fighting equipment, including artillery, tanks, armored cars, field kitchens and [illegible] trains, was reported from Yugoslava to be moving into eastern Slovakia.

Slovakia, which gained a measure of independence under German military protection in the breakup of Czecho-Slovakia, lies across the narrower eastern point of Hungary from northwestern Rumania, the Transylvania section which Hungary lost in the world war and would like to get back.

Still other German forces were reported concentrated in the Zistersdorf region, north of Vienna, at the western tip of Slovakia.

The movements in eastern Slovakia were said to have started on Monday, with Poprad as temporary headquarters.

Airplanes Are Ready.

Hundreds of Nazi warplanes were said to be poised at Vienna and at Slovak airports, ready for the customary softening action of the Blitzkrieg technic.

Two days before the reported troop movement into eastern Slovakia, oil refineries in the Bohemia-Moravia protectorate, another part of dismembered Czecho-Slovakia, were said to have been advised to transfer all their stocks to warehouses and to work night and day to meet an urgent demand.

For a week observers at Budapest and elsewhere along the Danube have noted an absence of German barge traffic down river from Vienna, and some military men here said that the craft were being fitted to carry heavy artillery, munitions and supplies toward Rumania.

German officers quartered in hotels at Vienna were reported to have told foreigners that they had orders to march through Hungary, but that they had no idea when the jump-off would be ordered.

Military observers believed that the German columns could spear quickly through Hungary. They held this belief despite the still undetermined attitude of Hungary—whether to oppose the Nazis or grant an easy right-of-way.

Oil Is In Arrears.

Pointing to the fact that Rumanian oil deliveries to Germany are now well over 1,000,000 tons in arrears of the quota agreed upon by the two countries, they promptly linked word of the German concentration with what they held to be a growing German need for engine fuel and lubricants.

They said that Germany's particular need is high grade gasoline to power the planes she has been using by the thousands in the big drive to the west through the Netherlands and into Belgium and France.

They held it to be a simple matter of arithmetic. The basis of their figuring was that each of Germany's planes burns an average of fifteen gallons of gasoline each hour of every twenty-four.

Fifteen gallons is not sufficient to sustain a bomber or a fighting plane for an hour in the air—150 gallons and sixty gallons, respectively, would be closer to their hourly consumption—but the consumption of the average plane on an around-the-clock basis would be fifteen gallons an hour.

Thus the observers arrive at a consumption of 360 gallons a day for the average plane, on the basis of more than two hours in the air for the average bomber and six for the average fighter.

Multiplying this by only 1,000 they have 360,000 gallons as the daily need for even that number of planes, or about 1,400 tons of high grade gasoline. To get that amount, Germany would have to transport and refine 8,600 tons of crude oil daily, or about twice her present quota from Rumania.

Such figuring does not take into account the Reich's needs for her motorized and mechanized forces, her navy and war industries. Neither, for that matter, does it reckon with the great reserves she is supposed to have had before the war started last September, nor other sources of supply, notably the Russian and Polish field.

Rumania Eliminating Fifth-Column Menace

All Aliens Without Work Permits Required To Leave Country Immediately.

Bucharest, May 17 (AP)—All foreigners not having work permits must leave Rumania immediately, the Ministry of Interior decreed tonight. All work permits issued before May 1 were canceled. At least 10,000 aliens are affected.

All unable or unwilling to leave will be interned in a concentration camp opened tonight.

Elimination of the "fifth-column" menace was described as the motive.

Zagreb Mounts Guns

ZAGREB, Yugoslavia, May 17 (AP).—Additional anti-aircraft guns were mounted today on Zagreb's highest building because of Yugoslav fears of being involved in the war.

Municipal elections scheduled for Sunday in six districts on the Italian frontier were canceled. Troop train traffic through Zagreb w heavy.

Athens, Greece, Saturday, May 18 (AP)—The War Ministry early today called to the colors the 1935 military class.

The class, composed of men 26 years old, will report May 25.

It was announced officially that these men, reported to number 60,000, were called for a month's training "in the use of new weapons."

Informed military observers said most would be sent to the border of Italian Albania to swell the already large number of Greek troops manning fortifications facing Italian forces on the other side.

Simultaneously, Premier-Dictator John Metaxas held long conferences with the Yugoslav and Rumanian Ambassadors. Aleksandar Vukcevic, the Yugoslav envoy, sounded out Metaxas last Tuesday on what assistance Yugoslavia could expect from Greece in the event of an Italian attack.

Russia Believed Intervening to Aid Yugoslavia

Bid to Berlin for Guaranty of Neutrality Reported; Balkan Status Quo Sought

By The Associated Press

STOCKHOLM, May 18 (Saturday).—The Stockholm newspaper "Tidningen" reported today from Moscow that it was rumored there that the Russian government had made representations to Berlin in the interests of preserving Yugoslavian neutrality. The rumor said further that a Yugoslav representative paid a visit yesterday to the office of Premier-Foreign Commissar Viacheslav M. Molotov.

The Moscow government also was reported to have dispatched another note to Berlin. The subject of it was not specified in the "Tidningen" dispatch.

Bucharest, May 17 (AP)—Italian citizens living in Rumania were advised by the Italian Legation today to leave for home.

Gibraltar Lets The Rex Go By Without a Halt

Italy Wins Round in Fight; Anti-Allied Rome Crowd Mauls U.S. Photographer

ROME, May 17 (AP).—The Italian campaign against Allied contraband control apparently bore fruit today as the Italian liner Rex, eastbound from New York, passed Gibraltar without being stopped.

The Italian Line reported that the west bound Conte di Savoia had passed Gibraltar earlier in the day, but was not specific on whether it, too, had been exempted from the customary British search.

That anti-Allied feeling persisted, however, was indicated when Lionel Green, a New York photographer, was attacked by Italians who objected to his photographing the Hotel Eden, from which the nameplate has been removed.

[Anthony Eden was the leading figure in the imposition of sanctions against Italy during the Ethiopian conquest when he was Foreign Secretary, and his appointment as British War Secretary last week raised no cheers in Italy.]

Green said the Italians asked him if he was English. When he replied that he was American, they tried to smash his camera, but did him no physical injury.

The Italian Senate, which heard today a report that extraordinary military expenses would put the country 26,000,000,000 lire (about $1,300,000,000) further into the red this year, went into secret session, presumably to hear confidential war reports.

Official enthusiasm ran high for German war successes against the Allies. It was announced that Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano would go to Milan Sunday for a rally celebrating the signing last May 22 of the Italian-German military alliance.

The Vatican City newspaper "L' Osservatore Romano," subject of angry criticism in recent days by pro-German elements because of its war reports and comments, dropped its political matter today, and Italians who read it to get a different slant on the news than they find in their own papers, discovered only the regular war communiques of the belligerents.

The Fascist Catholic paper "L'Avvenire," however, broke the press silence on the matter of Italian-Yugoslav tension by remarking:

"In the Balkans, Yugoslavia seems to be giving way to restlessness, which, if it has a precedent in the traditions of the tripartite kingdom, furthers neither Danubian equilibrium nor Mediterranean peace."

Although Yugoslavs have been manifesting fear of an Italian invasion, the subject had been ignored by officials and the press in Italy.

United States warnings to Americans to return home appeared likely to cause closing of the North American College for Catholic theological students here.

As another by-product of the European conflict, Italian importers began seeking tin, cocoa and oil seeds in South America to replace commodities formerly bought in the Dutch East Indies. Business circles reported that inquiries had been made in Venezuela, Peru, Bolivia and Argentina.

(about $1,300,000,000).

This is a new high for Italian budgets and budget deficits.

The deficit, he said, was caused by extraordinary military expenditures. It is more than four times as large as that foreseen in the original budget estimates for the year ending June 30.

The minister said expenditures for the year would total 56,140,000,000 lire (about $2,800,000,000) instead of the 35,975,000,000 ($1,800,000,000) forecast originally.

Deficits Total $3,717,000,000.

Signor De Revel said the accumulated deficits for the last five years now totaled 74,345,000,000 lire (about $3,717,000,000).

Currency circulation of 22,600,000,000 lire as of March 20 was up 38 per cent from 1935. Signor De Revel said this increase was not excessive in view of the rise in national income during the same period from 80,000,000,000 lire (about $4,000,000,000 a year to 115,000,000,000 lire (about $5,750,000,000).

Two new anti-Allied posters appeared on walls today—one a mock [illegible] notice for the British fleet, and the other reminding Italians of the "Italianity" of French Corsica.

2,000 Americans Pour Into Genoa, Bound Home

Genoa, *Saturday*, May 18 (AP)—Two thousand homeward bound Americans, mostly from Hungary, Yugoslavia and Rumania, poured into Genoa last night and today. About 1,200 expected to sail today on the liner Washington, which has converted its salons into dormitories to accommodate the crowd. A thousand more are expected to sail later on the Rex.

Italy Has Record Deficit

Finance Minister Tells Senate War Spending Has Caused $1,300,000,000 Shortage.

ROME, May 17 (A. P.).—The Italian Finance Minister, Thaon de Revel, disclosed to the Senate today that war preparations and precautions had swelled Italy's budget deficit for the current fiscal year to 26,000,000,000 lire

REX IS NOT HALTED

Gibraltar Lets Italian Liner Pass Without Search.

ABOARD THE LINER REX, May 17 (A. P.).—The British failed to halt the liner Rex at Gibraltar today for the first time since contraband control was established at the start of the war last September.

A British picket boat saluted the Italian liner, eastbound from New York, but gave no signal to halt.

GENOA, May 17 (A. P.).—The Italian Line reported today that the liner Conte di Savoia passed Gibraltar westbound for New York about 8 A. M. (3 A. M., New York time) today.

The report from the ship did not say whether she had been stopped by the contraband control.

AMERICANS URGED TO LEAVE BRITAIN

U.S. Embassy Advises Them to Await Ship in Ireland.

LONDON, May 17 (A. P.).—The American embassy, on instructions from Washington, today advised all citizens in Great Britain to return home if possible.

The United States is sending American ships to meet them on the west coast of Ireland.

An authoritative American spokesman said there would be no compulsion. He added that there was no indication what ships would be used nor when they would be available.

He said that Americans compelled by business and other reasons to remain would be advised to leave the congested areas for safer parts of Britain, but that no specific areas would be indicated.

Many Americans called at the embassy today, seeking advice about ways of getting out of Britain and obtaining passage home.

The embassy estimates that there are still about 3,500 Americans in the United Kingdom, more than half in the London area.

The State Department said the total in Great Britain and Northern Ireland, as of January 1, was more than 7,000.

Gibraltar, May 17 (AP).—The United States consul today advised Americans residing in Gibraltar to leave for the United States without delay.

AMERICAN COLLEGE IN ROME MAY SHUT

Students for the Priesthood Expect to Go Home.

ROME, May 17 (A. P.).—Closing of the North American College for Theological Students appeared imminent today as the rector, Bishop Ralph Hayes, cabled to the home bishops of the students advising them of the consular warning to Americans to leave Italy.

Students said that they expect Bishop Hayes to send them home if the decision is left to him.

Normally there are 120 students in the college, but about thirty already have left because they have finished their studies and been ordained, or because their families or bishops thought it wise.

In addition there are at least 200 American priests in Rome engaged in various ecclesiastical activities. Many of these are preparing to leave.

Italy Bans German Jews Who Would Sail to U. S.

Refuses Transit Visas Because of Possible War Entry

BERLIN, May 17 (AP).—German Jews holding emigration visas for the United States and other overseas points were refused transit visas by Italy beginnnig today.

Inquirers were told that in view of the uncertainty of the international situation and the possibility of Italy's entry into the war, it was not desirable to have emigrants on her hands for whom no overseas transportation might be available once Italy was a belligerent.

It was recalled that Jews leaving Germany cannot reenter the country under any circumstances.

TAYLOR CALLS AT VATICAN

Roosevelt's Envoy Confers With Papal Secretary of State

Vatican City, May 17 (AP)—Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican, today conferred with Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State.

Sav French Took Brazil Ship

LISBON, May 17 (AP).—Portuguese quarters reported today the Brazilian passenger liner Raul Soares, 6,003 tons, had been seized by a French warship and taken to Casablanca, French Morocco.

Egypt Sets Up Prison Camps

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 17 (AP).—Egypt established concentration camps today in the Nile delta to intern enemies in the event of war in the Mediterranean.

The government also advised Egyptians planning to go abroad to cancel their trips because of the "instability" of the Mediterranean situation.

Broadening its counter-espionage network, the government prohibited renewal of contracts of foreign cabaret artists. Several hundred Hungarian dancing girls entertaining the Allied forces are due to leave Egypt shortly.

AUSTRALIANS LAND NEW FORCE IN EAST

Contingent Reaches Egypt After 9000-mile Trip.

CAIRO, Egypt, May 17 (A. P.).—Great Britain's army in the Near East was bolstered today by arrival here of a big convoy of Australians. Many of them sons of men who fought at Gallipoli in the world war. They formed the second contingent of Australian troops sent overseas since the war began.

Some of the Australians traveled in a big liner which was painted a drab gray. Others came in troopships which have been moving imperial regiments.

Bronzed by their 9,000-mile voyage, the men looked fit and well as they crowded the decks of the transports. All are volunteers, of splendid physique, and they have had at least six months' training in handling modern weapons.

The first contingent of Australians landed here just over two months ago and now they are part of the Allied forces assembled to guard the lower Nile valley.

Tut-ankh Amen's Gold Coffin Hidden

CAIRO, May 17 (A. P.).—The gold coffin of King Tut-ankh-Amen and other treasures of the Cairo museum are being removed to a safe place as aprecautionary measure, it was announced today.

ALLIES FORCED BACK IN ARCTIC

Norwegians Also Withdraw North of Narvik.

BLITZKRIEG PLAN REPORTED

Stockholm Hears Nazis Are Out to Conquer North Norway.

LONDON, May 17 (A. P.).—The Swedish radio, heard in London, said today that Norwegian and Allied troops had been forced to withdraw "at several points" in the mountains north of Narvik, the rich iron ore port where a German garrison has been under siege.

The radio said that two German planes were shot down yesterday.

Norwegians are holding positions in the sector north of Bukkedal, according to the Norwegian Telegraph Agency.

Britain will continue to press vigorously the Allied campaign to capture Narvik so as to establish a secure base for the Norwegian Government, Lord Halifax, the Foreign Secretary, said today in a speech inaugurating a Norwegian relief fund.

The British Admiralty announced today that naval aircraft had destroyed fuel tanks at Slofrgaaspynt, blown up two tanks at Strudshaven and fired two more at Knarven, all in the Bergen area of Norway. All the Royal Air Force planes returned safely, the Admiralty said.

Blitzkrieg Forecast.

STOCKHOLM, May 17 (A. P.).—Indications that the Germans may be planning a highly organized attack against the Allied force besieging Narvik and all of northern Norway were seen today in press reports of continued military activity in the Oslo district.

The correspondent of the Stockholm Tidningen reported that trucks, motorcycles and horses were being unloaded at Oslo and that a steady procession of military trains was heading northward.

Reports of fighting in the Narvik area, where Allied forces are besieging an isolated German force, indicated that the Germans are losing ground. A small German patrol was interned by the Swedes after crossing the Swedish border.

Sweden forbade today all sailors on foreign vessels to leave their ships while staying in Stockholm Harbor as a further restriction on foreigners and safeguard against possible fifth column activity.

A police official said that the order marked "a significant increase of control over foreigners."

Norwegians, Finns and Icelanders, previously exempted from such restrictions, are affected.

The captain of each ship will be permitted ashore to arrange for food supplies and to take care of ships' papers, the order stated, but for nothing else.

Swedish anti-aircraft fired yesterday on twelve German planes which flew over Swedish territory while maneuvering apparently to assist German soldiers in their mountain positions.

Get Supplies by Air.

The German radio station DJL, in an English language broadcast picked up by the National Broadcasting Company's listening post at New York today, said that German airplanes had dropped food and supplies to the German forces in the Narvik region.

The broadcast added "The German air force performed the most stunning maneuvers in this action."

REPORT ALLIES ABOUT TO TAKE NARVIK ITSELF

Stockholm, May 17 (AP).—Allied and Norwegian troops were reported tonight about ready to enter the town of Narvik.

Reports from the Narvik sector said French "Blue Devils" (Alpine troops) were pounding ceaselessly against confused German resistance in mountains east of Narvik.

In London, the British War Office said Allied forces continued their successful advance in the Bjerkvik area and had occupied the north shore of Rombaks Fjord, and had seen parties of Germans withdrawing toward the Swedish frontier.

In Berlin, authorized sources said English troops attempted to land at night at Narvik but were beaten off by German mountain troops with heavy

War Flashes

Stockholm, Saturday, May 18 (AP)—King Haakon of Norway broadcast an appeal to his subjects today to maintain their "hope and courage" and expressed belief that "with our allies we can . . . regain freedom for the whole Norwegian people."

The King's speech was delivered from an unidentified point in northern Norway in observance of the nation's annual independence day which was yesterday.

Crown Prince Olaf, who spoke after his father, declared that the day is still one "of promise and hope." Prime Minister Jan Nygaarsvold also spoke briefly.

NAZI INVASIONS CONDEMNED BY 21 REPUBLICS

All Americas Approve Declaration Protesting Reich Conquests

Pro And Anti-German Demonstrations Held In Two Nations

[By the Associated Press]

Montevideo, May 17—All twenty-one American republics tonight approved a joint declaration protesting German invasions of neutral countries.

The declaration, drafted by Uruguay, was approved after Chile and Nicaragua communicated unreserved approvals.

Consequently, the Panama Government informed Uruguay the text of the declaration would be released at Panama tomorrow afternoon.

Impromptu Demonstrations

Meantime, impromptu demonstrations took place here after a rally to protest the German invasions.

Crowds stoned a German-owned cafe. Several shots were fired in the air as police dispersed the demonstrators.

Other groups tried to demonstrate on the central streets of Montevideo but were broken up by the police.

Objections Withdrawn

Before the replies of Chile and Nicaragua were received, Argentina and Paraguay withdrew minor objections while Alberto Guani, Foreign Minister of Uruguay, telegraphed the Colombian Government asking the withdrawal of similar amendments "in the interests of Pan-American unity."

Chile, meantime, announced her willingness to meet with other American governments "to study all means designed to reinforce and make more effective the security of the nations on thi shemisphere."

An official announcement in Santiago said the protest proposal was accepted "in so far as it conforms to the spirit which animated the consultative meeting at Panama which declared 'Nothing can justify the interests of belligerents prevailing over the rights of neutrals,' and Chile reaffirms her firm purpose to maintain peace and neutrality."

[By the Associated Press]

Buenos Aires, May 17—Four noise bombs exploded tonight in the central part of Buenos Aires as groups of German sympathizers gathered on some corners shouting "Down with England" and "Down with France."

Police, who earlier prevented a demonstration of so-called "nationalist elements," said the bombs exploded on tracks of a British-owned street-car company, but did negligible damage. Several persons were arrested.

[By the Associated Press]

Colon, Panama, May 17—In a move against possible subversive activities in this republic, Secretary of Justice Leopoldo Arosemena tonight ordered a check-up on all foreigners listed in the recent census.

30.24-2339

30.24-2339

Allegiance Reaffirmed By Dutch West Indies

Integrity Of Islands Will Be Maintained By Force If Necessary, Governor Declares

Willemstad, Curacao, Dutch West Indies, May 17 (AP)—The Legislative Council assembled in special session today to hear the Governor proclaim that the Dutch West Indies still are Netherlands territory whose integrity against aggression will be maintained by force of arms, if necessary.

French and British naval detachments were landed on Curacao and Aruba to prevent possible sabotage soon after the German invasion of the Netherlands.

This colony consists of six small islands in the Carribbean Sea off the coast of Venezuela.

The other Dutch colony in the Western Hemisphere is Netherlands Guiana, or Surinam, on the north coast of South America.

SABOTEURS FACE DEATH IN INDIES

Government Fixes Extreme Penalty for Offenders.

BATAVIA, Netherlands East Indies, May 17 (A. P.).—The Government today prescribed the death penalty for sabotage and other offenses against the State under the state of siege proclaimed last Friday upon the German invasion of the Netherlands.

TOKIO, May 17 (A. P.).—The Japanese Foreign Office spokesman said today: "We have reasons to believe that there will be no intervention in the trade between Japan and the (Dutch) East Indies." He declined to amplify the statement.

The French Ambassador to Tokio yesterday assured the Japanese that his Government agrees with them that the status quo of that vast section of the Netherlands' empire should be maintained.

Earlier today the Japanese press declared that any curtailment of vital imports from the Dutch East Indies or any shift of Dutch resources there to control of British capital would be considered a change in the status quo.

Commenting on President Roosevelt's message to Congress requesting vast expansion of land, air and sea power, Yakichiro Suma, Foreign Office spokesman, said:

"We shouldn't be afraid of spectacular remarks by a spectacular people. The United States defense measures are concerned with internal politics. We should be patient and strive to keep out of war."

SAYS NAZI VESSEL DODGED BLOCKADE

Line Reports the Seattle's Captain Fooled Allies.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 17 (A. P.).—The Hamburg-American Line announced here today that the freighter Seattle, reported captured off the Dutch West Indies, was safe in the German-occupied port of Trondheim, Norway, as the result of her captain's determination to take his vessel safely through the Allied blockade because it was his last trip before his retirement from the sea.

The line officials said that Capt. H. Lehmann, who commanded the vessel for many years in the West Coast to Germany trade, deliberately sent out the report of his capture by radio in order to shake Allied ships off his trail. Thereafter, they continued, he sneaked to Iceland from the South American coast, then played hide and seek with enemy warships to Norway.

A report from Aruba, in the Dutch West Indies, on March 6 last said that the Seattle, carrying a cargo of lumber, had been reported intercepted. The report simply quoted the Seattle's master as having said the ship had been captured.

British Armed Liner In N. Y.

New York, May 17 (AP)—The British armed liner Cameronia arrived today from Scotland with sixty-five passengers who said they had been ordered not to discuss the voyage. Thirty British marine officers who will man American ships purchased by the Allies, were aboard.

Canadian Town Bars Public Use of German

LEAMINGTON, Ont., May 17 (AP).—The Town Council here forbade today the use of the German language in public or the teaching of it in private or public schools for the duration of the war.

In Leamington, which has a population of 3,000, the German language is heard frequently on the streets, since the community is in the center of a large settlement of German-born people. There have been several street fights among individuals recently.

SOLDIERS IN OUTBURST

Canadians Smash Windows on Hearing of Nazi Reply.

REGINA, Sask., May 17 (A. P.).—Demonstrating soldiers paraded through the streets of Regina last night, smashed windows and caused other damage at five establishments. There was no personal violence and the military authorities induced the men later to return to barracks. No charges were filed.

Reports indicated that from forty to fifty soldiers were in a group which smashed windows and overturned furniture at the Ukrainian Labor Temple, the German-Canadian Hall, the Austrian Kitchen, a South Railway street billiard parlor and a dance hall.

One of the demonstrators told newspaper men that the soldiers had learned of plans for a pro-Nazi rally, but the only gathering in evidence was a bazaar which half a dozen men and several children had started at the Ukrainian Labor Hall.

U.S. Prepares for War, British Press Says After Message

Newspapers Gratified; Allied Plane Buying Will Not Be Cut

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 17.—The British press today splashed accounts of President Roosevelt's message to Congress under such headlines as: "United States Prepares for War."

The newspapers expressed gratification that the United States' rearmament efforts—according to the President's expressed wish—would not curtail allied buying of warplanes in America.

The London Daily Mail's commentator, G. Ward Price, writing under a four-column headline, "Will America Enter the War?" declared:

"Britain and France are fighting desperately to defend the vital interests—even the existence of every democratic nation in the world, including the United States. In that struggle we may be sure that America will not stand idly by to see us defeated and destroyed."

In a leading editorial, the London Daily Telegraph said:

"Mr. Roosevelt has faced the position with a realistic policy. Recognizing that this is no longer merely a European war, but in its issues closely involves American interests, he sees clearly that only the strength of the British and French Empires now stands between Hitler and world dominion. Therefore he calls his people to arms. They cannot be blind to the truth and the need."

The News Chronicle's comment:

"We need every plane we can get and the American contribution is valuable. But planes which America can send during the next few weeks will be only a small factor in the battle.

"The prospect is that pressure on the allies will become much greater in the near future through the entry of Italy into the war and the only way America could give the allies effective help at this moment would be to warn Italy that such a move would find the United States at the allies' side."

Berlin Regards Message As Domestic U. S. Matter

BERLIN, May 17 (AP).—Berlin official quarters today generally regarded President Roosevelt's preparedness message as a domestic American matter.

Germany, they said, is the last country to object to any other nation building up its defenses.

Foreign office circles were especially interested in the President's renewed assuarance that the United States wants to stay out of war.

They gave no reaction to Mr. Roosevelt's reference to the proximity of foreign forces in the Antilles and Iceland, explaining that Germany was not interested in the Western Hemisphere.

President Roosevelt's mention of "fifth column" activities prompted German officials to remark that evidently he had listened too much to British and French radio commentators and had concerned himself too little with real facts.

PARIS, May 17 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's defense message to Congress was reported prominently and fully today by press and radio.

"America seems to be awakening from a long dream," said Le Petit Parisien.

Soviet Paper Calls U. S. On Course Toward War

Says 'Imperialism' Will Lead to Fighting on Allies' Side

MOSCOW, May 17 (AP).—The trade-union newspaper "Trud" asserted today that "American imperialism" was adopting a course which would lead to American participation in the war on the side of the Allies.

No Russian papers have yet commented on President Roosevelt's preparedness message to Congress, but "Trud" said that the German publication of alleged documents from the Polish archives "cast a bright light on the position of American diplomacy and the White House."

The paper said that the forthcoming Presidential election and the necessity of a long-range change of American public opinion appeared to be restraining American policy. In the course of a prolonged war, "Trud" said, "Germany faces a new rival—the United States."

NORRIS DOUBTS WAR

But Says All Aid Should Be Given to Allies.

WASHINGTON, May 17 (A. P.).—Senator Norris, independent, of Nebraska, the only remaining Senator who opposed American entry into the world war, predicted today that the United States would not join in the present European conflict even if Germany appeared to be on the verge of crushing the Allies.

Senator Norris said that he had noted a sharp change in public sentiment in the last two weeks.

"Letters are now coming in by the thousands," he told reporters, "that we ought to do everything we can—short of getting into the war—to help England and France.

"I think that is the right kind of sentiment for the public to have. I want to see England and France win, but I will part company with the sentiment if it ever goes to the point where it favors sending our troops abroad again."

Switzerland Shifts Wealth To Prevent Nazi Seizure

Gold and Securities Shipped to U. S. For Safekeeping, Wall Street Reports

By FRED GARDNER

NEW YORK, May 17.—(AP)—Tiny Switzerland, famed as a citadel of wealth as well as of democracy, has shifted much of her movable riches out of the grasp of possible Nazi conquest to the United States, Wall Street sources said today.

The little republic, nestled in the mountains south of Germany, with a population of 4,200,000, is rated in financial circles as probably the wealthiest nation in the world in proportion to size.

Switzerland, by latest official figures, had more than $500,000,000 in monetary gold, held American investments totaling about $1,115,000,000, including $540,000,000 in common and preferred stocks.

At least one-fourth of the gold and large amounts of securities were said to have been shipped to this country for safekeeping. Swiss financial institutions have increased their Wall Street branches and connections to follow the golden trek from the little countries of Europe.

Bankers suggested the bulk of the remaining riches either had been transferred to Paris and London or was ready to leave on the first roar of a gun to join uncounted billions of refugee capital in London, Paris and New York.

A great deal of Swiss mobile wealth represented by gold and securities is attributed to foreign ownership, either for account of refugees and resident foreigners in Switzerland or sent to the mountain haven in recent years for temporary stay.

In the early stages of the 1929-'33 international crisis, foreign money poured into Switzerland.

for International Settlements, part of the post-war dream of European co-operation and economic recuperation, is house in Switzerland.

Ever since outlines of the Nazi expansion drive came into view, some trade experts have considered Switzerland in the pull of the German economic orbit. Germany is the republic's biggest market. German is spoken in the majority of the Swiss cantons.

But a loyal Swiss who specializes in economic study of his country insisted the foundation of the riches is the habit of thrift long instilled in the sturdy farmers and factory workers who turn out the cheese, watches, dye stuffs and precision machinery prized in the export markets.

These products largely accounted for the $30,617,000 in goods Switzerland sold to the United States last year. United States exports to Switzerland, mostly cotton, grains, tobacco, motor and oil products, totaled $18,609,000.

Swiss trade was a modest item in Uncle Sam's commerce. The flow of gold and securities from the ancient mountain guardhouse of democracy, however, was a major contribution to the epic trek of wealth to Wall Street. The Bank

G. O. P. Chiefs Back F. D. R.'s Defense Plan

N. Y. News

Washington, D. C., May 17.—Joining in an extraordinary coalition, ex-President Hoover and the G. O. P.'s 1936 standard bearers, Alf Landon and Col. Frank Knox, today put their shoulders behind President Roosevelt's preparedness program.

Before nightfall a Senate appropriations committee, moving with unprecedented swiftness, okayed a $1,694,877,723 War Department supply bill.

This total comprised the Army appropriation of $512,877,723 for the current fiscal year, plus the $1,182,000,000 the President demanded yesterday.

The measure, hastily approved in the face of fresh Nazi triumphs against the Allies forces, called for an additional immediate cash outlay of $50,000,000 to be used for a plan secretly urged before the subcommittee by Major Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff. He wanted the money to bring the Army quickly to full peace-time strength of 280,000.

Dewey Endorses Program.

New York County District Attorney Thomas E. Dewey, Republican Presidential aspirant, endorsed expansion of our defenses but he added that the "defense requirements of this country should be completely removed from politics." Knox went further. He announced actual participation in a plan to train 10,000 civilian air pilots as an immediate defense measure.

Today's other important developments were:

1—Aviation manufacturers were summoned to meet here Monday with army and navy officials to lay plans to expand plane production capacity to the 50,000 units annually demanded by F. D. R.

2—The Army set an immediate goal of 20,000 fighting aircraft within two years as a start toward the armada of 50,000 planes which Roosevelt declared was his eventual aim.

3—One hundred million dollars of naval appropriation funds will be earmarked for naval warplanes, Senator Byrnes announced.

4—Roosevelt promised that the RFC would extend direct financial assistance if necessary to step up the nation's industrial expansion and Loan Administrator Jesse Jones instantly declared: "We can do it. There'll be no demand for plant expansion we can't meet."

5—The President revealed that he was exerting pressure on aviation manufacturers to put their expanded facilities in the form of a defense chain of plane factories, safely located inland between the Alleghenies and the Rockies. In December, 1938, The News revealed that the army and navy

(Continued on page 2, col. 2)

strategists were urging a similar project on F. D. R.

6—Recommissioning of 35 more old World War destroyers was announced by the President.

7—Chairman Pat Harrison of the Senate Finance Committee indicated after a White House conference that the problem of financing the new billion dollar expenditures would be deferred until the next session of Congress with the present Congress devoting all its energy to perfecting the program.

8—A start toward demanding a longer work week from labor in the crisis was made when Chairman Vinson of the House Naval Affairs Committee said his group would report tomorrow a bill relaxing provisions of the Wage-Hour and Walsh-Healey laws to speed naval building.

That the labor question may prove troublesome in the hurried vast expansion of American industry was indicated when John L. Lewis, CIO president, asserted in New York that labor would demand the right to organize in plants developed to assemble the weapons of national defense.

Lewis Urges Labor's Side.

Labor was not represented in the Roosevelt preparedness conferences hurriedly called this week and Lewis resents it. He has always contended that in defense programs particularly labor had a right to participate because "labor will do the work and labor will do the dying if war comes."

The speed with which Congress tackled the War Department appropriations means that by the latter part of next week debate will have been held on these measures and, in fact, some of the funds probably will have been appropriated.

Hoover's co-operation was praised by the White House. At the same time Presidential Secretary Stephen T. Early announced that Landon had accepted an invitation to lunch at the White House Wednesday, when the President is expected to discuss his plans with the titular leader of the Republican Party.

Meanwhile Landon, in a nation-wide radio broadcast last night from Warrensburg, Mo., declared that Roosevelt "in his splendid address to Congress" spoke as "the leader of all the people." Landon pledged support to the President's defense plans, but criticized the Administration as "tragically late" in its preparedness program.

"We are going to keep out of this war," Landon said, "but we can no longer rest on the assumption of a stalemate with an exhausted Germany."

Knox's Air Training Plan.

Col. Knox in Chicago disclosed plans for organization of nine camps for training an estimated 10,000 additional civilians as airplane pilots. The camps, he said, would be opened about July 1 and would be operated under army supervision as an extension of the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

At his regular press conference the President discussed the situation at length and dwelt upon the need for speedy action.

Any immediate threat to this country, he warned gravely, would necessitate an infinitely larger program. These were the angles which were now causing him concern, he said:

1. Most American airplane factories are on our seaboards. F. D. R. seriously doubted that it would be wise to expand these plants and will make every effort to have new ones built within the shelter of our mountain ranges.

2. Supplies of machine tolls are insufficient. Foreign orders for these tools may be cancelled so we may have them for our own defense. The Government possesses the power to do this.

Lists Big Needs Ahead.

3. Acute need exists for skilled mechanics. A training program will have to be developed.

4. Production of high quality aviation gasoline presents a problem. F. D. R. declared it might be wise to build up big reserve stocks and expand existing facilities.

And finally, Roosevelt admitted he himself will need some new helpers. He indicated that he might set up a special industrial mobilization group to take some details off his hands.

Knox Tells Plan For Nine Camps To Train Pilots

'Aviation Plattsburg,' Aided by Civilian Organization, Has Roosevelt's Bocking

CHICAGO, May 17 (AP).—Col. Frank Knox said today that he had been authorized by President Roosevelt to announce a project by a group of patriotic Americans for the establishment of camps for the "advanced training of pilots in military flying."

The publisher of "The Chicago Daily News," returning from Washington, where he conferred with the President yesterday, said the plan had been approved by Mr. Roosevelt, the Army Chief of Staff, Army Air Corps authorities and the Civil Aeronautics Authority.

Tentative plans, Col. Knox said, provided for the opening of the camps by July 1 in the nine Army corps areas with the hope of enrolling a maximum of 10,000 young men between the ages of eighteen and thirty-five.

A civilian organization would sponsor the voluntary enlistments and supply the students, and the Army would take over from that point, furnishing the camp sites, housing, instructors and, he hoped, training planes.

Col. Knox said the project was titled tentatively "Aviation Plattsburg," after the officers' training camp movement of the World War headed by the late Gen. Wood.

"Aviation Plattsburg" would accept experienced or amatuer flyers within the age group and with certain educational requirements and train them in advanced military flying with the hope that graduates of the course ultimately would be admitted to the Reserve Corps.

The movement would supplant nothing now being accomplished by the Army, but would supplement it.

Col. Knox said the aviation "bottleneck" was "pilots rather than planes."

"It takes longer to train pilots than to build ships," he said, "and for every plane the Army needs two flyers. This is an opportunity to give a lot of young men who are air-minded the chance to perfect themselves in flying."

Obtaining the voluntary enlistments would be the limit of the civilian participation in the project, he said. The camps themselves would be operated under military discipline, although the enrollees would not be enlisted in the Army.

The civilian personnel of the project has not been completed. Among those behind the movement in New York, however, Col. Knox said, were Artemus L. Gates and Winthrop W. Aldrich, bankers; Arthur Hays Sulzberger, publisher of "The New York Times"; Col. William J. Donovan, the attorney who commanded the old "Fighting 69th" in the World War, and Lewis W. Douglas, former Director of the Federal Bureau of the Budget, now an insurance executive.

AUTO INDUSTRY SET FOR DEFENSE PLAN

Plants Prepared To Produce War Materials Within Short Time

Tanks, Plane Motors And Sub Chasers May Be Built At Factories

[By the Associated Press]

Detroit, May 17—Tiny tool and die or submarine chasers, gun sights or aviation engines—whatever the nation's giant preparedness program may call for—the factories of the automotive industry, most of them located in Michigan, are ready for any eventuality.

From the tiny tool and die shop to the huge automobile assembly plants, a degree of "preparedness" has been the rule for many months, accelerated by more than $10,000,000 worth of "educational orders" from the United States War Department, and as much more in contracts from foreign nations embroiled in war.

Beyond that the production facilities of every plant of consequence have been thoroughly surveyed and definite plans made for each of them. Of the biggest "peacetime" preparedness budget proposed by President Roosevelt, approximately $50,000,000 in orders are expected to come immediately to Michigan automotive factories.

Take It In Stride

This volume of business, say authoritative sources, can be "taken in stride" by the automobile industry, whose production capacity never has been fully taxed. Currently it is assembling about 100,000 motor vehicles a week. It could double that capacity with additional shifts and turn the entire capacity over to war munitions production on relatively short notice.

In 1929 the motor industry assembled 5,600,000 cars and trucks, and it was said at the time that had there been occasion for it, this volume could have been stepped up to around 9,000,000 units. The car-production capacity is significant because most of it can be converted to the making of war machinery without material alteration.

Easy To Make Tanks

There is, for example, the tractor-production machinery and assembly lines of the Ford Motor Company. Conversion of the tractors into light tanks does not require much imagination. There are also the ways upon which Ford built Eagle boats during the World War—still standing and available for the "mass production" again of submarine chasers.

Many of the War Department's "educational orders" have been placed with the various divisions of General Motors Corporation. It has enormous facilities for the production of Diesel engines of all sizes, adaptable for tank and truck power plants.

In its group also is Fisher Body, understood to be constructing a number of fast torpedo boats for coastal defense; Cadillac Motors, which is producing parts for aviation engines, and Chevrolet, with large contracts for army trucks.

Knudsen Heads Firm

At the head of General Motors is Danish-born William S. Knudsen, a production genius with few if any equals in the automobile industry.

The plants of the Chrysler Corporation, including the huge Dodge truck unit, which has been working on an order for more than 10,000 trucks for the army, also have large "educational orders." These include contracts for fuses, shell forgings and machinings and cartridge cases.

The Briggs Manufacturing Company has a navy contract for an experimental aviation motor.

Elsewhere in the industry similar orders have been placed—orders for work that would smooth the way for a quick conversion to the greatest munitions production program in American history.

Federal Officials Predict Industrial Boom By Midsummer Under New Defense Plan

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 17—Administration economists predicted today that President Roosevelt's billion-dollar defense program would have a substantial stimulating effect on American industry by midsummer. Employment for billions of dollars of idle money in banks also was predicted.

One economist, who is a frequent consultant of the President, said his colleagues believed business already was recovering from the slump which set in after Christmas and were optimistic about the year's outlook even before the new defense expenditures were requested.

He added that, while some phases of the President's program might take many months to get under way, Mr. Roosevelt had suggested several activities which could be translated into immediate work. On shipyards, airplane factories, motor factories, parachute plants and munitions plants, this economist said the President contemplates doubling or tripling the shifts already at work.

Later on, according to Washington officials, there will be much work for other kinds of laborers, such as construction workers needed to build new factories or annexes to existing ones. Labor officials and government sources gave assurances that the nation's supply of skilled labor was sufficient to handle the program.

Steel and other important materials to go into the new planes, shells and tanks can be ordered almost immediately, so that they will be ready by the time new factories are erected to fabricate them.

Some of the proposed steps will take small amounts of labor out of the labor market, such as the enlistment of more men for the army and the sending of thousands of others to aviation schools.

Besides industries plainly allied with armaments, officials cited many others which might benefit. For instance, the President's recommendations call for the purchase of huge quantities of blankets and similar items normally produced for civilian purposes.

To date, Federal economists asserted, the only real stimulation to business from the war has come from foreign customers, particularly the Allies and Latin America. These heavy purchases are expected to continue and to be supplemented by the United States Government's orders.

American factory production, as measured by the Federal Reserve Board's index of industry, was sagging at 92 a year ago. Slight improvement was made during the Summer, but when the war broke out, speculative production and orders boosted factory output to a record high index figure of 128 in December.

When factory owners found that they were making more goods than they were selling, the index slumped off to 119 in January, 109 in February, 104 in March and 102 in April. May is expected to be slightly higher.

Declares Finland Will Pay Its Debts

Hjalmar Procope Says His Country's Currency Remains Unshaken

New York, May 17 (AP)—With property losses mounting into "hundreds of millions of dollars," Finland is "up against a woeful task in the economic field during the period of rehabilitation," Hjalmar Procope, Finnish Minister to the United States, declared today.

Speaking to members of the Bond Club, of New York, Procope asserted that, nevertheless, his country's currency had remained unshaken and no private transfer of funds has been made to foreign nations.

Finland, he said, had paid its obligations in the past and would "manage to pay its debts" when peace is restored in Europe.

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WELLES COMPARES TODAY AND 1914-18

Sees Western World Much Better Prepared Now.

WASHINGTON, May 17 (A. P.).—Sumner Welles, Uuder-Secretary of State, said today the Western Hemisphere was "in a far better position" to face the present European war than it was the world war of 1914-1918.

In an address closing the eighth American Scientific Congress held here, Mr. Welles speculated, however, on the possibility of "a return to the Dark Ages" in "those parts of the world where free inquiry is no longer possible."

As for the nations of the Western Hemisphere, he said: "We have a community of interests. We have attained a solidarity of intent to promote and to protect these interests. We are, therefore, in a far better position to face the difficult days that confront us than were any of us twenty-five years ago. Today not only are we able to safeguard our rights and to obtain respect for our position as neutral nations desiring to live at peace with each other and with the world, but the entire world knows of our capacity and of our intention to defend our new world and our institutions."

Reported Family Lands Of Roosevelt Fall To Nazis As Tholen Yields

MAY 18 1940

Washington, May 17 (AP)—Surrender to German invaders of the island of Tholen, Holland, has brought within the hands of Hitler the supposed ancestrial lands of President Roosevelt.

Dispatches today told of the fall of the island in the province of Zeeland, in southwest Holland. Zeeland was the only portion of Holland where soldiers were not ordered by the Dutch high command to cease firing this week.

From the island of Tholen, so some historians say, Klaes Martenszen van Roosevelt, lineal ancestor of two American Presidents, came to New Amsterdam (later New York) in 1649. His other Presidential descendent was Theodore Roosevelt, who visited the island when he made a tour of Europe after retiring from office.

At the White House today it was said that while monuments and relics indicate that the village of Oudvossemeer, on the island of Tholen, may have been the cradle of the President's family, such a fact has never been definitely established.

Behind The Scenes MAY 17/40.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

Out of a welter of conflicting claims for the belligerent capitals the only vital point which emerges with clarity is that the Allies are hard-pressed.

German sources this morning asserted that the Allies were retreating all along the line from Antwerp to Sedan. The Anglo-French said they were holding the enemy, although Paris admitted that the onrushing Teutons had driven thirty miles into French territory to a region north of Rethel, forming a "pocket" which was surrounded by French mechanized columns and planes.

This salient bulges out from Sedan, swings to the north and brings the Germans to a point about 100 miles north east of Paris.

It is in this zone that the fiercest and most critical fighting appeared to be taking place this morning, with the Nazis exerting every ounce of strength to break through, roll the Allied front back and reach the French capital.

Paris has been placed under military control, but one hastens to point out that this is precautionary and not an act of despair

It means that the military authorities will be able to handle situations in place of the civil authorities where the occasion arises.

The French are taking no chances on fifth column activities in a critical time like this.

The advance in the Sedan-Rethel area has been achieved through mechanized thrusts, with light tanks and armored cars, supported by airplanes. The German strategy is to cut through to the allied front with these steel-headed drives and then menace the defenders from the rear. This might force the allies to reform their lines.

On the northern end of the battle-front, along the line protecting Antwerp and Brussels, hard fighting has continued. The British claim to have held the German onslaught.

The Nazi drive here is for the purpose of smashing through to the channel ports, to bring the Germans up against England.

Berlin this morning announced that Brussels no longer would be regarded as an open city, claiming that there are heavy movements of troops and supplies through the capital. This means that the capital likely will be bombed.

Now is the time when the German air superiority should begin to tell if it is to achieve what Hitler expects of it. He is banking on this arm of his fighting services more than any other to win the blitzkrieg for h'm.

Neither Hitler nor anybody else knows the full power concealed in that vast air armada, for it never yet has been put to the full test. That test is being made now, and upon it may depend the future of Europe.

Up to this point in the fighting the Allied air branch would seem to have held its own well. Details are lacking, but we do know that there have been some bitter battles in the sky.

However, in order to combat forces so much greater numerically, the Allied airmen must have been placed under a strain which by now has become very severe. They need rest, and one wonders how they are going to get it if the Germans are able to throw fresh airmen into the battle while the Allied reserves may be low.

Mind you, my suggestion is speculation. The Allies may have more in reserve than we suspect. In any event, it is clear that if the fuehrer has the preponderance of power which he has been talking about, we should see the effects of it now.

The German troops cannot keep up the pace they have been going, but must slow down. That's where their air force should fit in.

When French Premier Reynaud remarked yesterday in the Chamber of Deputies that Germany is throwing her all into one desperate push to the west he summed up very accurately Herr Hitler's position.

The Nazi Fuehrer is risking everything in this one gamble. Either he wins the war in this blitzkreig, or he is finished.

Hitler has created the greatest and most perfect fighting machine ever put together. Into this he has poured everything which the Reich possesses, until he stands stripped of all except his machine.

He has no money. The financial and economic situation of his country is worse than bad. He has few resources. His reserve supplies, especially oil and gasoline, are being burned up in this vast military operation, and there are no sources from which he can anywhere replenish his stores.

Herr Hitler must win now, or lose everything. He has no alternative.

Reynaud called the turn on the situation more than a year ago when I was chatting with him in Paris. He then was finance minister, and a mighty smart one, too. He told me that he had warned the Germans they were headed straight for economic chaos and would land there unless they stopped their stupendous rearmament program and returned to normal economic life.

I have no doubt it was with this in mind that Reynaud told the deputies yesterday, in connection with his remark about Germany risking everything, that France would win. That was the economist speaking fully as much as the premier who has faith in his army.

You must have noted another dramatic utterance during his speech yesterday.

"Life counts for nothing. One thing only counts and that is to maintain France."

Few would dispute that fervent thought. Yet it does seem very terrible that nations should be forced to pay the price of human sacrifice in order to maintain their freedom.

I saw some awful slaughter in great offensives during the World War, but I fear we are going to get even more shocking casualty lists out of the present highly mechanized warfare.

Did you see the Dutch official statement that 100,000 of their troops were killed out of a total of 400,000 effectives?

That is an amazingly high death rate for a five-day period. However, we can only hope that exceptional circumstances accounted for this big list and that the subsequent fighting hasn't taken so heavy a toll.

JERUSALEM, MAY 17-(AP)-THE HOLY LAND'S FIRST BLACKOUT WILL TAKE
PLACE FOR ONE HOUR TOMORROW
— TEL-AVIV, JAFFA AND SURROUNDING
ALMOST 250,000 PERSONS
ED BETWEEN 8 AND 9 P.M.

LONDON, MAY 18-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-A REUTERS, BRITISH NEWS AGENCY,
DISPATCH FROM STOCKHOLM SAID SWEDISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES WENT INTO
ACTION DURING THE NIGHT WHEN A PLANE OF UNDETERMINED NATIONALITY
FLEW OVER THE SWEDISH BORDER. THE PLANE MADE OFF IN THE DIRECTION OF
NORWAY.

LONDON, MAY 18-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-THE TIMES OF LONDON, COMMENTING ON
PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S ASSERTION THAT GERMANY HAD MORE AIRPLANES AND
GREATER PRODUCTION THAN ALL HER OPPONENTS COMBINED, SAID TODAY, "THAT
DISCREPANCY INDEED IS THE CAUSE OF MOST ACUTE ANXIETY IN ALLIED
COUNTRIES.

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(PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, IN HIS ADDRESS THURSDAY CALLING FOR AN ENLARGED AMERICAN DEFENSE PROGRAM, REFERRED TO ONE OPPONENT HAVING MORE PLANES AND FASTER PRODUCTION THAN ALL THE OTHERS COMBINED, BUT MENTIONED NO COUNTRY BY NAME.)

"NOTHING WOULD BE MORE HELPFUL THAN PROMPT AND EXPEDITED DELIVERY OF THE GREAT QUANTITY OF AIRPLANES WHICH ARE ON ORDER IN THE UNITED STATES. BUT THERE SHOULD BE NO ILLUSION ON THIS SIDE OVER THE CAPACITY OF AMERICAN INDUSTRY TO MAKE GOOD OUR DEFICIENCIES," THE TIMES CONTINUED.

NATIONAL SAFETY, THE PAPER SAID, DEPENDS UPON "ACCELERATION IN OUR OWN FACTORIES, REINFORCED--AS AFTER MR.ROOSEVELT'S DECLARATION WE ARE JUSTIFIED IN HOPING THAT IT WILL BE REINFORCED--BY SPEEDY AND SUBSTANTIAL CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE UNITED STATES."

THE PRESS MADE NO EFFORT TO MINIMIZE THE SITUATION ON THE CONTINENT. ALL GAVE PROMINENCE TO THE REPORTS OF THE GERMAN DRIVE.

IN AN EDITORIAL CAPTIONED "BACK TO THE WALL," THE EXPRESS REPRINTED EARL HAIG'S IMMORTAL ORDER OF APRIL 12, 1918, WHEN THE GERMANS THREW 106 DIVISIONS AGAINST THE ALLIES ON A 50-MILE FRONT IN AN EFFORT TO SEPARATE THE BRITISH AND FRENCH.

"EVERY POSITION MUST BE HELD TO THE LAST MAN," HAIG'S ORDER SAID. "THERE MUST BE NO RETIREMENT. WITH OUR BACKS TO THE WALL, AND BELIEVING IN THE JUSTICE OF OUR CAUSE, EACH ONE OF US MUST FIGHT TO THE END."

"IN 1940 AS IN 1918 THE SAME ALLIES STAND READY TO FIGHT THROUGH TERROR TO TRIUMPH," THE EXPRESS COMMENTED.

THE NEWS CHRONICLE SAID: "OUR MESSAGE TO THE BRITISH PEOPLE AT THIS TIME: BE OF GOOD HEART. THESE ARE DARK DAYS BUT ALSO GREAT DAYS. THE FUTURE OF MANKIND IS BEING MOULDED."

"WE MUST NOT BLIND OURSELVES TO THE POSSIBILITY OF A REVERSE," SAID THE DAILY MAIL. "THERE'S EVIDENCE THE GERMANS HAVE WORKED OUT NEW AND BRILLIANT TACTICS. SUCH TACTICS CAN NOT BE COUNTERED IN AN HOUR.

"THAT'S THE WORST. OUR PEOPLE NEVER FEARED TO FACE THE WORST AND IT'S GOOD TO REMEMBER WE HAVE ALWAYS OVERCOME IT."

JH1205AED

LONDON,MAY 17-(AP)-TWO REFUGEES FROM HOLLAND--ONE A YOUNG DUTCH ACTRESS AND THE OTHER A 46-YEAR-OLD BRITON WHO LOST A LEG IN THE LAST WAR--ARRIVED HERE TODAY AFTER CROSSING THE TREACHEROUS NORTH SEA IN AN OPEN, 16-FOOT BOAT POWERED BY AN OUTBOARD MOTOR.

THE PAIR--ILONA RICARDO AND ERNEST JUDD--SAID THEY WERE MACHINE-GUNNED BY A GERMAN WARPLANE DURING THE 125-MILE CROSSING, BUT ESCAPED BY "PLAYING DEAD."

THEY WERE PICKED UP BY A BRITISH COLLIER AS THEY NEARED THE ENGLISH COAST.

JUDD WAS VISITING IN YMUIDEN WHEN THE GERMANS INVADED HOLLAND. FEARING HE WOULD BE SENT TO A CONCENTRATION CAMP IF CAPTURED BY THE GERMANS, HE COMMANDEERED A TINY BOAT--INTENDED FOR USE ON THE DUTCH CANALS--AND PUT OUT TO SEA WITH EIGHT GALLONS OF GAS AND A POCKET COMPASS. MISS RICARDO DECIDED AT THE LAST MINUTE TO GO WITH HIM.

"NO SOONER HAD WE GOT INTO THE OPEN SEA," JUDD SAID, "THAN A GERMAN PLANE BEGAN TO MACHINE-GUN US. I STOPPED THE ENGINE AND LAY DOWN IN THE BOTTOM OF THE BOAT, SHAMMING DEATH.

"THE GERMAN MUST HAVE THOUGHT HE'D FINISHED US OFF, FOR HE CIRCLED THE BOAT ONCE AND FLEW AWAY. ONE BULLET JUST GRAZED A FINGER ON MY RIGHT HAND. I RE-STARTED THE MOTOR AND SET A COURSE WHICH I

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HOPED WOULD BRING US TO THE ENGLISH COAST. MAY 18 1940

"THE SEA GOT MUCH ROUGHER AND THE WAVES KEPT BREAKING OVER US. BY THIS TIME MISS RICARDO WAS TERRIBLY ILL, BUT SHE KEPT BALING OUT AND SO SAVED US, OR WE NEVER WOULD HAVE GOT ACROSS."

JH104AED

MAY 18

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-SURVIVORS REPORTED TODAY THAT A GERMAN PLANE HAD MACHINE-GUNNED THEIR STEAMER OFF ENGLAND'S SOUTHEAST COAST, KILLING ONE MEMBER OF THE CREW AND WOUNDING THREE.

ME1105AED

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-QUEEN WILHELMINA, REFUGEE RULER OF THE CONQUERED NETHERLANDS, PRESENTED MEMBERS OF HER GOVERNMENT TO KING GEORGE TODAY AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

MAY 18 1940

ME923AED

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-THE HARD-PRESSED ALLIES ARE PREPARING TO DOUBLE THEIR ORDERS FOR AMERICAN WAR PLANES, AN ANGLO-FRENCH COMMISSION INDICATED TODAY IN ANNOUNCING THAT ITS PURCHASES OF GOODS IN THIS COUNTRY ALREADY HAD PASSED $1,000,000,000.

MAY 18 1940

FOUR THOUSAND PLANES, PLUS ACCESSORIES, ALREADY HAVE BEEN ORDERED AT A COST OF ABOUT $650,000,000, THE COMMISSION SAID, ADDING THAT ALMOST AS MUCH MONEY HAD BEEN EARMARKED FOR ADDITIONAL PURCHASES.

"WITHIN A FEW WEEKS," IT WAS PREDICTED BY ARTHUR H.BALLANTYNE, THE SECRETARY, "CONTRACTS FOR MORE THAN $500,000,000 OF THIS AMOUNT PROBABLY WILL BE PLACED FOR PLANES OF THE MOST ADVANCED AMERICAN ARMY TYPES AND FOR ENGINES."

CROWDED AMERICAN PLANTS ARE UNABLE TO DELIVER THE WARPLANES AS FAST AS DESIRED, THE ALLIED SPOKESMEN STRESSED. TO SPEED THEIR ARRIVAL AT THE WAR FRONT, SOME OF THE BIG BOMBERS COULD BE FLOWN ACROSS THE ATLANTIC, BALLANTYNE TOLD REPORTERS, BUT ASKED IN ALMOST THE SAME BREATH: "WHERE ARE WE GOING TO GET THE SHIPS TO FLY OVER?"

MAY 18 1940

PLANES OF ALL TYPES HAVE BEEN DELIVERED RECENTLY AT THE RATE OF NEARLY 200 A MONTH, ACCORDING TO AUTHORITATIVE ESTIMATES.

A STATEMENT RELEASED BOTH IN WASHINGTON AND NEW YORK SAID THE $1,000,000,000 PURCHASES INCLUDED ORDERS MADE THROUGH THE JOINT PURCHASING AGENCY, OTHERS PLACED BEFORE THE COMMISSION WAS FORMED, AND SOME THAT WERE MADE DIRECT BY THE BRITISH AND FRENCH GOVERNMENTS. ASIDE FROM THE $650,000,000 SPENT FOR AIRCRAFT AND AVIATION MATERIALS, IT WAS ESTIMATED THAT MACHINE TOOLS AND MUNITIONS ACCOUNTED FOR MORE THAN $200,000,000. OTHER PURCHASES LISTED INCLUDED ELECTRICAL EQUIPMENT, CLOTHING, METALS, BOATS, HORSES AND MULES.

CONFIRMING EARLIER REPORTS BY ARMY-NAVY OFFICIALS TO CONGRESS, THE COMMISSION SAID AMERICAN AIRCRAFT WHICH ALREADY HAD REACHED THE WAR FRONT HAD PROVED "HIGHLY SATISFACTORY" IN ACTUAL COMBAT, WHEN "AMENDED TO MEET EUROPEAN REQUIREMENTS"---PRESUMABLY BY THE ADDITION OF ARMOR, HEAVIER GUNS AND SELF-SEALING FUEL TANKS.

"IT IS CONFIDENTLY ANTICIPATED THAT THE LATEST MODELS WILL PROVE INCREASINGLY SUPERIOR," THE COMMISSION ADDED.

SM&RZ708PES

WASHINGTON, MAY 17-(AP)-HERE IS HOW THE MONEY FOR PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S EXTRAORDINARY DEFENSE PROGRAM WOULD BE SPENT:

MAY 18 1940

EQUIPMENT AND MECHANIZATION FOR AN ARMY OF 1,000,000 MEN--$264,000,000.

TRAINING AND EQUIPMENT OF 7,000 PILOTS--$106,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF NEW TYPE B-17 BOMBERS--$80,000,000.

ESSENTIAL ITEMS, INCLUDING CLOTHING AND MOTOR VEHICLES, FOR EXISTING REGULAR ARMY AND NATIONAL GUARD FORCES--$74,000,000.

AMMUNITION AND ASSISTANCE TO POWDER AND MUNITIONS PLANTS IN SPEEDING UP PRODUCTION--$76,000,000.

"EDUCATIONAL" ORDERS TO INDUSTRY--$7,000,000.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT--$64,000,000. MAY 18 1940

SEA COAST DEFENSES--$4,000,000.

MODERNIZATION OF EXISTING COMBAT PLANES--$28,000,000.

ENLISTMENT AND TRAINING OF 15,000 NEW TROOPS--$15,000,000.

IMPROVEMENT AND REPLACEMENTS FOR PANAMA CANAL DEFENSES--$6,000,000.

CONSTRUCTION OF AN ARMY AIR BASE AT ANCHORAGE,ALASKA--$8,000,000.

THE $250,000,000 ADDITIONAL SOUGHT FOR THE NAVY, ONE AUTHORITATIVE SENATE SOURCE SAID, PROBABLY WOULD GO FOR 105 NEW PLANES AND ACCELERATING THE ENTIRE SHIP CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM.

THE FINAL $200,000,000 WOULD BE PLACED AT THE PRESIDENT'S DISPOSAL, HALF THE SUM FOR EXPENDITURE IN EMERGENCIES AFFECTING NATIONAL SECURITY OR DEFENSE, AND HALF FOR CONTRACT OBLIGATIONS TO INCREASE PLANE AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN PRODUCTION.

MD657AES

NEW YORK, MAY 17-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES LINES, WHICH WITH A BELGIAN CONCERN IS OPERATING CHARTERED BELLIGERENT SHIPS IN THE HAZARDOUS TRADE OF TRANSPORTING WAR IMPLEMENTS, DECLARED TODAY THAT IT WOULD CONTINUE THE ARRANGEMENT DESPITE THE LOSS OF THE OLD LINER PRESIDENT HARDING TO GERMAN PLANES. MAY 18 1940

THE HARDING, RENAMED THE VILLE DE BRUGES, WAS BEACHED AFTER AN ATTACK ON TUESDAY DURING WHICH FOUR MEMBERS OF HER CREW--TWO CANADIANS AND TWO BELGIANS--WERE KILLED BY AN AERIAL TORPEDO.

THE U.S.LINES SOLD THE HARDING AND SEVEN OTHER SHIPS, TOTALING 66,124 TONS, LAST FEBRUARY TO THE SOCIETE MARITIME ANVERSOISE, A BELGIAN FIRM, AFTER AMERICAN VESSELS HAD BEEN FORBIDDEN UNDER THE U.S.NEUTRALITY ACT FROM OPERATING IN THE EUROPEAN WAR ZONE. THE SELLING PRICE WAS $4,100,000.

THEN THE LINES, FOR THE SAME TOTAL PRICE--$4,100,000--BOUGHT A 40 PER CENT INTEREST IN THE BELGIAN SYNDICATE, WITH THE UNDERSTANDING THAT THE MONEY WAS PAYABLE AT $410,000 A YEAR FOR TEN YEARS, AND THEN CHARTERED THE 8 SHIPS AND SET UP AS NEW YORK AGENTS.
ALL HAVE BEEN SERVING BELLIGERENT PORTS EXCLUSIVELY, CARRYING PLANES, MUNITIONS, TRUCKS, MACHINERY, COPPER AND THE LIKE.

THE EFFECT WAS THAT THE AMERICAN COMPANY WAS THUS ENABLED TO MAINTAIN ITS SHORE PERSONNEL AND TO CONTINUE OPERATIONS IN THE ZONE FROM WHICH ALL AMERICAN VESSELS HAD BEEN BARRED. THE SHIPS' PERSONNEL, HOWEVER, IS ALL FOREIGN, AMERICAN SEAMEN BEING BARRED FROM THE BELLIGERENT ZONES. MAY 18 1940

THE ARRANGEMENT WAS PROTESTED BY RIVAL U.S.SHIPPERS, WHO ASSERTED IT WAS AN EVASION OF THE SPIRIT OF THE NEUTRALITY ACT, AND UNOFFICIALLY BY SECTIONS OF THE GERMAN PRESS, WHICH DECLARED IT WAS INTENDED TO "CIRCUMVENT THE (AMERICAN) CASH-AND-CARRY NEUTRALITY LAW IN FAVOR OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE BY EXPLOITING THE NEUTRALITY OF AN ACCOMMODATING THIRD PARTY."

OTHER GERMAN PAPERS ALLEGED BY INNUENDO THAT ENGLISH MONEY BOUGHT THE REMAINING 60 PER CENT OF THE SOCIETE MARITIME ANVERSOISE.

THE HARDING, 13,869 TONS, WAS THE FIFTH LARGEST MERCHANT MARINE CASUALTY OF THE WAR. THE U.S.LINES DECLINED TONIGHT TO PLACE A SPECIFIC VALUE UPON HER, BUT A CONSIDERATION OF THE FACT THAT SHE

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AND THE SEVEN OTHER SHIPS WERE SOLD TO THE BELGIAN SYNDICATE ON A TONNAGE BASIS INDICATED HER PRICE AT THAT TIME HAD BEEN PUT AT $848,484. HER ORIGINAL COST WAS $4,432,000, AT THE TIME OF HER CONSTRUCTION IN 1921. THERE WAS NO INFORMATION AS TO THE CARGO LOSS.

WE823PED

GERMANY'S MARCH INTO BRUSSELS, BELGIUM'S CAPITAL, TODAY (FRIDAY) CUT ALMOST IN HALF THE TIME IN WHICH THE ARMIES OF KAISER WILHELM II ACCOMPLISHED THE FEAT IN 1914, WHILE NAZI PENETRATION TO AT LEAST 35 MILES BEYOND THE FRENCH BORDER WAS WEEKS AHEAD OF THE WORLD WAR TIME-TABLE.

MAY 18 1940

THE GERMANS CROSSED THE BORDER INTO BELGIUM ON AUGUST 4, 1914 AND MOVED INTO BRUSSELS AUGUST 20--ON THE 17TH DAY.

ADOLF HITLER'S ARMY REQUIRED ONLY EIGHT DAYS TO ENTER BRUSSELS.

THE KAISER'S ARMIES ROLLED ON THROUGH BELGIUM AND INTO FRANCE BUT IT WAS EARLY SEPTEMBER--A MONTH AFTER THE WAR STARTED--BEFORE THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE WAS FOUGHT AND THE GERMANS HALTED.

TODAY--EIGHT DAYS AFTER THE START OF THIS BLITZKRIEG--THE GERMANS ARE IN RETHEL, 35 MILES SOUTH OF SEDAN ON THE FRENCH BORDER, AND ARE WELL AHEAD OF THE 1914 ADVANCE.

AT THE START OF THE WORLD WAR, THE FRENCH ADVANCED INTO ALSACE, THEN A PART OF GERMANY. THIS MOVE SOON WAS ABANDONED HOWEVER, AND FIGHTING CONTINUED IN FRANCE.

THEY DROVE TO WITHIN 20 MILES OF PARIS BEFORE THEY WERE STOPPED IN THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE, SEPT. 6-9, 1914.

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BRUSSELS IS THE EIGHTH OF EUROPE'S CAPITALS INTO WHICH GERMAN TROOPS HAVE MARCHED IN RECENT YEARS.

IN SUCCESSION, ADOLF HITLER'S LEGIONS HAVE ROLLED INTO VIENNA, AUSTRIA; PRAGUE, CZECHOSLOVAKIA; WARSAW, POLAND; COPENHAGEN, DENMARK; OSLO, NORWAY; LUXEMBURG, DUCHY OF LUXEMBURG; AMSTERDAM, THE NETHERLANDS, AND NOW BRUSSELS, BELGIUM'S HISTORIC CAPITAL.

KA949PED

HISTORIC BRUSSELS, BELGIAN CAPITAL REPORTED ENTERED TONIGHT (FRIDAY) BY ADOLF HITLER'S FAST-STRIKING LEGIONS AFTER EIGHT DAYS OF FIGHTING, FELL TO INVADING FORCES OF IMPERIAL GERMANY ON THE SEVENTEENTH DAY OF THE WORLD WAR INVASION IN 1914.

IT WAS HERE THAT THE GERMANS EXECUTED BRITISH NURSE EDITH CAVELL.

THE WORLD WAR OCCUPATION OF BRUSSELS STARTED ON AUG. 20, 1914, AND THE CITY WAS REOCCUPIED BY THE BELGIAN ARMY ON NOV. 18, 1918, A WEEK AFTER THE ARMISTICE WAS SIGNED. KING ALBERT AND HIS QUEEN MADE A STATE ENTRY FOUR DAYS LATER.

MAY 18 1940

NESTLING BETWEEN THE HILLS THAT SURROUND THE VALLEY OF THE SENNE, BRUSSELS IS ABOUT 70 MILES FROM THE NORTH SEA PORT OF OSTEND, WHERE THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT ESTABLISHED ITSELF THURSDAY.

BUILT BY THE GALLO-ROMANS CENTURIES AGO ON THE ISLANDS OF THE VAST MARSHES OF THE SENNE THE CITY'S NAME, LITERALLY TRANSLATED, MEANS "VILLAGE OF THE MARSHES."

BRUSSELS IS FAMED FOR ITS BUILDINGS AND ITS WORLD RENOWNED UNIVERSITY, WHOSE SPIRES MAY BE SEEN FROM MILES AROUND.

BESIDES BEING A CENTER OF CULTURE, BRUSSELS, WITH A POPULATION OF 2,500,000, HAS BEEN A THRIVING SHIPPING CENTER FOR EXPORTS OF PLATE, GLASS, IRON, MARBLE, SUGAR AND COAL.

WE929PED

FRENCH CHECK DRIVE, GERMANS SWING TO WEST TOWARD THE CHANNEL PORTS; CAPTURE ANTWERP; BRITISH BOMB BIG HAMBURG BREMEN OIL STORES

BERLIN, May 18 (A. P.).—Germany's mighty forces raced into strategic Antwerp today, while to the south their left wing thundered to within sixty miles of Paris, authorized sources said, and to the north their right wing mopped up in southern Holland, where resistance on islands of Zeeland province crumbled.

MAY 19 1940

Heavy attacks by Nazi warplanes against enemy troops reeling back under the impact of the onrushing warriors were reported by the High Command to have turned the Allied withdrawal into a retreat which "at a number of places resembled a rout."

Three high points of the pounding drive in the west toward the Belgian and French channel ports facing England and toward Paris stood out in German reports:

1. Advance guards in northern France cut through to within sixty miles of Paris, while the main army is within 100 miles of the French capital.

[Paris, however, insisted the Germans at no point were nearer than 100 miles.]

Swastika Flying Over City Hall.

2. Antwerp was entered today and the Swastika flag raised over the City Hall after yesterday's sweep in Belgium which netted Brussels, twenty-eight miles south of Antwerp, Mechelen (Malines) and Louvain.

3. The last vestiges of Dutch resistance on Walcheren Island, part of Zeeland province, was eliminated as the Dutch Army commander offered his capitulation, while on the islands of Schouwen and South Beveland more than 2,000 Dutch and French were captured.

Mad Dash for French Capital.

After smashing a sixty-two-mile-wide gap in northern France in the Maubeuge-Montmedy region, the German Army dashed on madly in a rush for the French capital.

The German High Command etched in stark language the speed and the weight of the drive south of Maubeuge, which is about 120 miles air line northeast of Paris.

It said:

"South of Maubeuge, German armored forces penetrated French frontier fortifications, dispersed two enemy divisions and pursued the retreating enemy beyond the upper Sambre (river) in a southward direction as far as the upper Oise (river).

"Infantry divisions are now closely following up in tremendous marches. Many prisoners among the defeated French troops were made and large supplies captured."

South of Sedan, in the region where the main Maginot Line has its western anchorage, the High Command said, "we gained ground in a southerly direction."

Dutch Batteries Taken Over.

The entry into Antwerp, important and heavily fortified port at the northern end of the Allied lines, was reported by the German official news agency at almost the same time as the High Command communique, reviewing yesterday's developments, had announced:

"We succeeded in breaking into the outer ring of the Antwerp fortresses at two places."

Cleaning up resistance in the Province of Zeeland in the Netherlands, northwest of Antwerp, and the seizure of Antwerp will enable the Germans to aim for channel bases facing England and to seek to turn the Allied flank downward toward Paris.

The High Command reported that newly seized Dutch coastal batteries already had been manned and that parts o fthe Dutch Navy had been taken over.

The Germans were encouraged by the Allied Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin's order of the day calling on the French to "conquer or die" in the desperate battle to halt the Germans. The Germans described this as "exceedingly gloomy."

NOW WITHIN 60 MILES OF PARIS, BERLIN CLAIMS

Antwerp Falls — "Pacification" Of Dutch Proceeding Speedily

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Cleanup In Zeeland Will Release 800,000 Men For Coastal Drive

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, May 18—The iron legions of Adolf Hitler hoisted the German battle flag today on the city hall of Antwerp, fortified North Sea anchor of the whole Allied line, and swept west and south toward the heart of France and the English Channel ports needed for the frontal assault on the British Isles.

Antwerp fell to the German motor columns in nine days, fifty-seven days ahead of World War schedule. The troops of Imperial Germany entered the city on October 9, after shelling it for eleven days. They invaded Belgium on August 4, 1914.

South Thrust Aimed At Paris

The German plunge through Belgium and through the Netherlands, to the north, is so swiftly fluid that it is difficult to pick out its immediate objectives.

But the thrust through the French fortifications of the Meuse and over Maubeuge and the Sambre, further northwest, seems aimed at Paris.

Authoritative sources said German troops are within sixty miles of the French capital, but they declined to state just where.

"Pacification" Of The Dutch

What the authorities call complete "pacification" of the Netherlands is proceeding speedily, with Dutch resistance ended on Walcheren island and more than 2,000 Dutch and French troops reported captured on the islands of Schouwen and South Beveland, all in Zeeland above Antwerp.

When Zeeland's cleanup is complete this will release 800,000 men for a drive on the Belgian and French Channel ports.

With these ports occupied, it is believed in some circles that the British will be given a chance to capitulate or deal with swarms of German bombing planes.

Straight Toward Paris

The spectacle of the German armies of the left lancing straight toward Paris seems to justify the conjecture among military observers here that Hitler has changed the classic Graf von Schleiffen plan for a flanking move on Paris.

Instead it looks like the German "bullet troops" are taking a short cut to the heart of France without waiting for envelopment of retiring Allied troops by the right wing of the army.

The right flank, indeed, seems to be employed in seeking to cut off British forces from seaports and make their return to England impossible.

Entry Of Antwerp Described

The German entry into Antwerp, which is one of the world's ten busiest seaports in normal times, was effected, DNB said, after the outer ring of the city's heavy forts had been broken in two places.

On the left wing, in France, the high command asserted German armored forces penetrated French frontier fortifications, dispersed two Allied divisions beyond the upper Sambre river and pursued "the retreating enemy" southward to the upper Oise, more than twenty miles south.

Claim Many French Prisoners

This is on the western end of the deep and wide pocket which the Germans have gouged into northern France.

Infantry divisions now are following up these troops in "tremendous marches," and many French prisoners and large supplies have been taken, the Germans said.

South of Sedan, too, the Germans claimed southward gains to widen the east end of their French pocket where the Meuse forts approach the western anchorage of the main Maginot Line.

Turning To Italy's Position

From the glowing reports of operations in the west, German writers are turning to Italy's position in the Mediterranean.

One of the most influential of them, Karl Megerle, of the *Boersen Zeitung*, wrote:

"The Government and people of Italy are at an end of the patience with which they have endured eight months of measures and effects of the British-French blockade war. To establish freedom of the seas for all is the task, accomplishment of which would bring good to all nations."

Fate Of Switzerland To Fore

Possibility of Italy's entrance into the war again pushes the fate of Switzerland to the fore, because a campaign in southern Europe might, for strategic reasons alone, envelop this historic neutral in Europe's bonfire.

There have been occasional hints in the German press that Switzerland is not as neutral as she might be.

The official news agency today told the story of the German entry into Brussels, relating that the German troops entered the Belgian capital yesterday without a fight, enemy (British) troops withdrawing beyond the city.

Stand In Lille Area Expected

Heavy enemy losses, and relatively small German ones, were claimed in the fighting for Louvain and Malines, now in German hands.

Now that Antwerp, twenty-eight miles from Brussels, is in German hands, authorized Nazi sources expect the Allies to make a stand from below that city to Lille in northwestern France to shield such ports as Belgian Ostend, where the Belgian Government has moved; and French Dunkerque, Calais and Boulogne.

Bombing Threats At England

The possibilities of bombing attacks on England from such ports as these were underlined today by a DNB report that twenty-nine civilians had been killed and fifty-one injured in an Allied air raid on Hamburg and eleven killed and sixty-three injured by British raiders on Bremen last night.

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This report was coupled with high command assertions that raids on "non-military objectives" in Hamburg and Bremen have especial significance "in view of subsequent consequences."

DNB reported that of seventy-one Allied air attacks on Germany since May 10, fifty-one were on non-military objects.

The authoritative *Dienst Aus Deutschland* said the raids on Hamburg and Bremen must be regarded "as a very serious state of affairs," and "one would not go wrong in the assumption that Germany will note the character of these attacks very carefully and make this the basis for its own decisions and actions."

New Air Successes Claimed

Tremendous success was claimed anew for Germany's own air force, and it was reported to be almost completely dominating the air over the battlegrounds of Belgium and France, as well as continuing to harass British and French ships along the Belgian coast and sinking one enemy destroyer.

On Friday, the high command said, 108 Allied planes were shot down, while Germany lost but 26.

German "naval units" (presumably submarines) struck afar to bottle up Britain and her empire. It was announced they had mined South African ports which serve as bases for the enemy fleet.

30.24-2347

30.24-2347

Short Cut To Paris Hitler's Strategy?

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 18—The headlong rush of the German forces for Paris made military observers speculate today whether, after all, Führer Hitler was attempting to carry out the classic plan of Graf von Schlieffen—a wide flanking move on Paris—to the letter.

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As mobile as German general staff plans have been throughout, the conjecture seems justified that Hitler is taking a short cut to the heart of France without waiting for the right flank of his army to envelope retiring forces.

Hitler May Offer Terms To Britain

In fact, it seemed to observers here that the right flank of the German army was being used to cut off the British forces from seaports and thus make their return to England impossible.

This gave rise to rumors that Hitler, before beginning a threatened bombardment of the British Isles, would first try to occupy the Belgian and northern French coasts and then ask the British to capitulate.

Men who usually know something of Hitler's mind freely gave expression to this theory.

Meanwhile, the possibility of Italy's entry into the war loomed bigger than ever.

Karl Megerle, Germany's "Virginio Gayda," said today in an editorial in the *Boersen Zeitung*, under the caption "Unbearable," that "the Government of the people of Italy are at the end of their patience." (Virginio Gayda is the editorial spokesman of Premier Mussolini.)

Megerle's article was described by authorized sources as "well informed."

Meanwhile authorized German sources said they expected the Allies would make a new stand along the line from Lille to Antwerp in an effort to prevent the Germans from reaching the Belgian coast.

From there the Nazis could launch a destructive air attack against England, they said, as well as harry British lines of supply to the expeditionary forces in France and Belgium.

Authorized sources said the latest military developments in Belgium included the capture of the cities of Louvain and Mechel (Malines) and an advance on Antwerp where the northern forts of the city were reported reached.

Paris Blasts Back Massed Bombers

Reynaud Becomes War Chief in Cabinet Shakeup; Petain, Hero of Verdun, Made Vice-Premier

SAY FOE LOSES HEAVILY

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—Speeding German columns swung West across France tonight toward the Oise Valley—the road to Paris—meeting stiffened resistance from Frenchmen fighting under a new government headed by Premier Paul Reynaud and Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, World War "Victor of Verdun."

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The French High Command's night communique said the Germans were "attacking in a westerly direction with powerful resources, despite considerable losses."

This was at the end of nine days of the battle in Belgium and Northern France which fighters and war correspondents say is like nothing ever witnessed in history.

'Worse Than Battle of Verdun'

One French officer told H. Taylor Henry, Associated Press war correspondent:

"Two hours of this is worse than two days of the battle of Verdun."

Today the Germans advanced to Guise, about 14 miles west of Vervins, and to Landrecies, about 12 miles west of Avesnes and some 85 miles east of the English Channel.

Avesnes heretofore had been the western edge of the salient into the northern French plains, its lower edges well within 100 miles of Paris.

[*According to an International News Service dispatch from Paris last night, a German tank column, which blazed its way forward with flame throwers, has reached Sissone—only 85 miles from the French capital.*]

Far ahead of the main German forces, advanced units struck in all directions. Six German motorcycle soldiers who reached Laom, 25 miles south of Guise, were captured.

'Chutists Roam Behind Lines

Other light units were reported to have reached Saint Quentin, 15 miles west of Guise. It was in this vicinity, in a railroad car in the forest of Compiegnee, that the World War armistice was agreed upon.

German parachute soldiers roamed behind the French lines, but "these can have no effect on the general development of operations," declared a War Ministry spokesman.

The German objective in turning to the west appeared to be:

First, to try to cut off the main French armies from the Allied forces in Belgium, and, second, to reach the Oise Valley.

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Germans Reach Aisne at Rethel

The sectors of Guise and Landrecies lie about 20 miles within France from the Belgian border, near the headwaters of the Oise River and roughly 100 miles northeast of Paris.

Midway between the Germans and Paris, however, runs the Aisne River line.

Farther East, at the point of the triangle they have driven into France, the Germans were reported to have reached the Aisne in the Bethel sector, 30 miles south of the Belgian border where the French took their stand.

Most of the fury of the battle on the Western Front was concentrated in the Guise and Landrecies sectors. To the northwest in Belgium, where Brussels and Antwerp have been abandoned, and to the East on the Maginot Line where German assaults have been repulsed, tonight's communique said:

BOMBERS REPULSED.

"Nothing of importance to report."

German bombers visited the Paris region this afternoon at the very moment Premier Reynaud was dropping a bombshell of his own with announcement of a cabinet shakeup, making himself War Minister as well as Premier, naming Marshal Petain Vice Premier, and Georges Mandel, former Minister of Colonies, Minister of the Interior.

The German squadron of 16 planes was reported to have bombed communication centers outside the capital, but lost four of their number in the attack.

A general speed-up of French arms production was ordered by the Armament Ministry, ruling that all factories turning out national defense orders must work 24 hours a day. Aviation plants started 12-hour double shifts.

RACE FOR PLANES.

This is designed to overtake eventually Germany's numerical superiority in planes and tanks, which largely have been responsible for the German's swift advance.

A fleet of up to 3,000 German tanks, some of them 80-ton mammoths compared to the biggest French land battleships of 70 tons, batter the French lines around the pocket bulging into France's northern plains, while the Nazi air force blackened the skies.

Against these forces the French wheeled their mobile artillery, especially 75 milimeter guns into action and massed their infantry, both outweighing the parallel German arms in numbers.

The battle was reported especially heavy tonight from the Sambre to the Aisne River on the west side of the pocket.

(Here 22 words were censored.)

It appeared Vervins (here one word was censored) was occupied.

A War Ministry spokesman said the Germans appeared to be withholding some tank columns for a new effort.

FIGHTING REACHES AISNE.

Fighting at the southern extremity, he said, reached down to the Aisne River (here four words were censored).

The spokesman estimated that at least half of Germany's entire mechanized army had been thrown into the battle in Northern France.

The French declared their own lighter tanks had proved superior to the German giants in combat where they met.

Only the formidable French 75's were able to penetrate the heavy armor of the biggest Nazi tanks—and the French were said to be firing point blank at them with good effect.

Accompanied by masses of planes and followed by lighter units and infantry, great numbers of the German tanks struck through the Vervin region toward the Oise and through the Avesnes region toward the Sambre.

The main Nazi effort appeared to be in the Vervins vicinity, the French there were pouring tons of artillery shells against the enemy tanks and were said to have brought up enough of their tanks to match the Germans.

The French said the experience of the last few days had taught them how to deal with German tanks thrusts.

Germans Widen Sedan Pocket

PARIS, May 18 (A. P.).—German armored troops, pushing deep into northern France, are fighting beyond Vervins to the vicinity of the Oise River, a French military spokesman said tonight.

(Twenty-four words were censored here.)

The fighting is west of Vervins, the spokesman said, and just north of Guise.

This drive is one of two the Germans are making to widen the pocket which they have driven more than sixty miles west and south into France. Guise is fifteen miles northwest of Vervins, on the Oise River, slightly more than thirty miles below the Belgian frontier.

At the same time the spokesman disclosed that two waves of eight German bombers each had reached the Paris region during the afternoon's air raid alarm, but were driven away by the capital's defenses. Four were shot down, two by planes and two by anti-aircraft guns.

Paris is within 100 miles of the German pocket in northern France.

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Junctions Bombed Near Paris.

Before leaving the Paris region, the German planes bombed railway stations and highway junctions.

(Twenty-two words censored.)

It appears that Vervins (one word censored) is occupied by the Germans.

At the southern extremity of the German pocket, the fighting reaches down to the Aisne River (here four words were censored).

[Rethel, on the Aisne 100 miles from Paris, previously was acknowledged by the French as the southern extremity of the pocket. The Aisne, however, gets much closed to the capital, and the censored cable does not give the exact location of the Germans on the river. The Germans claim they are within sixty miles of Paris.]

Today the battle appeared less violent as the day wore on, leading to the belief that the Germans were withholding some tank columns and refueling for a new effort.

In do-or-die sorties, the French forces lashed out against all Germany sent—and Germany sent tons of steel and bullets, clouds of bombing and strafing airplanes, great fleets of the most powerful and fastest tanks, and always shock troops and more shock troops.

France and her allies faced the Germans between thirty-five and forty miles inside the French border—and Paris was less than a hundred miles away from the fighting zone.

In the wooded ravines and on the open fields of that sector, bounded by the towns of Avesnes, Vervins, Rethel and Sedan, the battle roared at such a pitch that the French high command, usually matter-of-fact, called it a "veritable melee."

Germans strove to fork out from the bulge they [illegible]fter breaking through on the Meuse river front. They were trying to get control of main northern highways leading into the heart of France.

Spurred on by the order of Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin to "conquer or die," the French endeavored to close in by land and air. Allied planes incessantly bombed Nazis who advanced daringly away from their supply bases.

General Marie Louis Adolphe Guillaumat, 76, former War Minister and World War veteran, died of pneumonia today at his home in Nantes.

The high command took note of the Allied withdrawal in Belgium westward from Brussels, saying this was ordered to "suit the general situation," and added this footnote on the war in the skies:

"During the night our aviation violently bombed columns on the march and points the enemy was obliged to pass."

Fighting In Wooded Ravines And Open Fields

Text of French Communique.

Tonight's French communique read:

"Fighting has continued all day with the same violence, chiefly in the region of Guise and Landrecies, where the enemy, despite considerable losses, is attacking in a westerly direction with powerful resources.

"On the rest of the front nothing of importance to report.

"Our bombers continued to harass the enemy's motorized columns which suffered heavily. Numerous reconnaissances were carried out and numerous enemy planes were brought down, both by our anti-aircraft defenses and by our pursuit planes."

The French met the German onrush in the Vervins and Avesnes sectors on the western side of the pocket with massed artillery fire, doggedly determined infantry and artillery at some places was firing point blank at the lumbering monsters.

Great numbers of these, accompanied by masses of planes and followed by lighter units and infantry, were striking through the Vervins region toward the Oise River and through the Avesnes region toward the Sambre River.

The French Command said that after the experience of the last few days, the French had learned how to deal with the German tank onslaughts.

The Germans also attacked near Sedan, at the southeastern extremity of the pocket, more than sixty miles air line southeast of Avesnes, and further east at Montmedy, a fortified position guarding the western end of the main Maginot Line, but these attacks were beaten off, the French said.

Heavily-armored 80-ton German tanks—impervious to any guns short of the formidable French 75s—have clashed at several points with France's famed "land battleships," military dispatches said.

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their own heavy mechanized units.

It was estimated that the Germans were using 2,500 to 3,000 tanks in the French pocket and French

The French declared that their own tanks have proved superior in combat where these giants have met.

British and French fighter planes without regard to the Nazis' numerical superiority, were pitted against the hundreds of low-flying German machines that swept forward to support the Nazi ground forces.

Other Allied flyers dumped, the French said, thousands of tons of bombs on the German communications lines and mechanized units assembling inside the pocket.

The "most gigantic battle of all times" is in full progress, the French War Ministry spokesman said.

(Here six words were censored).

Naval Claims Denied.

The French Admiralty flatly denied a German communique to the effect that a destroyer had been sunk and a cruiser damaged by German airplanes at the French port of Dunkerque.

The War Ministry spokesman said that the situation in northern France was "very serious, but not catastrophic."

"The great rush is on again," he said tersely, describing a renewal of mass attacks in which the Germans hurled masses of tanks, supported by planes, into the widening salient between the Sambre River and Rethel.

The War Ministry spokesman estimated that at least half of Germany's entire mechanized army was making the drive into northern France.

German forces penetrated into Brussels and occupied Louvain and Malines after the British-Belgian forces had withdrawn to the west. Allied spokesmen declared that the withdrawal was a strategic one and accomplished in good order.

How Battle Line Stretches.

The battle line now stretches from Rethel in France northwestward through the Vervins and Avesnes regions to the Belgian border and through Belgium to the west or seaward side of Brussels and Malines to Antwerp.

Some isolated points in the regions overrun by the Germans, like forts around Liege, were declared to be holding out.

The Paris region, where anti-aircraft fire was heard during the day, remained calm. The nearest point of the battle area was still in the Rethel zone, about 100 miles away.

[Authorized sources in Berlin asserted that German advance guards were within sixty miles of Paris and the main army within 100 miles of the capital.]

A special militia was being formed rapidly throughout France to cope with possible German parachute troops and Fifth Column or enemy agent activities.

A notice was published that military courts henceforth will deal with all law violations and that there will be no appeal.

Resistance Stiffens

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—Speeding German columns swung west tonight toward the Oise Valley—the road to Paris—but met stiffened French resistance.

Today the Germans advanced to Guise about fourteen miles west of Vervins, and to Landrecies, about twelve miles west of Avesnes and some eighty-five miles east of the English Channel. Avesnes heretofore had been the western edge of the salient into the northern French plains, its lower edges well within 100 miles of Paris.

Far ahead of the main German forces, advanced units struck in all directions. Six German motorcycle soldiers who reached Laon, twenty-five miles south of Guise, were captured.

Other light units were reported to have reached St. Quentin, fifteen miles west of Guise. (It was in this vicinity, in a railroad car in the Forest of Compiegne, that the World War armistice was agreed upon.)

German parachute soldiers roamed behind the French lines, but "these can have no direct effect on the general development of operations," a French War Ministry spokesman asserted.

The German objective in turning to the west appeared to be first, to try to cut off the main French armies from the Allied forces in Belgium, and, second, to reach the Oise Valley.

The sectors of Guise and Landrecies lie about twenty miles within France from the Belgian border, near the headwaters of the Oise River and roughly 100 miles northeast of Paris. Midway between the Germans and Paris, however, runs the Aisne River line.

Farther east, at the point of the triangle they have driven into France, the Germans were reported to have reached the Aisne in the Rethel sector.

A fleet of up to 3,000 German tanks, some of them eighty-ton mammoths compared to the biggest French land battleships of seventy tons, battered the French lines around the pocket bulging into France's northern plains, while the Nazi air force blackened the skies. Against these forces the French wheeled their mobile artillery, especially 75-millimeter guns, into action and massed their infantry, both outweighing the parallel German arms in numbers.

Tonight's communique follows:

"Fighting has continued all day with the same violence, chiefly in the region of Guise and Landrecies, where the enemy, despite considerable losses, is attacking in a westerly direction with powerful resources.

"On the rest of the front nothing of importance to report.

"Our bombers continued to harass the enemy's motorized columns, which suffered heavily. Numerous reconnaissances were carried out, and numerous enemy planes were brought down both by our anti-aircraft defenses and by our pursuit planes."

The morning communique read:

"In France, the battle continues with the same violence in the regions already mentioned in last night's communique.

"In Belgium, to suit the general situation, Allied troops carried out a withdrawal and have moved west of Brussels.

"During the night our aviation violently bombed columns on the march and points the enemy was obliged to pass."

Describes "Serious" Situation

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—Premier Reynaud told the people of France over the radio today that the situation was grave, adding: "It is more serious than in any past years."

"There is an enemy pocket in the northern front which has been slightly enlarged," he went on. Toward the west, he said, the situation was serious, "but it is far from desperate."

"The greatness of our people lies in the fact that in such trials they can ignore their own suffering and think only of the peril of the nation," he said.

Speed Up Arms Output

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—A general speed-up of French arms production was ordered today by the Armaments Ministry, ruling that all factories turning out national defense orders must work twenty-four hours a day. Aviation plants started twelve-hour double shifts.

This is designed to overtake eventually Germany's numerical superiority in planes and tanks, which have been largely responsible for the Germans' swift advance.

A special militia was being formed rapidly throughout France to cope with possible German parachute troops and "fifth column" or enemy agent activities. A notice was published that military courts henceforth would deal with all law violations and there would be no appeal.

30.24-2349.

30.24-2349

TEXT OF REYNAUD SPEECH

Here is the text, in part, of Premier Paul Reynaud's speech as translated from a recording made yesterday by the Columbia Broadcasting System:

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You have all heard that the enemy succeeded in reaching the Meuse and is approaching toward the west. The situation is grave—the French people realize that. It is graver than in any past years. But the morale of the French Army is excellent.

Marshal Petain has returned today from Spain, where he has served France's cause so well. He will remain in France until victory.

It was also necessary for the head of the government to take the most dangerous place in the government, to take the heaviest responsibilities. He is going to assume the direction of the national forces. M. Daladier will take the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

So far as the Ministry of the Interior is concerned, that will pass under the direction of Georges Mandel, who was aide to Clemenceau.

I add that a diplomatic movement is going to take place which will give to France and its foreign representation a maximum of efficiency.

All the French administration will have to adapt itself to war. It is necessary that the spirit of war circulate among the government offices as it once used to. • • • Each Frenchman, whether he is in the army or not, tonight must take an oath that his motto will be to conquer.

For more than 70 miles I bicycled along roads packed with slowly plodding peasants and automobiles and convoys moving in the opposite direction.

I started back to Paris 24 hours ago from Cambray after being bombed for more than an hour (four words censored). At least 30 old men, women and children were killed.

The fighting in this first of modern battles has been terrific, like nothing before in history.

A French officer who fought in the last war told me "there can be no comparison between this battle and the worst ones of the last war. Two hours of this is worse than two days of the battle for Verdun."

[Verdun was the greatest center of resistance to the German invasion during the Word War and both the French and Germans suffered tremendous losses.]

Losses were reported (two words censored) heavy.

Nazis Bombed Correspondents As They Travel on Bicycles

As P. J. Philip, of the New York Times, and I were setting out early yesterday for Paris on bicycles, the only available means of transportation, a German plane dive-bombed behind us.

It loosed five bombs on railroad tracks. We were within 40 yards. We threw ourselves flat against a wall amidst a shower of bricks and glass and then raced to a shelter to avoid the plane's spraying machine gun bullets as it returned.

I pedaled back toward the hotel.

Again the planes attacked. The bombs fell a block away. They were bigger bombs this time. The force of the explosion knocked me off the bicycle, ripping the back wheel to pieces.

Again the plane returned to machine gun attack. Again I ducked to the cover of a wall.

A French major who slept in the hotel room next to mine the night before was among those killed.

I recalled he had said to me:

"If they get one of us and the other escapes it will be pretty nice shooting, won't it?"

We were not over 50 yards apart when they got him and I escaped with only bruises.

Screams of the wounded after the bombing were ghastly.

One woman with arteries severed in both legs was holding a small baby in her arms, crooning to it.

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Lost Everything In Frightful Flight

An old man hobbled around trying to stop the flow of blood spurting from the stump of his arm.

A baby huddled in the corner of the station kept wailing:

"Mama, mama."

Bombs destroyed the hotel which for a week had been my headquarters between trips to the front.

Everything I had, including a typewriter and a steel trench helmet issued by the American Embassy, was lost.

Unbroken Columns of Refugees Wind Down from the Hills

I prevailed on a terror-stricken boy on a bicycle to repair my wheel.

Philip and I started out again for Paris. As we left a squadron of at least 30 planes was bombing and machine-gunning behind us.

We saw billowing clouds of smoke rising from burning towns and villages as we pedaled 70 miles to the next halting place.

From every hill unbroken columns of refugees could be seen winding down to the main highway.

Nazi planes were flying everywhere singly and in squadrons up to 30. Time and time again we jumped from our bicycles and dropped in the ditches alongside the roads to hide.

Town criers went through villages ringing great bells and warning everyone to be on the move within an hour.

Methodically the peasants closed their homes, loaded their belongings on pushcarts, in old trucks and in great two-wheeled farm chariots drawn by from four to eight farm horses.

Repeat Terrible Trek of 1914 Days

What was left they strapped to their backs and with scarcely a look behind started on the same trek trat all but the very young had made in 1914.

We reached a little town on the main highway line to Paris just before nightfall, too tired to do anything but wait for a train. It never came.

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I finally left by car, driving a family of refugees and taking the place of a 76-year-old woman because there was nobody else who could drive and there was a mother and five children in the car with room for only one more.

The old lady gave me a smile as we left her h[ome]. "It's the only thi[ng I have left]" she complained. "My husb[and and son] were killed in the o[ld country]. I am all alone and don't

Fleeing Reporter Sees Repetition Of Sad 1914 Days

Saw German Bombers Kill Women and Defenseless Children

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By H. TAYLOR HENRY

PARIS, May 18 (AP). — Fleeing crowds of (three words censored) refugees from Belgium and northeastern France are streaming toward the interior while the French army meets the trip-hammer blows of the in[vad]ing German shock forces.

I have just returned to Paris from a week's stay along the s[ec]tor of the front where the fighting is now heaviest.

FRENCH SAY NAMUR STILL HOLDS OUT

Leopold Urges Defenders to Resist to the End.

PARIS, May 18 (A. P.).—The Belgian forces at Namur are still holding out, Havas, the French news agency, reported today in a dispatch from "somewhere in Belgium."

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King Leopold was reported to have sent the city's defenders a message calling on them to "resist to the end for the Fatherland."

The defenders also received a message of "profound sympathy" from the Belgian people broadcast by the Belgian radio station at Ostend.

Havas distributed the following Belgian communique:

"The operations that were mentioned in the last communique have been continued according to plan.

"Belgian troops have checked enemy assaults at various points of the front.

"In Antwerp province especially they inflicted heavy losses on the attackers."

Petain Also Becomes Minister Of State

Petain became a Minister of State as well as Vice-Premier.

Reynaud, who succeeded Daladier as Premier last March 21, took the War and National Defense portfolio he had given to Deladier at that time and turned over to him the post of Foreign Minister. Reynaud had been acting as his own Foreign Minister.

Camille Chautemps had been Vice-Premier.

Georges Mandel, who had been Minister of Colonies, replaced Henri Roy as Minister of Interior when the latter declined to accept a post in the reorganized Government.

Louis Rollin, who was Minister of Commerce, took Mandel's place, and Leon Barety, a Deputy belonging to the Left Republican Alliance, took the Commerce post.

Hero Of Verdun Called Back To Wars As Vice-Premier

Petain, 84 Next Friday, Becomes Reynaud's Right-Hand Man In Reorganized French Cabinet

[By the Associated Press]

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Paris, May 18—Premier Paul Reynaud concentrated military and political power in his own hands today, called back Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, 83-year-old World War hero, as vice-premier, and tightened France's internal defenses to meet Germany's fast-moving invasion.

France's situation now was acknowledged to be as grave as it had been at some of the blackest hours of the World War.

The Cabinet shakeup, announced while Paris was undergoing an air raid alarm, made Reynaud Minister of War and National Defense as well as Premier and shifted Edouard Daladier to the Foreign Ministry. Reynaud had held the foreign portfolio since succeeding Daladier as Premier last March 21; Daladier had been Minister of War and National Defense.

Petain Just Back From Spain

Marshal Petain, defender of Verdun in the World War, arrived only this morning from his post as France's first Ambassador to Nationalist Spain and became Reynaud's right-hand man as Minister of State and Vice-Premier.

Petain, who will be 84 years old next Friday, was expected to play an important part in the military campaign.

In 1916 he commanded the fixed fortresses of Verdun; today he is faced with the problems of a fast-changing war of movement.

A communique from Reynaud's office said "developments have proved the necessity of concentrating the di-

Marshal Petain Made French Vice-Premier

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 18—Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, commander of French armies in the World War and defender of Verdun, today was appointed Vice-Premier.

In a sudden reconstruction of the Cabinet, Premier Reynaud took charge of the War Ministry and named Edouard Daladier Foreign Minister.

A communique from the Premier's office said the changes were made in the interests of combining political and military leadership in one man—Reynaud.

The Premier will be assisted by Marshal Petain in his leadership.

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Marshal Petain, who will be 84 years old next Friday, until today was France's Ambassador to Spain, where he was sent when France recognized the civil war conquest of Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Nationalists.

rection of political and military affairs" in the hands of one man—the Premier.

Other Changes In Cabinet

In other changes in the Cabinet reorganization, Georges Mandel, whose work as Minister of Colonies had given him the reputation of being a "strong man," became Interior Minister in place of Henri Roy; Louis Rollin shifted from the Ministry of Commerce to the Colonial post, and Leon Barety, a Deputy belonging to the Left Republican Alliance, became Commerce Minister.

Camille Chautemps, who was Vice-Premier and Minister of State for Alsace and Lorraine, retained the latter office.

The shakeup ended Daladier's four-year reign over the War Ministry.

Reynaud's original Cabinet was formed March 21 after Daladier fell as Premier under public protest against the standstill war.

Morale Declared Excellent

Reynaud, presenting his new Government tonight in a five-minute broadcast which was relayed to the United States, told his people:

"You have all heard that the enemy succeeded in reaching the Meuse and is approaching toward the west. The situation is grave—the French people realize that.

"It is graver than in any past years but it is in no way desperate.

"The morale of the French army is excellent. . .

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"To Conquer," French Motto

"Each Frenchman, whether he is in the army or not, tonight must take an oath that his motto will be to conquer."

He said that Marshal Petain, who had returned from Spain "where he has served France's cause so well, will remain in France until victory, with all his wisdom and strength at the service of the people."

He called Mandel, his new Interior Minister, "a disciple of Clemenceau." Mandel was chief of Premier Clemenceau's secretariat during the last war.

To Shuffle Diplomatic Corps

In addition to his Cabinet shuffle Reynaud promised there would be a shake-up in the French diplomatic corps abroad, saying:

"I add that a diplomatic movement is going to take place which will give to France and its foreign representation a maximum of efficiency."

Shortly after completion of his broadcast announcing the Cabinet shakeup, Premier Reynaud received William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador.

Giraud Leads Armies

LONDON, May 18 (A.P.)—Gen. Henri Honore Giraud is commanding the "groups of armies" of the Allies now fighting the "Battle of the Bulge" in northern France, an authoritative spokesman said today. Until a year ago this sixty-one-year-old veteran was Military Governor of Metz, in Alsace, facing the German border.

[Allied advices do not indicate whether Giraud's assignment makes any change in the status of Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, the Allied generalissimo. French censorship prevented correspondents in Paris from cabling information concerning Giraud.]

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Giraud wears two wound stripes as souvenirs of the World War and the Moroccan campaign against the Riff. He knows the present fighting area intimately. As a captain, he was wounded and captured in the 1914 Battle of Guise and interned in Germany. Guise today is the scene of furious fighting. Giraud escaped from Germany and returned to France in time to take part in the attack at the Malmaison in 1917.

Weygand May Get Post

Gen. Maxine Weygand, commander in chief of the Allied land forces in the Near East, may replace Gen. Maurice Gamelin as commander in chief of all the Allied land forces in the war, American military sources at New York reported yesterday. Gen. Weygand reached the age limit of sixty-eight on Jan. 21, 1935, and was succeeded as generalissimo of the French Army at that time by Gen. Gamelin, then chief of the general staff. Last August, when war was imminent, Gen. Weygand returned to the army to take command of the Allied land forces in the Near East, which are believed to number between 200,000 and 250,000 men.

[illegible] West of Brussels

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE in Belgium, May 18 (AP)—British troops, weary after eight days of almost continuous movement and action, clung stubbornly today to new lines west of Brussels.

The British who, seventy-two hours ago, occupied a line on the Dyle River running through Louvain to Wavre, east of Brussels, now are in a better position to meet the German push, despite the Allied withdrawal.

There is no tendency to minimize the desperate Allied situation here. One comfort to the Allies is that the British and French armies virtually are intact and are well equipped for the defensive warfare dictated by the German tactics.

The Royal Air Force was declared to be holding on to advanced bases in France in spite of the severe battering administered during the first week of the Blitzkrieg.

Success was credited to British fighters in countering to a large extent waves of bombers and fighters at the head of Chancellor Hitler's tank columns south of the Sambre River.

In the twenty-four hours ending last midnight the British claimed that an average of nearly one German machine an hour had been destroyed.

One patrol of six British Hurricanes were said to have engaged forty Messerschmitt 110's protecting a Nazi bomber formation, and shot down six of the enemy craft.

French Blow Up Rails to Basle.

LONDON, May 18 (A. P.).—The Exchange Telegraph Company (British) reported in a dispatch from Zurich today that railway connections between Basle, Switzerland, and St. Louis, France, a short distance north, were blown up last night by French military engineers. The railway there parallels the Rhine near the juncture of Germany, France and Switzerland, and the action was reported taken as a precaution against a German surprise attack on Switzerland.

British Claim Air Victory Over Nazis

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 18—The Air Ministry announced today that ten German Junkers-87 bombers were shot down by nine Hurricane fighters in a single battle over France yesterday.

A communique said the Hurricanes rushed to attack twenty enemy bombers when they were seen circling over a wood.

The squadron leader shot down three planes, four Hurricane pilots got one bomber each and the patrol jointly shot down three others. The remaining ten fled.

No British planes were lost in this action.

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Also Destroy Dive Bombers

Another section of three Hurricanes over Belgium attacked more than twenty Nazi dive bombers and downed one, the Ministry reported.

A British Spitfire patroling off the Dutch coast went after a Junker-88, Germany's newest-type twin-engine bomber. The Nazi bomber dived from 14,000 feet to thirty feet at 400 miles per hour in a vain effort to shake off the British plane, but two bursts from the eight guns on the Spitfire disabled the engines and the bomber crashed into a breakwater.

The Ministry announced that squadrons of the Royal Air Force bombed German bases and lines of communication in France and Belgium during the night. The communique added that "other R. A. F. squadrons successfully attacked important military objectives in western Germany. The operations were again on a very heavy scale, but none of our aircraft was lost."

Blitz Slackens, Foe Tiring, Says London

An authoritative spokesman declared that the situation on the Western front "is very serious but certainly no worse and possibly a little bit better" than yesterday.

The German advance in "the battle of the Bulge" in northern France, he said, "has very much slackened, perhaps only temporarily, but exhaustion of German units taking part in the operations is apparent."

The British and Belgian lines in Belgium, he asserted, had to go back in order to conform to movements southward.

He emphasized, however, that "there was no question of a break through, or of troops retiring in confusion."

Morale of the Allied troops is very high, he said, and they were indignant at the withdrawals for which they could see no apparent reason.

Warning against German tactics designed to shake the morale of the soldiers and civilians behind the lines, he said a "fifth column" was working differently in France and Belgium than in the Netherlands.

Rumor-mongers, he said, start reports among refugees—such as that the Germans were coming through on the right or left—and thus cause confusion, doubt and mistrust among troops holding the front.

Press Admits "Darkest Hour" Since 1918

The British press admitted, however, that the Allies are facing "the darkest hour" since 1918, when their World War armies were hovering on the brink of a crushing defeat.

There was no official confirmation of a Berlin announcement that German troops already had occupied Brussels, but a War Office communique acknowleding that British troops had withdrawn to new positions west of the Belgian capital plunged London deep into gloom.

Intensifying the forebodings was the disclosure that Dutch and French forces had abandoned the Netherlands' islands of Beveland and Walchern, in Zeeland province, after a heavy bombardment by German planes and artillery.

"Grave But Not Irremediable"

The press made no attempt to hide the gravity of the situation, despite a reassuring bulletin from British General Headquarters which said that the morale of the troops is high.

Official sources counseled the British public to keep "stout hearts and cool heads," and said that while the situation is grave it is not "irremediable."

"Britain has faced tests like this before and can face them again," the appeal said. "There must, however, be no illusion about the fact we are now facing the first stages of the most tremendous battle in the history of the world."

Withdraw To Escape Nazi Trap

The War Office communique announcing withdrawal of the Allied lines to a point west of Brussels said merely that "certain adjustments to the front became necessary" and were executed "without interference."

The withdrawal was said in informed circles to have been ordered to frustrate a German attempt to catch the British forces now operating on the northern flank of the Belgian front in a huge pincer movement.

German mechanized forces, which have penetrated the Allied lines in the vicinity of Charleroi, some thirty miles south of Brussels, were reported to be fanning out, threatening encirclement of British right flank.

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New Bulge In Line At Brussels

Although the situation was confused by the high speed of action and the widespread use of roving mechanized units on both sides, the new Allied position in the north appeared about as follows:

The left flank of the British forces rests on the west coast of Holland, near the Belgian border. The line extends southeast in front of Antwerp, bends back to pass west of

30.24.- 2351

30.24-2351

Brussels and then almost due south to the French border near Maubeuge.

From Maubeuge the front follows an irregular line southeast to Rethel, about 100 miles from Paris, and then bends sharply east toward Longwy.

Wounded soldiers from the British forces in France and Belgium were landed from a hospital ship last night and taken to Birmingham.

The Exchange Telegraph news agency quoted the Berlin radio as saying that German Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop today received the new Italian Ambassador, Dino Alfieri.

NAZIS TIRING UNDER STRAIN, BRITAIN HEARS

Progress Of Drive "Very Much Slackened," Says Military Spokesman

[By the Associated Press]

London, Sunday, May 19—Scotland Yard detectives broke up Fascist and Communist meetings in London during the night in a drive to end anti-war propaganda. Several arrests were made.

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[By the Associated Press]

London, May 18—Waning power of the Nazis' massive blows was reported tonight to have eased some of the pressure on the Western front, but Britain steeled itself for bad news.

A calm military spokesman admitted that the Allied armies in "the battle of the bulge" in northern France were being shoved back ever closer to the gates of Paris.

The British spokesman made no effort to minimize the "very serious" situation, but declared it was "certainly no worse and possibly a little bit better" than Friday.

German Progress Slackened

German progress, he said, "has very much slackened, perhaps only temporarily, but exhaustion of German units taking part in the operations is apparent.

The situation in France necessitated the British and Belgian withdrawal in Belgium, he asserted, and "there was no question of a break-through or of troops retiring in confusion." The morale of the troops is high, he said, and they were indignant at the withdrawals for which they saw no apparent reason.

R. A. F. Harries Nazi Bases

While Germany's ponderous tanks were approaching the time when lack of fuel is expected to halt them, at least temporarily, British flyers harried German bases and communications lines and battled Nazi air fleets over the front.

The Air Ministry announced overnight aerial bombardments ranging from Bergen, Norway, to France and Belgium "on a very heavy scale" and said no British planes were lost.

At Bergen, Bremen and Hamburg, it said, British flyers attacked German oil tanks, destroying some and heavily damaging others.

It also told proudly of disaster that British Hurricanes and Spitfires wrought on Junkers dive-bombers leading the Nazis' mechanized drive toward the heart of France.

Air Successes Recounted

Nine British Hurricane fighters were said to have emerged unscathed from an air battle over France in which they shot down ten German Junkers "87" bombers and dispersed ten others.

Three other Hurricanes over Belgium attacked more than twenty Nazi dive-bombers and downed one, a communique said, while a British Spitfire brought down a Junker "88," Germany's newest-type twin-engine bomber, fleeing in a 400-mile-an-hour power dive over the Netherlands coast.

In the dark and bitter days that seemed ahead, Britons looked on Prime Minister Churchill as the nation's man of destiny.

Spokesmen by radio and newspaper warned the public that reverses might come and urged Britons to maintain the tradition of the "bulldog breed" as personified by the chunky Prime Minister.

Britain, confident that in Churchill the nation has the match in brains and tactical cunning of Adolf Hitler, has seen action stepped up all along the home front with a new enthusiasm in Churchill's first week of leadership.

He swiftly completed his Government, flew to Paris for a war conference on strategy to stem the German onslaught and took time to lunch with the Japanese Ambassador as part of the empire's effort to court Japan's friendship.

Swift Blow At Fifth Column

The Government has struck swiftly at "fifth column" dangers—police have been armed for the first time and 6,000 enemy aliens have been interned—the nation has been prepared for further ration restrictions; wider dispersal of children in the event of air raids has been ordered and 250,000 volunteers have enlisted as a home guard against parachutists.

This corps was given the status of soldiers today by an order in council.

Members will serve without pay and without prejudice to their liability for conscription in the fighting forces but will be granted regular army compensation if they should suffer permanent injury on active service.

BRITISH CLAIM HITS ON NAZI OIL STORAGE TANKS

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Air Ministry Says Raids On Hamburg and Bremen Were Successful.

BASE IN NORWAY BOMBED

R. A. F. Reports That Planes in Attack on Bergen Have Reached Objectives.

LONDON, May 18 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry reported today hits on oil storage tanks in Hamburg and Bremen during a night raid on Germany by British flyers. Some storage tanks were destroyed and others were heavily damaged, it was said.

British raiders also successfully bombed German oil tanks at Bergen, Norway, the Ministry announced.

[DNB, the German official news agency, reported today that twenty-nine civilians were killed and fifty-one injured in an air raid on Hamburg last night. A number of houses and other buildings were reported damaged.]

British warplanes made extensive bombing attacks against road and rail communications being used by advancing German columns west of Namur, Belgium, the Air Ministry announced.

R. A. F. Issues Statement.

Another British statement today said that the Royal Air Force would adhere to its policy of bombing only military objectives and described as "completely untrue" German allegations that British flyers had bombed civilians.

The statement said:

"His Majesty's Government have made it clear that it is no part of their policy to bomb non-military objectives, no matter what the policy of the German Government may be.

"In spite of wanton and repeated attacks by the German Air Force on undefended towns in Poland, Norway, France, Holland and Belgium, His Majesty's Government steadfastly adhere to this policy.

"Statements to the effect that the Royal Air Force have deliberately bombed civilians or non-military objectives are completely untrue and are obviously designed to prepare the way for extension to this country of inhuman methods used by Germans in other countries."

Air Victories Reported.

The Air Ministry announced that ten German Junkers 87 bombers were shot down by nine Hurricane fighters in a single battle over France yesterday.

A communique said that the Hurricanes rushed to attack twenty enemy bombers when they were seen circling over a wood. The squadron leader shot down three planes, four Hurricane pilots got one bomber each and the patrol jointly shot down three others. The remaining ten fled.

No British planes were lost in this action.

Another section of three Hurricanes over Belgium attacked more than twenty Nazi dive bombers and downed one, the Ministry reported.

A British Spitfire patrolling off the Dutch coast went after a Junkers 88, Germany's newest one twin-engine bomber. The Nazi bomber dived from 14,000 feet to 30 feet at 400 miles an hour in a vain effort to shake off the British plane but two bursts from the eight guns on the Spitfire disabled the engines and the bomber crashed into a breakwater.

German Bases Bombed.

The Air Ministry also announced today that squadrons of the Royal Air Force bombed German bases and lines of communication in France and Belgium during the night.

The communique added: "Other R. A. F. squadrons successfully attacked important military objectives in western Germany. The operations were again on a very heavy scale but none of our aircraft was lost."

British General Headquarters issued the following communique earlier today:

"Successful operations were carried out by the B. E. F. yesterday. Several enemy aircraft were brought down by anti-aircraft and small arms fire in addition to successes of the Royal Air Force. Morale of the troops is very high."

British

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—The following British Air Ministry communique was issued tonight:

In the area northwest of Namur [Belgium] extensive operations were carried out last night on road and rail communications used by the enemy's advancing columns. Bridges and railway tracks were hit. Airdromes were bombed and a large supply convoy damaged by our machine-gun fire.

Intense air activity continues over the fighting front. In an engagement over France yesterday nine Hurricanes [British fighters] shot down ten dive bombers without loss to themselves.

A Blenheim aircraft, while over Bergen [Norway], engaged and shot down a Messerschmitt 110, which was seen to crash into a mountainside.

A Hudson aircraft of the Royal Air Force, while on patrol over the North Sea, attacked a convoy of merchant ships with bombs; one of the enemy vessels was damaged.

Tanks at Bergen Attacked

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—The Air Ministry today reported that British raiders successfully bombed German oil tanks at Bergen, Norway.

The radio stations at Bremen and Hamburg, Germany, where British planes dropped bombs last night, went off the air suddenly at 10 P. M. tonight. Bremen resumed broadcasting a half hour later, but Hamburg remained silent.

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Hamburg, Bremen Radios Silenced

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—The radio stations at Bremen and Hamburg, Germany, where R.A.F. planes dropped bombs last night, went off the air suddenly tonight. Bremen resumed broadcasting half an hour later, but Hamburg remained silent.

London, May 18 (AP)—The drone of planes and heavy gunfire was reported off Britain's southeast coast late tonight.

The firing continued for about an hour and was believed to have come from naval units. Coast dwellers said they saw streaks of tracer bullets and the play of searchlights.

No air-raid alarms were sounded ashore, although a number of aircraft were heard, apparently not far out to sea.

Churchill Seen Aiming at New Soviet Rapport

Attacks in Press Softened as British Pave Way for 'More Friendly Approach'

LONDON, May 18 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill's new government was said by a reliable source today to be seeking a "new and more friendly approach" to improvement of relations with Soviet Russia.

Inclusion of the Labor and Liberal parties in the new Cabinet was said to have paved the way for abandonment of the so-called "stiff-necked" attitude toward the U. S. S. R., credited to former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain and most of his Conservative regime. A softening of press attacks already was noted.

Russian Ambassador Ivan M. Maisky saw Viscount Halifax, Foreign Secretary, on Thursday, and it is understood they discussed problems raised by British contraband control—principally delays in shipping and how to shorten them.

It was hinted that this discussion might open the way for trade negotiations on a broader basis and ultimately lead to an improvement in Anglo-Russian political relations.

A few days before Churchill took over as Prime Minister, May 10, Russian circles here said that Britain's entire attitude toward reaching a trade agreement with the Soviets was regarded as "unsatisfactory."

Concerning the new government's attitude, however, it was recalled that Churchill, in a broadcast address March 30, declared that "there is no need for Russia to be drawn into this struggle" unless she desired it.

Other members of the new government have hinted at a desire to draw Russia away from Germany. The Liberal leader, Sir Archibald Sinclair, who is now Air Minister in the Churchill Cabinet, urged on Oct. 26, 1939, that Britain take a "vigorous initiative" to improve trade and political relations with Russia.

Lord Halifax on the same date in a measure condoned the Russian move into Poland after the German invasion by saying that the Soviet step would never have been taken if Germany had not acted first. He also pointed out carefully that the Russians had advanced only to the boundary recommended in the Versailles treaty.

Maj. Clement R. Atlee, Lord Privy Seal in the new Cabinet, said a friendly word for Russia as long ago as 1937, asserting that, united, France, Britain and Russia could "form a force which would make any would-be aggressor think twice." He urged such a union.

Churchill Makes Broadcast Today

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill will broadcast a message to the British people at 9 P. M. (4 P. M. New York time) tomorrow.

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Mr. Churchill's address will be heard in New York over radio stations WEAF, WABC and WOR.

Attlee Is Churchill Spokesman

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—Maj. Clement R. Attlee, Laborite leader and Lord Privy Seal, will deputize for the Prime Minister in the House of Commons, an official announcement said tonight. It added that Prime Minister Winston Churchill would be in the House when possible.

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Harold Nicolson At Information Ministry

LONDON, May 18 (A. P.).—Harold Nicolson, author and former diplomat, was installed today as parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Information.

Two parliamentary secretaries were assigned to act jointly for the War Office—Brig.-Gen. Sir Henry Page Croft and Sir Edward Grigg. Sir Victor Warrender was reappointed for the Admiralty. Others named are D. M. Foot for the Ministry of Economic Warfare and the Duke of Devonshire for the India Office.

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DUFF COOPER SAYS HITLER STAKES ALL

Information Minister Sees War Being Decided.

LONDON, May 18 (A. P.).—Alfred Duff Cooper, Britain's Minister of Information, told the nation in a broadcast tonight that if Germany loses the present great battle on the western front, "she will lose the war, as well."

"Like a mad gambler at roulette, determined to win or lose all, she has gathered together her vast resources and staked them on the red. If black turns up, it will be a black day, indeed, for the Nazis," he said.

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"The enemy is playing for far greater stakes than are we. We may win or lose this battle, but if we lose the battle, we shall not have lost the war. If Germany loses the battle, she will lose the war as well."

"She knows this," Mr. Duff Cooper said. "That's why she has thrown into the battle the whole of a vast accumulated force she has been building up for so many years, both before and since the coming of the Nazis."

Mr. Duff Cooper pointed out that after the battle of the Marne, in 1914, the Commander-in-Chief of the German armies said, "We have lost the war."

"He was quite right," Mr. Duff Cooper said, "but the Germans are stubborn people, and it took four more years to convince them of what already was apparent to more far-sighted observers."

Bevin Pledges Reinforcements

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—Ernest Bevin, Minister of Labor, in a special broadcast tonight to the Allied forces at the front, urged them to "hold on until victory is in sight," and promised "men and materials."

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Newfoundland Recruits Arrive

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—Whooping and singing, and with many throwing their caps into the water, the sixth contingent of Newfoundland volunteers for the British Navy arrived at a western port today. It included fishermen, loggers, bank clerks and grocer boys.

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Placed Under Armed Guard

London, May 18 (AP)—All Government offices, headquarters of the British Broadcasting Corporation and key positions throughout Great Britain were placed under armed guard today against possible sabotage by Fifth Columnist or Nazi parachute troops.

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Warplane Arouses Village

NORTH BADDESLEY, England, May 18 (AP).—Inhabitants of this Hampshire village ran out with shotguns, scythes and clubs last night when an airplane landed in a near-by field. The flyer proved to be a former motion picture actor, Ralph Richardson, whose British Navy plane had been forced down by engine trouble.

King Says R.A.F. Makes Victory 'Doubly Sure'

Sees Ascendancy Over Foe in Flyers' 'Matchless Spirit'

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—King George VI, in a message to the Royal Air Force, asserted tonight that the flyers' "matchless spirit, that has shown so clear an ascendancy over the enemy, makes final victory of the Allies doubly sure."

The text of the King's message follows:

"During my visit to the headquarters of the Bomber Command today, I was able to hear more about the epic deeds of our bomber forces in recent weeks.

"Coupled with the arduous and unceasing duties of the coastal command and with the heroic exploits of our fighter squadrons in this country and in France, they make an immortal story—a story that fills the whole Empire, whose sons are now fighting in all three branches, with gratitude and admiration.

"I congratulate the Royal Air Force with all my heart and wish them good luck and continued success. The matchless spirit that has shown so clear an ascendancy over the enemy makes the final victory of the Allies doubly sure."

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Nazi Surrender In Narvik Area Reported Near

Norwegians Assert Few Are Left in Town, Air Attacks Are Dwindling in Force

STOCKHOLM, May 18 (AP).—Norwegian authorities announced tonight that German resistance in the far northern Narvik area appeared to be near an end, and that Norwegian forces had taken up positions south of the city and close to the Swedish border on the east.

A communique issued by the Norwegian Legation here said:

"The Norwegian unit in the Narvik district occupied today a hill close to the Swedish border on the Narvik-Swedish railroad.

"It is reported that only a small German force is left in the town of Narvik. A French officer declared fighting was near an end in this sector.

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"German air attacks have decreased in violence and two enemy planes have been shot down.

"Norwegian troops also have taken positions near Narvik south of Rombaks Fjord."

Swedes Jail Three as Saboteurs

STOCKHOLM, May 18 (AP).—The arrest of three foreigners of undisclosed nationality for an alleged sabotage plot on behalf of a foreign power was announced today. They were taken into custody after investigations were speeded following the arrest of A. F. Rickmand, a Briton, and Elsa Johansson, Swedish secretary. Further arrests were reported likely. The three arrested today were identified as Ernest John Biggs, advertising salesman; Erich Behrisch, a printer, and Harry Walker Gill, an oil company employee.

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Police also announced the arrest of a foreigner of unstated nationality, identified as Rudolf Fleck, on espionage charges. Fleck was charged with having conveyed to a foreign power information concerning Sweden's defenses, which he obtained while posing as a journalist.

1,100 Americans Sail From Italy, Fleeing War

Liner Washington Jammed; Rex Expected to Bring 2,000

GENOA, Italy, May 18 (AP).—The United States liner Washington sailed for New York today with 1,100 American fugitives from the war crowding her cabins and overflowing into the lounges.

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Most of those fleeing the war danger were from the Balkans. Two thousand more are expected to follow soon on the Italian liner Rex.

DUCE ANSWERS ROOSEVELT'S LATEST NOTE

His Reply Believed To Be Noncommittal Without Being Alarming

Fascist Press Openly Exults At German Advance Into France

MASSOCK

(By the Associated Press)

MAY 19 1940

Rome, May 18—Premier Benito Mussolini has replied to President Roosevelt's latest efforts to prevent spread of the European war, it was learned from a reliable source tonight. The nature of the reply was not disclosed but it was believed to have been noncommittal without being alarming.

The reply, in courteous terms, was said in informed quarters to have been communicated to Mr. Roosevelt through United States Ambassador William Phillips, who delivered a personal message from the President to il Duce May 15.

Tight-Lipped On Contents

Italian and American authorities here have kept tight-lipped silence on the contents of the President's message.

Foreign circles assumed, however, since it was described in Washington as "in the interests of peace," that Mr. Roosevelt told il Duce again of Washington's desire that the war be kept out of other parts of Europe.

With Italy's entry into the war believed by most observers to be awaiting a Nazi death blow to the Allies, the Fascist press is openly exulting at the advance of Germany's war machine into France.

A declaration by Mussolini's *Il Popolo d'Italia* that Fascist Italy "must reach its great predestined goal, legitimate imperial aspirations and Mediterranean destiny now or never," was interpreted by some as perhaps a sign that Italy was about to strike somewhere.

Italians kept tab on the Balkans also.

Gayda Cites Adriatic Bases

Virginio Gayda, Fascist editor who often reflects the views of Mussolini called attention in his newspaper, *Il Giornale d'Italia*, to the "natural naval bases" on the Adriatic coast from Yugoslavia to Greece, with the declaration that Italy's protection depended on conditions along that shore.

Gayda drew no conclusions in the article devoted to the Balkans except to say that "the problem of the Balkans" was a 'vital theme" of the Italian foreign policy.

Contraband Letup Kept Secret

Britain's relaxation of contraband control at Gibraltar by letting the Italian liner Rex pass without stopping her for examination was kept from the Italians. Instead, newspapers reported that the Italian liner Roma, which already is in New York, had been stopped at Gibraltar and detained thirty hours without explanation.

Relazioni Internationali, authoritative review of foreign affairs, said it was the unavoidable duty of Italian people to break the pressure of the Allied contraband control, but added there was nothing to do but "await events."

ROME-LONDON PHONE OUT

Interruption in Line Is 'Beyond Paris,' Italian Officials Say

ROME, May 18 (AP)—Telephonic communications with London were interrupted tonight.

Telephone officials said they knew only that "the line is interrupted beyond Paris."

They suggested various reasons—that it might have been cut between London and Paris because of the fighting in France or perhaps that an air raid alarm in London caused operators there to be off duty temporarily.

The line to Paris was cut for an hour during the day, due to an air raid alarm in Paris, telephone officials said.

LEAGUE OF NATIONS READY FOR FLIGHT

Would Quit Switzerland if Nazis Invade.

MAY 19 1940

GENEVA, May 18 (A. P.).—About 185 officials and employees of the League of Nations resigned today under a plan of curtailment preparatory to possible flight of the organization's headquarters due to war.

Secretary-General Joseph A. C. Avenol at a staff meeting Thursday had given 205 of them the choice of handing in their resignations—and getting six months' pay—or agreeing to suspension of their contracts, with only three months' pay, at any time he should declare an emergency.

There are 329 employees in all, sixty-nine of whom will establish new headquarters in Vichy, France, in event Switzerland is invaded, while thirty-seven will be given leave and eighteen will remain in Geneva as gardeners and caretakers at the great Palace of Peace.

Avenol said removal of the headquarters to Vichy "probably" would not occur unless Switzerland were invaded.

A voluntary exodus has sent more than 150,000 persons into Swiss Alpine and southern lake resorts from the region opposite the German frontier, it was estimated unofficially.

Switzerland as a whole remained calm, however.

ITALIANS URGED BY LEGATION TO QUIT RUMANIA

Bucharest Orders All Aliens Lacking Work Permits to Leave Country.

GREECE CALLS UP MORE MEN

Premier Metaxas Has Conference With Envoys of Yugoslavia and Rumania.

MAY 19 1940

BUCHAREST, May 18 (A. P.).—Italians in Rumania were caught up today in the scurrying of foreigners for cover from the war clouds over the Balkans. They were advised by their legation to go home.

Almost concurrently, the Rumanian Ministry of the Interior—presumably intensifying efforts to stamp out "fifth columnists"—ordered all foreigners without work permits to leave the country and canceled permits issued prior to May 1.

At least 10,000 aliens were affected. Those not departing at once were to be interned in a concentration camp opened last night.

Greece, in stern preparation for any eventuality, called up another class of reserves—the 1935 class, which is made up of men 26 years old. They will report on May 25. The War Ministry's explanation was that this group, reported to number 60,000, would receive a month's training "in the use of new weapons."

Informed military observers at Athens said that most of the class would be sent to the wild, mountainous region bordering on Italian-occupied Albania, to bolster the already large number of Greek troops manning the fortifications there against any possible Italian thrust.

At the same time the Greek Premier, Gen. John Metaxas, held long conferences with the Yugoslav and Rumanian Ambassadors, it was reported from Athens.

The Yugoslav envoy, Aleksandar Vukcevic, sounded out Gen. Metaxas last Tuesday on what assistance Yugoslav could expect from Greece in the event of an Italian attack. Greece, Rumania and Yugoslavia, as well as Turkey, are partners in the Balkan Tntente.

Activity in Moscow.

Possibly connected with the Balkan maneuvering was the report of a Stockholm newspaper, the Tidningen, under a Moscow date line, of rumors in the Soviet capital that Russia had made representations to Berlin in the interests of preserving Yugoslav neutrality. The rumor lacked official confirmation.

Part of it was that a Yugoslav representative paid a visit yesterday to the Moscow Foreign Commissariat. Thereafter, it was reported, the Kremlin dispatched its note to Berlin. It was even rumored that a second note went to Germany, but what it concerned was a mystery.

Yugoslavia, in a renewal of friendship with the U. S. S. R., notably lacking since the Bolshevist revolution, has had a delegation at Moscow negotiating a trade treaty as a prelude to establishment of diplomatic relations.

A Yugoslav military commission also is preparing to leave, or has left, for Moscow, it is said, and Balkan diplomatic spokesmen have detected in that the possibility of Russo-Allied collaboration to keep Germany out of the Balkans, or at least the possibility of independent Russian pressure to that end.

Bucharest, May 18 (AP)—The Rumanian National Bank today marked up the valuation of its gold supply fifty per cent. in terms of Rumanian currency, announcing that half the paper profit of 10,500,000,000 lei (about $50,000,000) would be used for armaments and the other half to write off Government debts to the bank.

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The new valuation of the gold stock is 31,000,000,000 lei.

30.24-2353

Families Quitting Egypt

ALEXANDRIA, May 18 (AP).—American residents of Egypt are quitting their families home in increasing numbers in view of the uncertainty of the Mediterranean situation. Eighty Americans from the Alexandria district alone are scheduled to sail May 22 on the American Export liner Excambion.

The steamers Marco Polo and Aegeo sailed for Italy with homeward-bound Italians who obtained their exit visas only after long delays.

More Anzacs Reach Palestine

JERUSALEM, May 18 (AP).—The major portion of the second contingent of the Australian Imperial Force arrived in Palestine today from Egypt.

MAY 19 1940

Advised to Leave Turkey

ANKARA, May 18 (AP).—The American Embassy here advised American nationals today to leave Turkey as soon as possible for the United States.

MAY 19 1940

Nazis' Advance At Sedan Laid to Air Superiority

Invaders Substitute Planes for Artillery to Clear Way for Tanks and Infantry

MAY 19 1940

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—German superiority in the air, backed by mass attacks of armored divisions of shock troops using flame-throwers, has been the main factor in carving out the pocket in the French line from Mons to Sedan.

During the five days of heavy fighting on the northern front, air superiority has counted heavily. German tactics have ignored the traditional artillery preparation, but have gained the long-sought combined effect of preparation and surprise by substituting attack aviation for artillery.

The Germans made the initial opening in the pocket by attacking on a restricted front and then shifting the force of attack to a neighboring sector so quickly that it seemed almost a simultaneous action.

The action opened almost as soon as the French had entered Belgium and dug their hasty trenches behind rocks and under trees. Fleets of from 300 to 400 German planes dived and bombed French nests in each sector. As fast as they swooped—at some 200 miles an hour—to drop bombs from a height of sometimes no more than 100 yards, they turned and swooped again to machine-gun soldiers who remained.

After the air attack as many as ten armored divisions of medium and heavy tanks crashed against the narrow front, spewing fire from their flame-throwers. Trailing the tanks, light motorized infantry rushed to take over the territory.

As soon as the crack divisions had smashed into one sector, they suddenly were shifted in an effort to strike a demoralizing blow against another.

The best defense the French brought against the constant air attacks was individual rifle fire. A staff officer explained that an infantryman in an advanced position had a better chance of using a light rifle, which he could swing about to follow the plane, than the more cumbersome machine gun.

The general opinion among French military observers is that the German high command is staking everything on a complete breakthrough before the United States has a chance to realize the situation and bring effective aid to bear (here forty-three words were censored).

NAZI MINES LAID OFF SOUTH AFRICA

Pretoria Announces They Are Being Exploded.

BERLIN, May 18 (A. P.).—German naval units have mined South African ports, the German High Command announced today.

The disclosure was made in a terse communique, which said:

"Units of the German Navy have laid mines before South African ports which are serving as bases for enemy naval units."

The South African Department of Defense at Pretoria announced that a mine field has been found off Cape Agulhas, the southernmost tip of Africa, and said that the department "is taking adequate steps to deal with it."

"Several mines have already been safely exploded," the announcement said.

Hitler Gets Alfieri Credentials

ADOLF HITLER'S WESTERN FRONT HEADQUARTERS, May 18 (AP).—Fuehrer Adolf Hitler received tonight the credentials of the new Italian Ambassador to Germany, Dina Alfieri.

Nazis Report Zeeland Rout

BERLIN, May 18 (AP).—The German High Command today reported the capture of more than 2,000 Dutch and French soldiers on the Netherlands islands of Schouwen and South Beveland in Zeeland province.

The High Command also said that the Dutch commander on Walcheren Island had offered to capitulate and that a number of Dutch vessels had been taken by the Germans.

Reports Civilian Fatalities

BERLIN, May 18 (AP)—D. N. B., official German news agency, reported today that twenty-nine civilians were killed and fifty-one injured in an air raid on Hamburg last night. A number of houses and other buildings were reported damaged.

The news agency said tonight that eleven civilians were killed and sixty-three injured in last night's British air raid on Bremen.

The possibilities of bombing attacks on England from ports in the Lowlands were underlined by the D. N. B. reports, coupled with High Command assertions that raids on "non-military objectives" in Hamburg and Bremen have special significance "in view of subsequent consequences." D. N. B. reported that of seventy-one Allied air attacks on Germany since May 10 fifty-one were on non-military objects.

The authoritative Dienst aus Deutschland said the raids on Hamburg and Bremen must be regarded "as a very serious state of affairs" and "one would not go wrong in the assumption that Germany will note the character of these attacks very carefully and make this the basis for its own decisions and actions."

Nazis Claim Marked Victory.

BERLIN, May 18 (A. P.).—The German High Command declared today that 108 Allied airplanes had been shot down in the last twenty-four hours' fighting with a loss of only twenty-six German planes.

The German Air Force also bombed lines of communication in the Allies' rear, it was added.

Reynaud Receives Bullitt.

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—Premier Paul Reynaud received tonight the American Ambassador to France, William C. Bullitt.

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R. A. F. Denies Charge

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—A British statement said today the Royal Air Force would adhere to its policy of bombing only military objectives and described as "completely untrue" German allegations that British flyers had bombed civilians.

The statement said: "His Majesty's government have made it clear that it is no part of their policy to bomb non-military objectives no matter what the policy of the German government may be.

"In spite of wanton and repeated attacks by the German Air Force on undefended towns in Poland, Norway, France, Holland and Belgium, His Majesty's government steadfastly adheres to this policy.

"Statements to the effect that the Royal Air Force have deliberately bombed civilians or non-military objectives are completely untrue and are obviously designed to prepare the way for extension to this country of inhuman methods used by Germans in other countries."

French Court Attaches Goebbels's Canal Stock

PARIS, May 18 (A. P.).—A civil tribunal today attached 100 shares of stock in the Suez Canal which court authorities said belong to German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels.

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The Suez Canal Company is a stock company with most of the shares in French and British hands.

The authorities added that all coupons up to the present had been cashed and the money deposited to Herr Goebbel's account in a Luxemburg bank.

20 U.S. AMBULANCES OFF FOR THE FRONT

MAY 19 1940

Crews Pause at Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

PARIS, May 18 (A. P.).—Twenty ambulances and crews of the first section of the American Field Service, after a moment of silence at the tomb of the unknown soldier, drove through Paris tonight en route to the battle zone in northern France.

An elaborate ceremony of presentation, arranged for next Tuesday, was canceled "in view of the circumstances" so that the Americans could hurry to the front.

Crews of the American Volunteers Ambulance Unit, which already has been to the front, were hastily repairing damages done to their machines and were preparing to return to the front.

Nazis Bombed Red Cross, Juliana's Consort Charges

MAY 19 1940

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—A charge that the Germans had bombed a red cross column of 15 cars standing on an open road, and machine-gunned stretcher-bearers trying to carry wounded into a trench, was made today by the Netherlands legation.

Prince Bernhard, consort of Crown Princess Juliana, said he had learned of the alleged incident during a visit to Dutch troops in the province of Zeeland on Thursday and Friday.

Prince Bernhard accompanied Crown Princess Juliana and their two daughters to London last Monday but then returned to the Netherlands.

Dutch Princess Juliana Reported Anticipating Arrival Of Third Child

MAY 19 1940

London, *Sunday*, May 19 (AP)—Princess Juliana, of the Netherlands, a royal war refugee in England, is reported to be expecting a third child.

This is the real reason Queen Wilhelmina was persuaded to leave her kingdom and come to England with her daughter, the London Sunday newspaper, *The People*, said today.

Juliana desired to stay at home at the side of her mother, but the Queen would not allow it, the newspaper said. The Princess was obstinate, it added, and would not leave until Queen Wilhelmina agreed to do likewise.

Sigrid Undset Safe In Swedish Refuge

MAY 19 1940

STOCKHOLM, May 18 (AP)—Sigrid Undset, Norwegian novelist and Nobel Prize winner, was disclosed today to have reached Sweden in a new tide of refugees from northern Norway, fleeing a German drive. Sweden already is caring for about 7,000.

...r's Own Troops Guard Ex-Kaiser

...ORN, the Netherlands, May ... A. P.).—Two black uni...ed guards of Adolf Hitler's ...nal bodyguard (Liebstand... have taken up posts be... the tomb of ex-Kaiser Wilhelm II.

Hitherto the Dutch gendarmerie has been responsible for the safety of the eighty-one-year-old ex-ruler, who fled to Holland at the end of the world war.

Now Hitler's crack personal troops have been assigned to this duty at Doorn by the Fuehrer himself.

MAY 19 1940

Dutch Queen Visits British Naval Yards

LONDON, May 18 (A. P.).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands visited a Dutch warship and British naval establishments in a southern English port today.

DUTCH MAKE STAND FOR FINAL BATTLE

Still Cling to Left Bank of Scheldt in Zeeland.

MAY 19 1940

LONDON, May 18 (A. P.).—Dutch troops were reported today to be making their last stand on their own soil—the left bank of the Scheldt River—after abandoning the islands of Beveland and Walcheren in the Province of Zeeland on the North Sea.

They withdrew in company with French forces.

The original announcement that both Beveland and Walcheren were abandoned had been made last night by an authoritative Dutch spokesman. The islands had been heavily bombarded.

Pan-American Note Condemns Nazi Invasions

MAY 19 1940

U. S., 20 Other Republics Call Low-Country Drive 'Unjustifiable and Cruel'

PANAMA, May 18 (AP).—The United States and twenty other American republics characterized today Germany's invasion of Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg as "unjustifiable and cruel" in a joint declaration concerning the German drive through the Low Countries.

President Augusto S. Boyd of Panama, whose government acts as a clearing house for Pan-American neutrality matters, published the declaration, on which the twenty-one republics reached agreement last night.

The text of the declaration follows:

"The American countries, in accordance with the principles of international law and in application of the resolutions adopted by them in their continental conferences, consider as unjustifiable and cruel the violation by Germany of the neutrality and sovereignty of Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg.

"In the fourth and fifth articles on the declaration (on maintenance of international activities within the bounds of Christian morals) of the consultative reunion held in Panama in 1939, it was established that the violation of the neutrality or the invasion of weak peoples as an expedient for the prosecution of and the triumph in wars justified the protest of the American nations against the violation of international law and the demands of justice.

"Therefore the American countries resolve to protest against the military attacks against Belgium, Holland and Luxemburg, at the same time issuing an appeal for the re-establishment of law and justice in the relations between peoples."

'Blitzkrieg' Drive Recalls Petain's Stand at Verdun

Marshall Halted Similar Sweep Toward Paris

By The Associated Press.

Marshal Henri Philippe Petain summoned to bolster France's leadership in an hour of grave peril, became one of her heroes because of his stand against another great German assault—at Verdun—24 years ago.

What Foch and Joffre were to France at the Marne—the nearer parallel to the present Nazi sweep toward Paris—Petain was in the stemming of the Verdun assault.

There Petain, now nearing 84, commanded the French armies in a battle from February to November, 1916.

BECAME CHIEF OF STAFF.

Later he became chief of the general staff at the Ministry of War, and on May 15, 1917, he replaced General Nivelle as commander-in-chief of the armies in the field.

Petain by means of reforms overcame an army crisis which included mutiny in some units. He had a hand in the battles of 1918, helping draw up plans for Allied offenses.

Immediately after the war, the general received the marshal's baton at Metz.

When the World War started Petain was commanding an infantry regiment, but immediately was given a brigade and soon a division. He was advanced to command of the 33rd Army Corps in Artois on October 25. 1914 and distinguished himself during the French offensive near Arras in May, 1915.

He was given command of the second French Army in 1915 and later was put in command of Verdun.

Latest Communiques

GERMAN

BERLIN, May 18 (AP).—Today's German High Command communique follows:

"The mopping up of the Zeeland Islands in Holland is progressing rapidly. There was fighting yesterday only east of Flushing on Walcheren Island. The Dutch commander now has offered capitulation.

"On the islands of Schouwen and South Beveland over 2,000 Dutch and French were captured.

"Parts of the Dutch navy at anchor in ports were taken over and Dutch coastal batteries were manned.

"In Northern Belgium we succeeded in breaking into the outer ring of the Antwerp fortress at two places.

"The cities of Mechelen (Malines) and Louvain were captured in severe fighting.

"Brussels was surrendered without fighting by the Chief Mayor. Our troops entered the city. The enemy retreat from the Dyle (River) position is being pursued.

"South of Maubeuge German armored forces penetrated French frontier fortifications, dispersed two enemy divisions and pursued the retreating enemy beyond the upper Sambre (River) in a southward direction as far as the upper Oise (River).

"Infantry divisions are now closely following up in tremendous marches. Many prisoners among the defeated French troops were taken and large supplies captured.

"Also South of Sedan we gained ground in a southerly direction. The air force chiefly attacked enemy communications in the rear and highways on which the enemy was retreating in dense columns in Belgium and France. Under the effect of these attacks the enemy retreat at a number of places resembled a rout.

"DESTROYER SUNK."

"During armed reconnoitering flights along the Dutch and Belgian coast one enemy destroyer was sunk.

"In Narvik (Northern Norway) waters disembarking enemy troops were attacked and full hits scored on a heavy cruiser and a large transport.

"During the day the enemy lost 108 airplanes, 35 in air battles and 11 by anti-aircraft fire while the remaining number was destroyed on the ground.

"Twenty-six of our own planes are missing.

"Enemy air attacks were directed against a number of cities in the north German coast district especially Hamburg, Bremen and western Germany.

"As in all previous instances, with the exception of one military barrack, only non-military objectives were aimlessly attacked.

"The High Command of the German armed forces specially calls attention to this fact in view of subsequent consequences.

"Germany naval units laid mines in front of South African ports which enemy naval forces are using as bases."

FRENCH

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—The French High Command announced today:

"In France the battle continues with the same violence in the regions already mentioned in last night's communique.

"In Belgium, to suit the general situation, Allied troops carried out a withdrawal and have moved west of Brussels.

"During the night our aviation violently bombed columns on the march and points the enemy was obliged to pass."

Tonight's French communique said:

"Fighting has continued all day with the same violence, chiefly in the region of Guise and Landrecies, where the enemy, despite considerable losses, is attaching in a westerly direction with powerful resources.

"On the rest of the front nothing of importance to report.

"Our bombers continued to harass the enemy's motorized columns which suffered heavily. Numerous reconnaissances were carried out and numerous enemy planes were brought down by our anti-aircraft defenses and by our pursuit planes."

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BRITISH

LONDON, May 18 (AP).—Today's Air Ministry communique follows:

"In the area northwest of Namur, extensive operations were carried out last night on road and rail communications used by the enemy's advancing columns. Bridges and railway tracks were hit. Airdromes were bombed and a large supply convoy damaged by our machine-gun fire.

"Intense ai ractivity continues over the fighting front. In an engagement over France yesterday nine Hurricanes (British fighters) shot down ten dive bombers without loss to themselves.

"A Blenheim aircraft, while over Bergen (Norway), engaged and shot down a Messerschmitt 110, which was seen toc rash into a mountainside.

"A Hudson aircraft of the Royal Air Force, on patrol over the North Sea, bombed a convoy of merchant ships; one of the enemy vessels was damaged."

MAY BELGIAN

PARIS, May 18 (AP).—The Belgian night communique, relayed "somewhere in Belgium" by Havas, French News Agency, said:

"The systematic withdrawal executed in these last days by the Belgian Army has been carried out in favorable conditions.

"The prescribed movements were made in good order. The enemy, hindered by our destructions, was not able to put strong pressure on ou rtroops, who retired and broke contact without losses.

"The operation unfortunately meant the abandonment of Brussels and Antwerp. These two cities have suffered no important destruction. The Liege and Namur forts continue their heroic resistance."

Leave War Zone, Siam King Urged

SINGAPORE, May 18 (AP).—Premier Luang Bipol Songgram of Thailand (Siam) today cabled 14-year-old King Ananda in Switzerland suggesting that he go to the United States to continue his education or return to Thailand.

BERLIN, MAY 18--(AP)--AUTHORIZED COMMENTATORS SAID TODAY THAT GERMAN FORCES HAD BROKEN IN TWO THE ALLIED FRONT REACHING FROM NORTH BELGIUM AS FAR AS CHARLEVILLE AND SEDAN, FRANCE.

THESE SOURCES SAID THEY EXPECTED THE ALLIES WILL MAKE A NEW STAND ALONG THE LINE FROM LILLE TO ANTWERP IN AN EFFORT TO PREVENT THE GERMANS FROM REACHING THE BELGIAN COAST.

FROM THERE THE NAZIS COULD LAUNCH A DESTRUCTIVE AIR ATTACK AGAINST ENGLAND, THEY SAID, AS WELL AS HARRY BRITISH LINES OF SUPPLY FOR THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCES IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

MAY 19 1940

LONDON, MAY 18--(AP)--BRITISH WARPLANES MADE EXTENSIVE BOMBING ATTACKS LAST NIGHT AGAINST ROAD AND RAIL COMMUNICATIONS BEING USED BY ADVANCING GERMAN COLUMNS WEST OF NAMUR, BELGIUM, THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

LONDON, MAY 18--(AP)--AN OFFICIAL ORDER ISSUED TONIGHT FROM WINDSOR CASTLE, THE ROYAL RESIDENCE, PROHIBITED ENTRANCE THERE TO ANYONE NOT CARRYING A GAS MASK.

THE ORDER APPLIES TO PERSONS ATTENDING SERVICES AT ST. GEORGE'S CHAPEL AS WELL AS TO THOSE ENTERING THE CASTLE ON BUSINESS.

MAY 19 1940

LONDON, MAY 18--(AP)--PASSENGERS ON A BELGIAN SHIP WHICH REACHED AN ENGLISH PORT TONIGHT RELATED THAT A GERMAN PLANE HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN WHILE ATTACKING STEAMERS IN OSTEN HARBOR AND REFUGEES ASHORE.

THE NAZI CRAFT DROPPED TWO BOMBS WHICH FELL WIDE, THEY SAID, THEN TURNED ITS MACHINE-GUNS ON REFUGEES ON THE QUAY BUT WAS SHOT DOWN IN THE SEA BY GROUND MACHINE-GUN FIRE.

MAY 19 1940

PRECEDE GENEVA DAY

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MAY 18--(AP)--SEVERAL HUNDRED ARRESTS IN A NATIONWIDE ROUNDUP UNDER A NEW LAW BANNING POSSESSION OF ARMS BY FOREIGNERS WERE REPORTED TODAY AS SWITZERLAND QUIETLY CARRIED ON A BATTLE AGAINST POSSIBLE "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES.

OFFICIALLY NOTHING COULD BE LEARNED ABOUT THOSE ARRESTED, BUT SEVERAL OFFICERS IN ROAD PATROLS SAID THEY HAD FOUND "MANY ARMS" IN THE HANDS OF FOREIGNERS AND HAD MADE "SOME ARRESTS."

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THE PRESENCE OF THE GERMAN ARMY ON SWITZERLAND'S NORTHERN FRONTIERS, WITH SIMILAR FRENCH STRENGTH ON THE WESTER FRONT, HAS KEPT THE SWISS ARMED FORCES ON THE WATCH BOTH IN FRONT AND IN THE REAR.

THE ARMY HIGH COMMAND CREATED A NEW ARMED FORCE CALLED THE "INDUSTRY GUARDS" TO PREVENT SABOTAGE.

30.24-2355

Box Score Of War At Sea

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported during the thirty-seventh week of the war, from May 12 to May 18, inclusive:

Nation.	Sunk By: Subs, Planes, Warships.	Sunk By: Mines.	Sunk By: Other Causes Or Unknown.	Known Tonnage.	Known Dead.	Missing.
Belgium	1	0	0	13,869	4	0
Britain	0	0	1	691	x52	0
Netherlands	0	1	0	4,241	8	0
Totals	1	1	1	18,801	62	0
Previously reported	243	151	175	1,877,291	4,036	1,926
Grand total	244	152	176	1,896,092	4,098	1926

MAY 19 1940

xIncludes fifty-one men not previously reported from Afridi and one man machine-gunned on unnamed vessel.

LOSSES BY NATIONS (INCLUDES NAVAL VESSELS)

Britain, 263; France, 22; Germany, 55; Norway, 64; Sweden, 42; Netherlands, 31; Greece, 22; Finland, 12; Belgium, 7; Italy, 7; Estonia, 6; Lithuania, 3; Yugoslavia, 2; Soviet, 1; Poland, 1; Rumania, 1; Japan, 1; Latvia, 1; Spain, 1. Total, 572.

SOME LEAGUE OFFICES MAY BE SHIFTED TO U.S.

Geneva Considers Possibility Due To Spread Of War

MAY 19 1940

Fears Nazis And Italian Armies May Invade Switzerland

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 18—A shift of a portion of the League of Nations to the United States was considered a possibility in official quarters today as the Geneva institution began preparations for removal to Vichy, France, in case Switzerland is invaded.

The transfer would be in line with the desire of the Roosevelt Administration to promote the non-political activities of the league—such as economic studies, control over opium production and sale, and suppression of white slavery. Well-informed persons felt this portion of the league would be the most logical to transfer to the new world.

Officials would not be surprised to see also a transfer to this country—temporarily—of the international labor office at Geneva, of which an American, John G. Winant, former Governor of New Hampshire, is secretary general. That organization, which seeks improvement of labor standards in all countries, likewise has begun preparations to move to France.

Invasion Is Feared

The danger of German or Italian invasion of Switzerland in an effort to turn the French right flank, while the German army in the north is pushing back the left flank, has resulted in the League of Nations' preparations to move.

Since both Germany and Italy left the League and have since repeatedly denounced it as anti-Fascist and dominated by the Allies, officials here feel that League executives and personnel would receive unsympathetic treatment from the invaders if Geneva were occupied.

They wonder, however, if the League organization would feel safe even in France, in view of the ever-widening scope of the German aerial bombardments. Some reports have been received that the organization would continue on to Lisbon, Portugal.

Preparations for removal of the League from Geneva come at a time when the institution created by President Woodrow Wilson is completing a project for the separation of the non-political activities of the League from its political activities and, in effect, setting up a separate body.

Interested In Project

Officials here have been keenly interested in the project. Under the guidance of President Roosevelt and Secretary Hull, it was thought this government might consent to become a member of a non-political league.

Last year Hull sent Joseph C. Avenol, secretary-general of the league, a formal note stating this government's emphatic approval of the league's non-political program. The American government in recent years has sent a number of delegates to represent it at the meetings of the non-political committees.

Transfer of a portion of the league to the United States would be an ironic footnote on the history of the Geneva society. An American president was responsible for its foundation, the name of the United States was placed at the head of the list of the foundling nations and yet, the Senate having refused its consent, this country remained outside.

ASSERTS U. S. ARMY LACKS EQUIPMENT

Gen. Marshall Says It Can't Meet War Test Now.

WASHINGTON, May 18 (A. P.).—The army is so deficient in reserve arms, equipment and man power that Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told Congress, that it could not possibly meet the test of real warfare at the present time.

Gen. Marshall made the statement in testimony taken by the Senate Military Appropriations Committee in connection with President Roosevelt's request for a $1,182,000,000 emergency defense fund and made public today by the committee when it approved a record-breaking army supply bill. He testified that a force of 70,000 men maneuvering in Texas and Louisiana, as well as the Third Division on the West Coast, had no reserves of material or men.

"In other words," he said "if they were bombed actually instead of theoretically in their maneuvers today, there is no duplicate truck to take the place of the one that is destroyed. If our pilots who are operating in those maneuvers today are shot down, we have not the replacements in actual pilots to take their places. We have the replacement in planes, or rather, we will have them when production comes to current orders."

Gen. Marshall said it would be necessary to "process" 75,000 young men to get the 7,000 pilots set as the army's goal now.

U.S. ARMY USES 75 AS ANTI-TANK GUN

500 of Nation's 3,500 Pieces Adapted to Needs Shown by War in France

MAY 19 1940

900 MORE TO BE ALTERED

Basic Design of 40-Year-Old Weapon Never Improved, Officers Declare

WASHINGTON, May 18 ((AP))—The United States Army for years has been adapting its 75-millimeter field guns for use as an anti-tank weapon, in the same manner that the French Army is using it against powerful German tanks.

Since the World War, the 75 signed by the French more four decades ago, has been the standard light field piece of American artillery. More than 3,500 are in service or in reserve now; 500 or more have been adapted for use against tanks, and the Administration's new arms program includes funds to make suitable alterations in 900 or so others.

American artillery and ordnance officers have repeatedly told Congress that the basic design of the 75 has never been improved.

The United States, however, has streamlined the ammunition, increased the range, improved the sight, attached motor wheels so the gun can be towed at high speed by motor trucks, and has made other changes to add flexibility. The barrel and recoil mechanism are the same as first developed in France before the turn of the century.

The 75 is rated an extremely accurate, fast-firing weapon. Its original effective range of about 8,000 yards has been lengthened by the American changes to 12,000. Shells are loaded by hand, and the gun can be fired as fast as one shot every three seconds, although over long periods the normal rate is two shots a minute to prevent overheating.

Until the World War the United States Army used a 3-inch gun, but switched to the French 75 because it could be procured quickly for the American Expeditionary Force. The difference in caliber is slight.

The changes to permit using the gun effectively against tanks involve chiefly altering the traverse so that the aim can be changed quickly without shifting the entire carriage. In this manner repeated shots can be fired against a fast-moving target.

For use against tanks with armor up to two inches thick, the United States Army recently has standardized a 37-mm. gun that weighs only 900 pounds and can readily be shifted around a battlefield by man power.

MANY PLANS OFFERED FOR DEFENSE TAXES

MAY 19

Roosevelt Leaves Problem Of Unusual Expenditures Up To Congress

Borrowing Viewed In Administration Circles As Best Method Now

MAY 18 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 18—Treasury files contain scores of tax proposals which could be used to pay for the new $1,182,000,000 defense program, with levies ranging from stiff increases in income taxes to imposts on bachelors.

President Roosevelt has left to Congress, for the present at least, the problem of paying for the extraordinary expenditures.

Privately, borrowing was regarded in Administration circles as the only important method to be used immediately. But new taxes, possibly at the next session of Congress after the Presidential election is out of the way, were not ruled out. Increasing the Treasury's $45,000,000,000 debt limit to make borrowing possible was believed by most officials to be a virtual certainty, at least by next year.

Called "Trick Methods"

A third group of possible methods, mostly opposed by the Treasury as "trick methods" but favored by various Congressmen, involves using idle assets of the Treasury. This group includes taking money out of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund, spending part of the estimated $2,000,000,000 "paper profit" which the Treasury has made on silver purchases, printing $3,000,000,000 of "greenback" paper money as authorized in 1933 and converting into cash some of the Treasury's $3,662,660,000 interest in Government corporations.

Last January Mr. Roosevelt ordered Government corporations to give the Treasury $700,000,000 on account within the next year.

Refer To Gold Hoard

Officials indicated that no substantial amount of cash could be realized on the Treasury's $18,800,000,000 gold hoard because nearly all the gold purchased in recent years was cashed immediately in at the Federal Reserve banks.

The Treasury has said that it has not been asked yet to draft any tax proposals, but a corps of officials there studies such proposals regularly.

One source of tax ideas they use is a list of what foreign countries do. Files of this sort show bachelor taxes in Italy and Germany, a tax on trees in Siam, on bills—the kind that clutter up the first-of-the-month mail—in France, on race-bet bookmakers in Australia, and on funerals in Rumania.

One tax thought current in Washington, which the President is reported reliably to like, is a "super-tax" on incomes.

This tax, usually proposed at ten per cent., would be determined by adding that percentage on to whatever income tax a person or corporation would pay regularly. At ten per cent., this levy would raise about $200,000,000 a year.

Would Yield $200,000,000

Senator La Follette (Prog., Wis.) and some Administration officials have favored at various times a "broadening of the income-tax base." This would mean reducing personal exemptions—probably from $2,500 to $2,000 for heads of families and from $1,000 to $800 for single persons—and increasing tax rates on moderate incomes, up to $100,000. It has been estimated these two proposals together would yield slightly more than $200,000,000 a year.

A general sales tax, similar to those levied by many States, also has been suggested. However, present Federal excise taxes on liquor, tobacco, gasoline, automobiles, radios, theater admissions and many other items already have taken the cream off this source. A five per cent. sales tax on everything, the stiffest rate proposed, would raise about $1,000,000,000, but not many millions on the items not now taxed.

Special Taxes Cited

The World War brought some special taxes in this country that could be revived. These included taxes on soft drinks, transportation, insurance and many luxuries such as silk shirts and pianos. The liquor tax, now $2.25 a gallon, also was boosted to $6.40. More recently, this country had abandoned special taxes on checks, soap, sporting goods and chewing gum. None of these levies, by itself, would raise a great deal. The check tax, for instance, brought in $41,000,000.

During the war, the United States also imposed stiff excess profits and war profits taxes, ranging from 30 to 65 or more per cent. These taxes raised billions in the later war years, because of war-stimulated profits, but might not be so productive at current profit levels.

BERLIN, MAY 18-(BY RADIO)-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 108 ALLIED AIRPLANES HAD BEEN SHOT DOWN IN THE PAST 24 HOURS' FIGHTING WITH A LOSS OF ONLY 26 GERMAN PLANES. THE GERMAN AIR FORCE BOMBED LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN THE ALLIES' REAR. MAY 18 1940

DEFENSE FUND READY AS SOON AS BILL PASSES

Senate Group Speeds New Army Measure Toward Final Action.

CALLS FOR NEARLY 2 BILLIONS

Vinson Would Empower President to Relax Wage-hour and Walsh-Healy Acts.

MAY 19 1940

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—Discarding the usual restraints on when new appropriations may be spent, an appropriations sub-committee sped a $1,827,491,724 army bill toward Senate action today after inserting a provision to make the full sum available for emergency defense purposes as soon as the measure becomes law.

The measure, as approved by the military sub-committee, carried both regular army funds and emergency appropriations asked by President Roosevelt on Thursday as part of his unprecedented peacetime rearmament program. Emergency funds included a lump of $132,000,000 to be spent at the President's own discretion.

Ordinarily the funds would not become available until the beginning of the fiscal year July 1. But Chairman Thomas, Democrat, of Oklahoma, reported that the subcommittee wrote in his amendment to make all funds available as soon as President Roosevelt signed the bill, once it had won full congressional approval.

Depending on how quickly Congress acts, this provision, if approved by Senate and House, might make the money available as much as a month earlier than otherwise.

To Ask Emergency Powers.

Chairman Vinson, Democrat, of Georgia, of the House Naval Affairs Committee, meanwhile, whipped into shape legislation to give Mr. Roosevelt extensive emergency powers to suspend Federal labor and financial regulations which, Mr. Vinson said, might hamper the quickening drive to rearm.

Mr. Vinson said he would have a comprehensive bill—providing for suspension of wage and hour standards as applied to Federal contracts among other things—ready for committee approval Monday and would seek "prompt action by the House."

The Senate committee provided that Mr. Roosevelt should account to Congress for the lump sum placed at his disposal by June 30, 1942.

The army bill carried $1,499,263,088 in actual cash and contract authorizations to make the rest of its total.

Additions to the regular navy supply bill are scheduled to be made by a sub-committee next week in line with the President's request. They will bring the total prospective outlays for the navy to $1,303,980,728, of which $1,247,797,478 will be in cash appropriations and the remainder in contract authority.

Thus the nation's total defense bill, including cash outlays and contract authority, for the new fiscal year would reach $3,131,472,452.

The Chief Executive himself, closely following major developments of the huge program which he laid down on Thursday, kept his calendar largely free of engagements today that he might summon officials as needed. Of the few calls arranged one was for Bernard M. Baruch, financier and chairman of the former World War Industries Board, to meet with Mr. Roosevelt at luncheon.

Mr. Vinson made his proposal for increasing the President's emergency powers after hearing testimony by Navy Department experts as to "bottlenecks and delays."

New Powers Proposed.

He said that whenever the President declared a "national emergency to exist" the Chief Executive and the Secretary of the Navy should be able to do these things now prohibited by law:

1. Make advances on naval contracts up to 30 per cent before start of work or up to 100 per cent before completion to finance contractors.
2. Remove present requirements for competitive bidding on naval contracts, including aircraft.
3. Suspend present wage and hour standards of the Walsh-Healy act when these were found to be "prejudicial" to national defense.
4. Suspend Federal profit limitations of 10 and 12 per cent on contracts of $25,000, or less. The present limit is $10,000.
5. Permit the Navy Department to make allowances for plant expension costs on navy contracts. These costs now are subject also to Treasury Department approval.
6. Remove present work period limits of forty hours weekly and eight hours a day, with a provision for overtime payment at a rate of "time and a half." This would apply to Government naval workers or those on Government contracts and would set up a maximum of forty-eight hours subject to increase by presidential order.
7. Permit re-employment of retired Government Navy Department employees.
8. Grant priority to naval orders for machine tools and equipment with all private manufacturers.
9. Eliminate vacations for Navy Department and yards workers when necessary, with a provision for double pay during period.
10. Increase congressional cost limitations on sixty-eight ships under construction.

To Protect America

Emergency Power Asked For President

MAY 19 1940

Panama, May 18 (AP)—The United States and twenty other American republics today characterized Germany's invasion of Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg as "unjustifiable and cruel" in a joint declaration on the German drive through the Low Countries.

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 18—Chairman Carl Vinson (Dem., Ga.) of the House Naval Committee, proposed today that President Roosevelt be given emergency power to suspend wage and hour standards and relax Federal financial controls in order to eliminate "bottlenecks and delays" in the billion-dollar armament drive.

The President himself, closely following major developments of the huge program which he laid down Thursday, kept his calendar largely free of engagements today that he might summon officials as needed. Of the few calls arranged, one was for Bernard M. Baruch, financier and chairman of the former World War Industries Board, to meet with Mr. Roosevelt at luncheon.

Vinson made his proposal for increasing the President's emergency powers after hearing testimony by Navy Department experts as to "bottlenecks and delays."

Vinson's Six Proposals

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9. Eliminate vacations for Navy Department and yards workers when necessary, with a provision for double pay during period.
10. Increase Congressional cost limitations on sixty-eight ships under construction.

"Action—and action now" was the unphrased slogan as Congress cut through more legislative preliminaries with the aim of having the new $1,182,000,000 program ready for Senate and House approval next week.

A Senate subcommittee set the pace, voting quickly in favor of $647,648,994 in extra army appropirations recommended in President Roosevelt's defense message and then adding an unrequested $50,000,000 for more regular troops.

Plans were simultaneously being drafted elsewhere to cover the whole sphere of military effort—from large-scale expansion of aircraft and munitions industries to the training of flyers.

Led by former President Herbert Hoover and Alfred M. Landon, 1936 Presidential nominee, key Republicans backed the Administration in putting defense needs foremost.

There was conjecture in some quarters as to whether a bipartisan defense coalition might be in the offing. This speculation was spurred by an invitation to Landon to lunch with President Roosevelt on Wednesday. There was a deterrent, however, in Landon's charge that the Administration had been "tragically late" in assuring preparedness.

Interest likewise attached to the announcement of Col. Frank Knox, Republican Vice-Presidential nominee in 1936, that Mr. Roosevelt had authorized him to disclose plans for "Plattsburgs of the air," an idea conceived by a group of citizens for a series of camps to train thousands of military flyers.

The Senate military appropriations subcommittee, which acted on some of Mr. Roosevelt's defense recommendations yesterday, met again today to add another $132,000,000 to the army bill.

This additional sum would represent the army's share of the $200,000,000 fund which the President asked Congress to place at his personal disposal.

Plane-Plant Expansion

One of the first steps toward expanding the nation's industrial resources to meet preparedness demands was the calling of a meeting of American aircraft manufacturers here Monday to discuss increasing warplane production to 50,000 annually. Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson estimated that a 25,000-a-year mark would be reached by next January without emergency methods.

Announcing the "Plattsburgs-of-the-air" plan, Colonel Knox voiced hope that camps would be ready in each of the nine army corps areas by July 1. He said the aim was to enroll voluntarily a maximum of 10,000 young men between the ages of 18 and 35.

[By the Associated Press]

Tulsa, Okla., May 18—If the United States builds 50,000 warplanes there will be plenty of gasoline to keep them in the air, leaders of the oil industry said today.

MAY 19 1940

Frank Phillips, of Bartlesville, Okla., whose company has been a leader in developing high-test gasoline, declared:

"When the Government has built 50,000 airplanes the oil industry will be able to supply not only adequate quantities of aviation gasoline but of a grade much higher in quality and efficiency than is now being used by belligerent nations."

Easy, Others Agree

Other oil men here for the International Petroleum Exposition said gasoline production could easily be made to keep pace with plane manufacture.

At present, the industry is making about 30,000 barrels of aviation gasoline daily. About 3,400,000 barrels are in storage. In recent months, about one-fourth of the production has been exported.

"Ready Before Planes Are"

John Day, secretary-manager of the Western Petroleum Refiners Association, said some motor fuel now being produced would be suitable for training planes, with high octane gasoline needed only for swift fighting and bombing ships.

Other officials said that if one hundred-octane gasoline were needed for all planes, the additional refining facilities required could be constructed and in operation long before factories could make the planes.

Steel District Ready

MAY 19 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Pittsburgh, May 18—This great industrial center, which turned out eighty per cent. of the nation's munitions steel in the World War is geared to begin work at once helping to arm again under President Roosevelt's proposed $1,182,000,000 defense program.

That was the report today from leaders of strategic war industries. They said the railroad and industrial "bottlenecks" that slowed output in 1917-18 had been broken and all industries were in "excellent position" to commence production for the armed forces. Many already have received "educational orders."

Steel First Requirement

In the highly mechanized army contemplated by Mr. Roosevelt, steel is the first requirement for machinery and tank armor plate. This section expects to produce the major part of it.

In addition, the army expects to draw upon the mills that sprawl along the Ohio, Allegheny and Monongahela rivers for shell casings, gun tubes, gun forgings, bombs, armor plate for ships, gas masks and, on a small scale, ammunition and chemicals.

Miles Of New Track

Since the World War the railroads have laid down miles of new track for additional freight lines from the city. At the same time they increased freight car stocks.

"We can't tell just what the situation might be," stated a spokesman for one of the three big carriers, "but proof that we're capable of a heavy load was demonstrated by the manner in which we handled the greatest boom in transportation's history last autumn. There was plenty of track and no shortage of cars."

A steel company spokesman, observing that Pittsburgh mills produce more than one-third of the nation's output and is the largest steel-producing center in the world, said the mills would have "no difficulty" handling rearmament orders. The streamlined, continuous mills—an innovation since 1917—have never reached capacity production, he said, "although they were kept pretty busy last autumn."

An ample supply of coal to feed the glowing furnaces here and in other industrial areas was assured by Byron Canon, secretary of the Western Pennsylvania Coal Operators Association, who said the rich bituminous fields could step up production more than 30 per cent. "if we can get the manpower."

30.24-2357

C. OF C. HEAD WARNS U. S. TO STAY NEUTRAL

Says Entry Into War May Lead To National Bankruptcy

MAY 19 1940

Also Chance Of Opening Door To Dictatorship, Kemper Points Out

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 18—James S. Kemper, president of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, warned the country today that entry into the European war might lead to national bankruptcy and open the door to dictatorship at home.

The Chicago insurance executive, who was elected head of the organization of businessmen at its annual meeting May 2, sounded this warning in a formal statement issued through chamber headquarters here.

"The primary concern of American business today," he said, "is that our country not become involved in any foreign war. Business is not looking for the advantage of war profits and definitely is opposed to sending American boys and young men to fight on foreign soil.

Peace At Any Price Not Favored

"This does not mean that business favors peace at any price. On the contrary, it believes that every provision should be made for the national defense. Peace for ourselves best can be assured by providing ourselves with a navy, air force and military supplies adequate for any emergency."

Mr. Kemper did not mention directly President Roosevelt's proposal to increase next year's armament program by $1,182,000,000 as the result of Germany's thrust through Belgium and Holland.

However, he said business believed adequate defense was the best insurance against foreign entanglements.

Government Cost Held Too High

Declaring the cost of government was entirely too high, the Chicagoan added:

"That is why business properly protests the resulting high rates of taxation. But so far as the national defense is concerned, business is willing to assume its full share of the cost."

Every businessman recognized that Federal spending must be curtailed—"and that soon"—Mr. Kemper continued, and "participation by us in the present war would make that curtailment impossible."

"A breakdown of the credit of our own Government," he added, "would open the same door here that has made possible the appearance on the European scene of the totalitarian state, and with it the loss of representative government."

Recent Views Cited

In business circles it was recalled that the Chamber of Commerce, at its recent annual meeting, had called upon Congress to "reaffirm its determination to keep the United States out of war, unless our nation is endangered."

Some Western delegates to the annual meeting urged also that the business organization oppose relaxation of statutes which prevent the granting of credit to the Allied governments.

The resolutions committee brought out nothing on this question, however, and the proposition was not pressed before the full meeting. Reliable sources said the committee took the position that any stand on the matter would be premature, since the Allies were estimated to have sufficient assets in this country to finance their purchases for a year or two.

U. S. to Rush Planes to Allies

WASHINGTON, May 18 (AP).—President Roosevelt was said authoritatively today to have decided to put the Administration's force behind efforts to speed deliveries of American-made warplanes to the hard-pressed Allies.

Informed air men said means to hasten completion of more than 4,000 planes which Britain and France had ordered since the war started would figure prominently in a conference of industrial leaders with government officials Monday.

The feasibility of turning over to the Allies new planes manufactured for the Army probably would be considered also, it was predicted, though officials said no formal requests that this be done had been received thus far.

The conference of industrial leaders with government officials here Monday, was called yesterday by Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War. He called together representatives of more than forty principal manufacturers of planes and engines to devise means of putting into effect quickly Mr. Roosevelt's recommendation that the nation's productive capacity be expanded to 50,000 planes a year.

Originally it was understood that the manufacturers were to meet only Army and Navy officials. Subsequently, the conference was shifted to the Treasury and broadened to include representatives of every government agency concerned with aviation.

The Army is so deficient in reserve guns, equipment and man power, Gen. George C. Marshall, Chief of Staff, told Congress today, that it could not possibly meet the test of real warfare at the present time.

Gen. Marshall made the statement in testimony taken by the Senate Military Appropriations Committee in connection with President Roosevelt's request for a $1,182,000,000 emergency defense fund and made public today by the committee when it approved a record-breaking Army supply bill.

Gen. Marshall testified that a force of 70,000 men maneuvering in Texas and Louisiana, as well as the 3d Division on the West Coast had no reserves of material or men.

NEW MARTIN BOMBER DESIGNED FOR ALLIES

Contract Is Made for Total Output of Type for 18 Months

MAY 19 1940

BALTIMORE, May 18 (AP)—Glenn L. Martin, president of the Baltimore airplane company bearing his name, said today that specifications for a new type bombing plane had been completed and that the Anglo-French Purchasing Commission had agreed to take every one which could be turned out in eighteen months.

The contract specified, however, that exceptions on delivery to the Allies would be necessary in case the United States Government called for the aircraft under President Roosevelt's national defense program.

Neither Mr. Martin nor the Allied commission would divulge the dollar value of the unusual contract, nor would they comment on the number of planes to be built. Performance or features of the bomber were not disclosed.

Mr. Martin said that an announcement might be made later concerning expansion of the Baltimore plant and the possibility that the Martin company might open a new factory at an inland location.

Sergt. A. C. York Says U. S. Should Arm Fast

World War Hero Asserts German Advance Should Teach Value Of Preparedness

Pall Mall, Tenn., May 18 (AP)—Sergt. Alvin C. York, World War hero, declared tonight the potent and swift thrusts of the German army of today "should teach us what can happen when a nation is unprepared."

"I've always been a believer in preparedness—plenty of guns, and the best guns—and think now more than ever the United States should arm and arm fast," said York, now an East Tennesse farmer and founder of a Bible school for mountain youths.

York is credited in Government reports with capturing "practically unassisted" an entire German machine gun battalion. Gen. John J. Pershing called him the "greatest individual soldier of the World War."

Yarnell On U.S. War Role

[By the Associated Press]

Newport, R. I., May 18—Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., retired, declared today that America should keep out of war until she is assured that her men and money "will be spent to a far better end than in 1918."

"The people of this country," he told the graduating class of the Naval War College, "are still painfully aware of the result of the last World War, when we sent two million men abroad and spent thirty or more billions of dollars to make the world safe for democracy; then witnessed a resumption of selfish policies that planted the seeds of future war.

"Do not enter the war to assist any nation," he admonished, "until that nation unreservedly pledges itself to support a treaty of peace that will be fair to all and will be of some value in discouraging in the future the use of war as an instrument of national policy."

In the event, however, that the United States should reach the end of its endurance, Admiral Yarnell said, the war should be made "purely a naval war," and no troops should be sent beyond the limits of the continental United States.

"The Atlantic ocean still remains a large body of water and the probability of plane attack from overseas on this country will remain remote for some time to come," he asserted. "Command of the sea is and will remain the primary factor in our plan of national defense and as long as we have it we are safe from successful enemy invasion.

"Bear firmly in mind that seapower defeated Napoleon and it will be seapower, today and tomorrow, that will prevent another dictator who lacks it from acquiring domination."

Armored Baby Carriages Built for Dutch Indies

By The Associated Press.

MINNEAPOLIS, May 18—The operator of a hotel-general store-automobile agency business in the Dutch West Indies is taking no chances on an unfavorable turn of the war and that is why today a nursery furniture company here began turning out bullet-proof baby carriages.

The company received an order from Aladar Pieschta of Aruba, in the Indies, for twenty-five armored perambulators.

Executives of the furniture company were puzzled until they learned that Aruba processes about 70 per cent of the oil from Venezuela and that France gets most of it. When the French landed 150 marines there Pieschta saw a need for a wartime baby buggy.

Quarter-inch armor plates will be fitted to the carriages so they can be dropped into place in a jiffy. The company says they will shield a carriage so completely that it could go through machine-gun fire safely.

Casualties Swamping Ambulances At Front

MAY 19 1940

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 18—James Wood Johnson, president of the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, announced that a cable received today from the corps' French office disclosed that members of the corps were working day and night near the front lines but were unable to care for the great number of casualties.

The message also disclosed the loss of the sixth ambulance within a week.

The cable, sent by Col. James V. Sparks, head of the corps in France, said:

"Regarding the ten ambulances sent out with the Anne Morgan group, one is known to be lost, five still are out in the north of France evacuating civilians. Four returned for repairs to ambulance bodies. Eight men (drivers) arrived from Italy Wednesday, leaving Sunday to relieve greatly overworked members of the General Pershing and Myron Herrick sections now operating day and night near the front lines; utterly incapable of handling all wounded in sector but evacuating very large number of serious cases to field hospitals."

In the American volunteer ambulance group are: William W. Hutchinson, Forest Hills, N. Y.; Norman C. Jefferys, Williston Park, N. Y.; Schuyler A. Orvis, Jr., Westport, Conn.; William R. Orndorff, Ithaca, N. Y.; Warren G. Tonkin, New York city; Arthur C. Tucker, Jr., Nyack, N. Y.; Robert Scott Raymond, Jr., Kansas City; Donald S. King, Chevy Chase, Md.; John R. Creveling, Rahway, N. J.; Samuel F. Engs, Darien, Conn.; William D. Holland, Englewood, N. J.; Beverly W. Bristol, Douglaston, N. Y.; Herbert King-Hedinger, New York city, and Francis W. Ryder, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

U. S. Urged By White Throw Moral Weight On Allies' Side In War

MAY 19 1940

Emporia, Kan., May 18 (AP)—William Allen White, publisher of the *Gazette*, urged today that the United States "throw its economic and moral weight" on the side of the Allies in the European war.

In telegrams to several hundred influential Americans recommending a committee be formed to do the job, he asserted:

"Terrible as it may seem, the people of our country cannot avoid the consequence of Hitler's victory and those who are or may be allied with him. . . .

"The time has come when the United States should throw its economic and moral weight on the side of the nations of western Europe, great and small, that are struggling in battle for a civilized way of life, that constitute our first line of defense."

PARIS, MAY 18—(AP)—GERMANY'S TRAITOROUS INVASION OF HOLLAND ENDED TODAY AS DUTCH ARMY CHIEF ORDERED HIS MEN TO CEASE RESISTANCE AND SET AT LIBERTY THE 80 GERMANS HELD PRISONER IN ANNUL CITY HALL BUILDING.

DUTCH DEFENSE HOLDS STRONG; GERMANS CONCENTRATE ON ROTTERDAM FRONT; ALLIED AIR FORCE BLASTS NAZI BASES; BRITISH ARMY ATTACKS ENEMY FLANK

DUTCH ARMY CHIEF ORDERS CEASE FIRE; GERMANS HOLD CITY

THESE AUTHORITIES DISCLOSED HOW THE MODERN BLITZKRIEG METHOD AND COMPLETE DISREGARD OF "THE RULES" ACCOMPLISHED THE TASK IN FIVE DAYS.

IN POLAND AND NORWAY THE GERMANS HAD GIVEN NO REAL INKLING OF WHAT THEY HAD IN THE BAG. ON HOLLAND THEY TURNED LOOSE TRICKS THAT IN ANY CIRCUMSTANCE SHORT OF THE ACTUAL PROOF WOULD HAVE BEEN TERMED FANTASTIC PIPE DREAMS.

AT ONE BOLD STROKE, FOR INSTANCE, THE NAZIS REMOVED THE FLOOD WATER DEFENSES OF THE ROTTERDAM-THE HAGUE-AMSTERDAM AREA UNLESS. AFTER THAT THERE WAS LITTLE HOPE IN CONTINUING THE FIGHT. THE DUTCH SURRENDERED.

PARACHUTE TROOPS DUMPED OUT OF THE SKIES FROM PLANES WHICH HAD DETACHABLE BOTTOMS FELL BY THE HUNDREDS IN THE ROTTERDAM AREA.

BIG HYDROPLANE TRANSPORTS ALIGHTED ON CANALS, RIVERS AND IN THE PORTS.

MAY 19 1940

GERMAN AGENTS DISCARDED THEIR DISGUISE IN THE CITY PROPER AND THE THREE FORCES COMBINED.

THE ROTTERDAM AIRDROME WAS SEIZED. STIFF FIGHTING OUSTED THE INVADERS BUT MORE PARACHUTISTS AND MORE TRANSPORTS ARRIVED. AGAIN THE AIRDROME WAS SEIZED BY THE NAZIS AND AGAIN IT WAS RE-TAKEN BY THE DUTCH.

THEN SUDDENLY A MECHANIZED COLUMN OF NAZI TROOPS WHICH HAD BEEN DASHING THROUGH CENTRAL HOLLAND ARRIVED AT THE MOERDIJK BRIDGE COMMANDING ROTTERDAM'S DEFENSE AREA.

THEY GOT ON THE BRIDGE AND, SAID DUTCH FOREIGN MINISTER EELCO N. VAN KLEFFENS, SLAUGHTERED THE GUARDS AND THREW THEIR BODIES INTO THE RIVER.

THE CITY FELL. THE LINE OF WATER DEFENSES HAD BEEN TURNED AND ITS VALUE WAS LOST.

WHEN THE INVASION OF HOLLAND BEGAN, LITERALLY THOUSANDS OF PARACHUTISTS DESCENDED ONTO THE LOWLANDS, MOSTLY BY NIGHT.

THE FIFTH COLUMN INSIDE THE COUNTRY WAS ESTIMATED TO HAVE NUMBERED AS MUCH AS 100,000.

THE PARACHUTISTS AND FIFTH COLUMNISTS STARTED FIRES AT POINTS THROUGHOUT THE INTERIOR. A LARGE PART OF THE ARMY HAD TO BE DIVERTED TO MOPPING UP PURPOSES.

OFFICIAL DUTCH SOURCES SAID HOLLAND'S AIR FORCE WAS ALMOST ANNIHILATED IN THE TERRIFIC AERIAL WARFARE THAT ACCOMPANIED THE INVASION.

IT WAS A HOPELESS FIGHT, VAN KLEFFENS REPORTED AFTER FLEEING TO PARIS.

RATHER THAN FACE POSSIBLE WHOLESALE SLAUGHTER OF THE COUNTRY'S CIVILIAN POPULACE IF THE FIGHT HAD CONTINUED WITH AERIAL BOMBARDMENTS AND MACHINE GUNNING, THE ARMY GAVE UP.

ON THE GERMAN-NETHERLANDS BORDER, MAY 18-(AP)-

WHAT COULD BE SEEN OF THE NETHERLANDS FROM THE GERMAN BORDER TODAY SHOWED NO SIGN OF WAR BUT A SHORT DISTANCE BEHIND US WAS GRIM EVIDENCE--A PRISON CAMP WHERE MORE THAN 5,000 DUTCH, BELGIAN, POLISH AND ONE LONE ENGLISH PRISONER WERE HELD BEHIND BARBED WIRE.

MAY 19 1940

THIS CORRESPONDENT WAS TAKEN TO THE PRISON CAMP IN THE WESTERN FRONT MILITARY ZONE BY GERMAN OFFICIALS WHO SOUGHT TO DEMONSTRATE THAT PRISONERS OF WAR ARE BEING HUMANELY TREATED ACCORDING TO THE CODE OF WAR.

30.24-2359

GERMAN MILITARY PLANES HUMMED CONSTANTLY OVERHEAD DURING THE DAY BUT [redacted] NO ALLIED AIRCRAFT.

IT WAS OBVIOUS THE PRISONERS WERE WELL FED BUT OBVIOUSLY THEY WERE NOT JUBILANT. MANY OF THEM, CAPTURED DURING THE FIRST DAY OF FIGHTING ON THE WESTERN FRONT, FACE GRIM MONTHS OR POSSIBLY YEARS BEHIND THE FORBIDDING BARBED WIRE BARRIERS.

THE CAMP IS LOCATED AT [redacted], ONLY A SHORT [redacted] DISTANCE FROM THE GERMAN-DUTCH BORDER. GROUPS OF [redacted] PRISONERS WERE BROUGHT [redacted] FOR QUESTIONING BUT WERE FORBIDDEN TO MENTION MILITARY MATTERS OR [redacted] HINT WHETHER THEY HAD SEEN ADOLF [redacted] HITLER'S "SECRET WEAPON" IN ACTION.

MAY 19 1940

THE LONE ENGLISHMAN WAS PILOT OFFICER PATRICK [redacted] GREENHOUSE, 21, OF [redacted], A BRITISH RAILWAY POINT NORTH OF BIRMINGHAM.

"WHY WERE YOU NAMED PATRICK?" HE WAS ASKED.

"BECAUSE MY MOTHER WAS IRISH," REPLIED THE BRITON, A HANDSOME, CLEANCUT YOUNGSTER WHO HAD BEEN IN TRAINING TWO YEARS AS A PILOT.

[redacted] WAS SHOT DOWN LAST MONDAY BY A FLIGHT OF [redacted]SCHMITTS WHICH ATTACKED A SQUADRON OF BRITISH PLANES FLYING OVER THE NETHERLANDS.

HE SAID HIS GUNNER BAILED OUT WHEN THEIR MOTOR WAS HIT. HE TRIED TO GLIDE TO A LANDING BUT CRASHED. THE PAIR ESCAPED INJURY EXCEPT FOR A SLIGHT CUT [redacted] ON HIS FOREHEAD.

"COME TO NEW YORK WHEN THE WAR IS OVER," AN AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT SAID IN PARTING.

"WE HOPE NEW YORK WILL BE COMING TO US," GREENHOUSE REPLIED.

MAY 19 1940

THE CAMP AT [redacted] IS AN [redacted] INTERMEDIATE CONCENTRATION CENTER TO WHICH PRISONERS ARE BROUGHT FROM BARBED WIRE ENCLOSURES IMMEDIATELY IN THE REAR OF THE FRONT LINES. AFTER PRELIMINARY REGISTRATION AT THESE INTERMEDIATE CAMPS, THE PRISONERS ARE TAKEN TO INTERIOR CENTERS TO WAIT OUT THE WAR.

CONDITION IN THE [redacted] CAMP ARE NO DOUBT [redacted], ALTHOUGH [redacted] UNDOUBTABLY [redacted] UNCOMFORTABLE CONSIDERING THIS IS WAR. THE CAMP HAS TWO HOSPITALS AND [redacted]

KITCHENS. MOST OF THE MEN ARE QUARTERED IN LARGE WHITE TENTS WHERE THEY SLEEP ON THE STRAW-COVERED GROUND, WITH AN APPARENT PLENTIFUL SUPPLY OF BLANKETS.

THE DUTCH APPEARED TO BE THE MOST DOCILE OF THE LOT; THE BELGIANS AND FRENCH THE MOST HIGH-SPIRITED.

"WHY DID YOU FIGHT," A BELGIAN ARTILLERY OBSERVER NAMED EMILE DE VRIESE WAS ASKED.

MAY 19 1940

"TO PROTECT OUR NEUTRALITY," HE ANSWERED UNHESITATINGLY, FACING THE RING OF FOREIGN AND GERMAN REPORTERS.

"HE WOULD HAVE FOUGHT EITHER AGAINST THE FRENCH OR THE GERMANS, WHICHEVER ATTACKED," DE VRIESE ADDED.

HE WAS CAPTURED AT MARWICK WHEN HIS GROUP THOUGHT THE APPROACHING GERMANS WERE DUTCH COMRADES. THE GERMANS ALREADY HAD REACHED THE MARWICK BRIDGEHEAD, WHERE RESISTANCE WAS IMPOSSIBLE, WHEN THE DUTCH LEARNED THEIR IDENTITY.

A FRENCH SERGEANT [illegible] OF THE 23RD INFANTRY REGIMENT FROM MARSEILLE, WHERE HE WAS A CUSTOMS COLLECTOR, STILL[illegible] DECLINED TO GIVE HIS NAME. HIS OUTFIT LEFT FRANCE ONE DAY. THE GERMANS

[illegible] WITH WALLED AND MOATED CHATEAU FIVE DAYS LATER, 20 MILES NORTH OF ANTWERP, IN [illegible] CONTACT WITH THE GERMANS.

THE COMPOUNDING ABOUT THE CHATEAU IS GREEN AS THE OHIO VALLEY BUT [illegible] SHUT OFF FROM THE PRISONERS' VIEW BY [illegible] A DOUBLE ROW OF BARBED WIRE ENCLOSES THE CHATEAU WITH BARBED WIRE IN BETWEEN, MAKING ESCAPE SEEMINGLY IMPOSSIBLE. MACHINE GUNS AND SEARCHLIGHTS ON A TOWER ARE MANNED AROUND THE CLOCK.

ALL THE PRISONERS WERE IN UNIFORM EXCEPT ONE WHO CLAIMED HE WAS A DUTCH NEWSPAPERMAN. HE HAD ASSERTED HE WAS NOT SUPPOSED TO BE IMPRISONED [illegible].

OFFICERS SAID THE PRISONERS GET MEAT RATIONS DAILY, ALONG WITH VEGETABLES, POTATOES, BREAD, BUTTER & ERSATZ COFFEE AND SUGAR.

MAY 19 1940

THE POLES HAVE BEEN THERE SEVEN MONTHS, MOSTLY [illegible] THE TIME THEY WORK ON FARMS. ONE SAID THEY WERE PAID 19 MARKS ($7.60) A MONTH IN ADDITION TO BEING FED.

[illegible] WILL BE [illegible].

30.24-2361

30.24-2361

LONDON, MAY 17-(AP)-AN AUTHORITATIVE DUTCH SOURCE IN LONDON REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE ISLANDS OF BEVELAND AND WALCHEREN HAD BEEN ABANDONED.

BOTH ISLANDS, IN THE PROVINCE OF ZEELAND, WHERE THE DUTCH STILL ARE FIGHTING THE GERMAN INVADERS, WERE SEVERELY BOMBARDED, INCLUDING THE TOWS OF MIDDELBURG AND VEERE.

FIERCE FIGHTING WAS SAID TO BE CONTINUING ON X THE LEFT BANK OF THE SCHELT.

OF THE PRISONERS, 4,000 ARE DUTCH, 100 FRENCH, 300 BELGIAN AND 200 POLES.

MAY 19 1940

ORDERS DEC 6TH 2010 -[illegible]-

ALL OBJECTS OF MILITARY AND NAVAL IMPORTANCE ON THE ISLANDS ALREADY HAD BEEN DESTROYED BY THE DUTCH, INCLUDING VLISSINGEN (FLUSHING) HARBOR INSTALLATIONS, OIL TANKS AND DOCKYARDS.

AN AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT ADDED THAT PERSONNEL AND PLANES OF THE AIR FORCE TRAINING CENTER ON WALCHEREN HAD REACHED AN ALLIED AIR BASE.

THE ADMIRAL IN CHARGE OF FRENCH FORCES IN ZEELAND PROVINCE WAS SAID TO HAVE DECIDED TO EVACUATE THE ISLANDS AFTER CONSULTATION WITH THE DUTCH COMMANDER IN ZEELAND.

-PKL-TAITS 4-5-67N 0049--807PED-

LONDON, MAY 18 (AP)--- THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT SQUADRONS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBED GERMAN BASES AND LINES OF COMMUNICATION IN FRANCE AND BELGIUM DURING THE NIGHT.

MAY 19 1940

LONDON, MAY 18-(AP)-KING GEORGE VI VISITED A ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBER COMMAND TODAY, WEARING THE UNIFORM OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE CHIEF.

MAY 19 1940

THE COMMUNIQUE ADDED THAT "OTHER R.A.F. SQUADRONS SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED IMPORTANT MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN WESTERN GERMANY. THE OPERATIONS WERE AGAIN ON A VERY HEAVY SCALE BUT NONE OF OUR AIRCRAFT WAS LOST."

#

A SOUTHERN ENGLISH PORT, MAY 18-(AP)-TOPSY, MADELAINE AND MARIE SCHREIBER, TWO-YEAR OLD TRIPLETS, WERE AMONG REFUGEES FROM BELGIUM LANDED HERE TODAY.

MAY 19 1940

-LAP 02047-------GZ-440PED-

PARIS, MAY 18-(AP)-THE BELGIAN RADIO STATION AT OSTEND, TRANSMITTING ON A FRENCH WAVELENGTH, TODAY GAVE THE DEFENDERS OF NAMUR FORTS A MESSAGE OF "PROFOUND SYMPATHY" FROM THE BELGIAN PEOPLE.

BELGIAN DEFENSE TROOPS THERE AND AT LIEGE FORTS WERE REPORTED HOLDING OUT, THOUGH ISOLATED BY THE GERMAN ADVANCE WHICH HAD CARRIED THROUGH TO THE WEST.

MAY 19 1940

PPW OKING 01810 GL 2ZP

PARIS, MAY 18-(AP)-CANNONADING WAS HEARD TODAY ON THE OUTSKIRTS OF PARIS.

THE GUNFIRE WAS PRESUMED TO BE THAT OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY. IT STOPPED AFTER A FEW SHOTS HAD BEEN FIRED.

MAY 19 1940

(EDS: PRECEDING BRACKETED GRAF ABOVE MAY BE DELETED.)

BERLIN, MAY 18--(AP)--DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, REPORTED TODAY ~~CHARGED~~ CHARGED THAT 71 ALLIED AIR ATTACKS HAD BEEN MADE ON GERMANY SINCE MAY 10 AND THAT 51 OF THESE WERE ASSAULTS ON NON-MILITARY OBJECTS.

MAY 19 1940

THE NEWS AGENCY SAID SIX RAID WERE AGAINST MILITARY OBJECTIVES AND 14 WERE AGAINST OBJECTIVES WHICH MIGHT BE REGARDED AS OF MILITARY IMPORTANCE, SUCH AS BRIDGES, RAILWAYS, WAR INDUSTRIES AND MINES.

MAY 19 1940

THE NON-MILITARY OBJECTS, THE AGENCY SAID, INCLUDED VILLAGES WHERE THERE WERE NO TROOPS OR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS.

MOSCOW, MAY 18-(AP)-THE SOVIET RUSSIAN NAVY LAST YEAR RECEIVED "MANY NEW FIGHTING SHIPS" AND WILL RECEIVE MANY MORE OF ALL TYPES THIS YEAR, VICE-COMMISSAR OF THE NAVY S.P.IGNATIEFF SAID TODAY IN AN ARTICLE PUBLISHED IN THE NEWSPAPER "MACHINE BUILDING."

THE FLEET ADDITIONS INCLUDED CRUISERS, MINE LAYERS, TORPEDO CARRIERS AND SUBMARINES. THE COMMISSAR SAID.

MAY 19 1940

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, MAY 18-(AP)- THE ALLIES PUSHED A RAPID REINFORCEMENT TODAY OF THEIR NEAR EASTERN FORCES AND TIGHTENED ~~AND~~ EGYPT'S DEFENSES, ESPECIALLY ON THE WESTERN DESERT FRONTIER WITH ITALIAN LIBYA, AS IN THE FACE OF INCREASED UNCERTAINTY OVER ITALY'S WAR PLANS.

~~THE~~ TRANSFER OF CIVILIANS FROM LIBYAN BORDER TOWNS CLEARED THE WAY FOR MORE BRITISH TROOPS. ~~MORE~~

MORE FRENCH UNITS JOINED THE BATTLE FLEET OFF ALEXANDRIA. and

A SECOND CONTINGENT OF AUSTRALIANS ARRIVED FOR PALESTINE.

MAY 19 1940

THE HAIFA PORT DISTRICT OF THE HOLY LAND HAS

30.24-2363. 30.24-2363

BLACKED OUT, BEGINNING TONIGHT, AND THE TEL AVIV AND JAFFA DISTRICTS HAD A TEST BLACKOUT.

BRITISH SHIPS WERE ORDERED TO STAY IN ALEXANDRIA UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

MAY 19 1940

AN INCREASING NUMBER OF AMERICANS BOOKED HOMEWARD PASSAGE. THERE NOW ARE TWELVE AMERICAN SHIPS IN THE MEDITERRANEAN AND THEY ARE READY TO ASSIST IN REPATRIATION IF NECESSARY.

FIRST LEAD DECLARATION

MONTEVIDEO,MAY 18-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-ALL 21 AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE APPROVED A JOINT DECLARATION PROTESTING GERMAN INVASIONS OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES URUGUAYAN OFFICIALS SAID TODAY, LATER ADDING SPECIFICALLY THAT THE UNITED STATES HAD AGREED TO ITS TERMS.

MAY 19 1940

FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO GUANI OF URUGUAY DECLARED THE UNITED STATES SIGNIFIED "UNRESERVED ADHESION" TO THE TEXT OF THE [redacted] DECLARATION, WITHOUT AMENDMENTS OR ADDITIONS.

PROTEST (PMS BUDGET)

MONTEVIDEO,URUGUAY,MAY 18-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES AND THE 20 OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAVE GONE ON RECORD WITH AN OFFICIAL DENUNCIATION OF NAZI GERMANY'S INVASIONS OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

URUGUAY DRAFTED THE DECLARATION. IT WAS SENT TO ALL THE OTHER REPUBLICS BY FOREIGN MINISTER ALBERTO GUANI AND LAST NIGHT CHILE AND NICARAGUA SENT IN UNRESERVED APPROVALS TO MAKE IT UNANIMOUS.

MONTEVIDEO HAD A MAN-IN-THE-STREET MANIFESTATION OF THE COUNTRY'S SENTIMENT WHEN DEMONSTRATORS MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS LAST NIGHT, SHOUTING, "DOWN WITH NAZIISM!...DOWN WITH HITLER!"

SEVERAL MOUNTED POLICE WERE HURT BY STONES WHEN THEY SOUGHT TO DISPERSE THE DEMONSTRATORS. SEVERAL SHOTS WERE FIRED INTO THE AIR. A GERMAN-OWNED CAFE WAS STONED.

IN BUENOS AIRES, AT ABOUT THE SAME TIME, THERE WAS AN ANTI-ALLIED DEMONSTRATION.

GERMAN SYMPATHIZERS SHOUTED "DOWN WITH ENGLAND," "DOWN WITH FRANCE." FOUR NOISE BOMBS WERE EXPLODED, DOING NEGLIGIBLE DAMAGE TO THETRACKS OF THE BRITISH-OWNED STREETCAR COMPANY.

POLICE SAID THE DEMONSTRATIONS IN THE ARGENTINE CAPITAL WERE BY "NATIONALISTS ELEMENTS" DEMANDING THE RESIGNATION OF FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE MARIA CANTILO, WHO HAS ADVOCATED ABANDONMENT OF PAN-AMERICAN NEUTRALITY FOR "NON-BELLIGERENCY."

GUANI SAID THE ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED STATES WAS ONE OF "UNRESERVED ADHESION" TO THE TEXT OF THE URUGUAY PROTEST, WITHOUT AMENDMENTS OR ADDITIONS.

ARGENTINA, PARAGUAY AND COLOMBIA, WHO WITH ALL THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS ARE COOPERATING IN THE NEUTRALITY SYSTEM INSTITUTED BY THE PANAMA PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE, WITHDREW MINOR OBJECTIONS TO THE URUGUAY DECLARATION.

CHILE ANNOUNCED HER READINESS TO CONVENE WITH THE OTHER AMERICAN GOVERNMENTS TO "STUDY ALL MEANS DESIGNED TO REINFORCE AND MAKE MORE EFFECTIVE THE SECURITY OF THE NATIONS OF THIS HEMISPHERE."

THE TEXT OF THE PROTEST DECLARATION WAS TO BE RELEASED AT PANAMA THIS AFTERNOON.

PANAMA, MEANTIME, BEGAN A CHECKUP ON ALL FOREIGNERS LISTED IN THE RECENT CENSUS. THE MOVE, ORDERED BY SECRETARY OF JUSTICE LEOPOLD AROSEMENA WAS ONE T[illegible]EAD OFF POSSIBLE SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

FIRST LEAD PROTEST

MONTEVIDEO, MAY 18--(AP)--STREET DEMONSTRATIONS AGAINST GERMANY IN [illegible] MONTEVIDEO AND AGAINST THE ALLIES IN BUENOS AIRES WERE REPORTED TODAY AS THE UNITED STATES AND THE 20 OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS WENT ON RECORD AS OFFICIALLY [illegible] NAZI GERMANY'S INVASION OF NEUTRAL COUNTRIES.

[illegible]

A DECLARATION DRAFTED BY URUGUAY WAS EXPECTED TO BE MADE PUBLIC TODAY IN PANAMA, [illegible] CLEARING [illegible] POINT FOR ESTABLISHED BY THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS FOR THEIR MOVES TO PROTEST THEIR NEUTRALITY OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE. MAY 19 1940

CHILE AND NICARAGUA WERE THE LAST COUNTRIES TO SENT IN THEIR UNRESERVED APPROVALS OF THE URUGUAYAN DECLARATION.

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30.24-2365

30.24-2365

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MAY 19 1940

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FOLO NEW YORK CLIPPER

MAY 19 1940

HAMILTON, BERMUDA, MAY 18--(AP)--THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT WAS ISSUED TONIGHT ON THE AUTHORITY OF THE BERMUDA GOVERNMENT:

"THE DRAWING OF BLINDS ON PLANES CALLING AT BERMUDA IS AN ARRANGEMENT WHICH WAS ARRIVED AT BETWEEN OFFICIALS OF PAN-AMERICAN AIRWAYS AND THE BERMUDA GOVERNMENT AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR IN THE INTERESTS OF SECURITY.

EDMONTON, ALTA., MAY 18-(AP)-ONE THOUSAND GREAT WAR VETERANS UNANIMOUSLY PASSED RESOLUTIONS LAST NIGHT ASKING FOR AN IMMEDIATE NATIONAL PLAN OF DEFENSE AGAINST "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES AND FOR THE IMMEDIATE DISMISSAL OF "EVERY ENEMY ALIEN OR POTENTIAL ENEMY, NATURALIZED OR UNNATURALIZED, IN THE EMPLOY OF THE CITY" OF EDMONTON.

MAY 19 1940

THE VETERANS APPOINTED A COMMITTEE TO SET UP A DEFENSE FORCE PLAN FOR SUBMISSION AT A MASS MEETING MAY 22.

CHAIRMAN GEORGE CLEAVE SAID IT IS QUITE POSSIBLE THAT POTENTIAL "FIFTH COLUMN" MEN MAY BE SENT INTO CANADA FROM THE UNITED STATES DURING THE NEXT FEW MONTHS DISGUISED AS TOURISTS.

"THIS IS WHAT WE WANT TO STOP AND WE WILL STOP IT," HE SAID.

IT WAS "A WELL-KNOWN FACT" THAT NAZI MEETINGS WERE BEING HELD CONTINUALLY BY GERMANS IN THE BARRHEAD AREA, 70 MILES NORTHWEST OF EDMONTON, SAID CLEAVE. HE SAID THAT THE 1936 CENSUS OF THE THREE PRAIRIE PROVINCES SHOWED THERE WERE 161,000 GERMAN MALES.

NEW YORK, MAY 18-(AP)-TRANSATLANTIC CLIPPER PASSENGERS REPORTED TODAY THAT THEY WERE BEING PREVENTED BY DRAWN CURTAINS FROM OBSERVING ANYTHING OF A MILITARY NATURE AT BERMUDA.

THE CURTAINS ARE DRAWN ONE HOUR BEFORE ARRIVAL AT THE BRITISH ISLAND STOPOFF, THEY SAID, AND KEPT DRAWN FOR ONE HOUR AFTER THE TAKEOFF.

MAY 19 1940

THE FOLLOWING SKETCH OF H.TAYLOR HENRY MAY BE USED WITH HIS DESCRIPTIVE STORY OF THE WAR IN FRANCE--

MAY 19 1940

(H.TAYLOR HENRY RETURNED TO PARIS TODAY AFTER A WEEK SPENT IN THE BATTLE ZONE DURING WHICH HE BICYCLED 70 MILES AND LIVED THROUGH A NAZI BOMB ATTACK. THIS ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF MAN, 30-YEAR-OLD

NATIVE OF NINEOLA, TEXAS, WAS GRADUATED FROM THE UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY IN 1933 BUT GAVE UP A SOLDIER'S PROFESSION TO BECOME PUBLISHER OF THE PALESTINE, TEXAS, PRESS. HE LATER WORKED IN AUSTIN, TEXAS, AND BLACKWELL, OKLA., BEFORE JOINING THE NEW YORK OFFICE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS IN 1934. HE WAS ASSIGNED TO THE PARIS BUREAU MARCH 17, 1938.)

LEAD 37TH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MAY 19 1940

NINE DAYS OF GERMAN BLITZ WARFARE ON THE WESTERN FRONT CARRIED ADOLF HITLER'S LEGIONS THROUGH THE NETHERLANDS AND LUXEMBOURG, HALFWAY THROUGH BELGIUM AND, AS THE 37TH WEEK OF THE WAR END-ED, FOUND THEM STRIKING AT THE OISE VALLEY IN NORTHERN FRANCE--THE ROAD TO PARIS.

THE WEEK BROUGHT RAPID STRIDES IN THE NAZIS' WESTWARD SWEEP. NIGHTFALL SATURDAY FOUND THE GRAY-GREEN GERMANS AND THEIR HIGHLY MECHANIZED WAR MACHINE 90 MILES FROM PARIS, LOCKED WITH THE ALLIES IN A BATTLE DESCRIBED AS ONE OF HISTORY'S MIGHTIEST.

BY TUESDAY, THE GERMANS HAD FORCED THE SURRENDER OF THE DUTCH ARMY, WITH THE EXCEPTION OF THE ISLAND PROVINCE OF ZEELAND.

ON THE SAME DAY ANOTHER NAZI FORCE TOOK SEDAN, HISTORIC SITE OF THE PRUSSIAN VICTORY OVER THE FRENCH IN 1870.

THE FOLLOWING DAY THE INVADERS OCCUPIED ALL IMPORTANT CITIES OF THE NETHERLANDS.

THE NAZI BATTLE FLAG WAS HOISTED OVER BRUSSELS, BELGIUM'S CAPITAL, ON FRIDAY, AND AT THE WEEK'S END THE STRATEGIC CITY OF ANTWERP--A POSSIBLE JUMPING OFF PLACE FOR DIRECT AERIAL ASSAULT UPON ENGLAND--ALSO FELL INTO GERMAN HANDS. MAY 19 1940

THE ALLIED FORCES IN BELGIUM FELL BACK TO POSITIONS WEST OF BRUSSELS, BUT IN FRANCE, GENERAL MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, ALLIED COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, ORDERED EVERY SOLDIER TO DIE IN HIS PLACE RATHER THAN RETREAT FARTHER.

SOME SLACKENING OF THE TERRIFIC DRIVE OF NAZI MECHANIZED FORCES WAS REPORTED BY THE BRITISH SATURDAY ALTHOUGH THE FIGHTING STILL WAS TERRIFIC AS THE TITANIC STRUGGLE FOR NORTHERN FRANCE, TERMED THE GREATEST BATTLE IN HISTORY, CONTINUED.

PICK UP MAY BE 120--FIRST PGH 37TH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY UPDATED-FIRST AND WAR DAY-BY-DAY (MOVED IN ADVANCE FOR SUNDAY AMS) (BY AP)

X X X IMPORTANT NETHERLANDS CITIES.

30.24-2367

MAY 16--FRENCH [redacted] ADMIT FURTHER GERMAN GAINS IN SEDAN SECTOR BUT CLAIM MASTERY OF SITUATION; GERMANS MASSING ON BELGIAN FRONT FOR DRIVE TO [redacted] SEA; BRITISH BOMB GERMAN TROOPS; PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CALLS FOR BILLION-DOLLAR EMERGENCY DEFENSE PROGRAM FOR UNITED STATES, ADVOCATING 50,000 WARPLANES.

MAY 17--BRUSSELS FALLS; ALLIED COMMAND TELLS EVERY SOLDIER TO DIE RATHER THAN RETREAT FURTHER; GERMANS SAY MORE THAN 2,000,000 ALLIED TROOPS TAKING "CATASTROPHIC" BEATING AND 1,426 ALLIED PLANES DESTROYED SINCE BIG PUSH BEGAN; BRITISH DERIDE GERMAN AIR CLAIMS, SAYING 1,000 GERMAN PLANES SHOT DOWN.

MAY 18--GERMANS REPORTED 60 MILES FROM PARIS; ANTWERP FALLS; FRENCH ADMIT GERMANS WIDENING [redacted] POSITION IN FRANCE, BUT INDICATE PARIS STILL [redacted] 90 MILES FROM LINES; FRENCH CABINET REVISED, [redacted] PREMIER REYNAUD TAKING WAR PORTFOLIO; BRITISH SAY GERMAN DRIVE SLACKENING THOUGH PACE STILL TERRIFIC; BRITISH [redacted] ANNOUNCING BOMBING OIL STOCKS IN HAMBURG, BREMEN, BERGEN AND BOMBING OF GERMAN COLUMNS NEAR NAMUR.

-PIL-1049PES- 18/5/40-

MAY 19 1940

ANTWERP - BEHIND THE NEWS. (WITH BERLIN)

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MILITARY MEN HAVE RATED ANTWERP AS ONE OF THE STRONGEST FORTIFICATIONS IN EUROPE.

BUT THE GERMANS SAY THEY HAVE CAPTURED IT NOW EVEN MORE QUICKLY THAN THEY DID IN THEIR 1914 DRIVE THROUGH BELGIUM.

BERLIN DECLARED IT FELL SWIFTLY TODAY AFTER THE ALLIED LINE IN BELGIUM HAD TO FALL BACK FROM THE DEFENSE OF BRUSSELS TO PRESERVE CONTACT WITH THE BATTERED AND IMPERILLED ALLIED LINE IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

MAY 19 1940

ITS FALL TO THE GERMANS MAY PROVE FAR MORE COSTLY TO THE ALLIES IN THIS WAR THAN IT DID IN THE LAST.

FIRST, IT WOULD GIVE THE NAZIS A NEW WEDGE ON THE NORTH SEA COAST -- THE CLOSEST THEY HAVE COME YET TO THE CHANNEL PORTS FROM WHICH THEY MIGHT LAUNCH AN AERIAL BLITZKRIEG ON ENGLAND.

SECOND, ANTWERP PROVIDED A STRONG ANCHOR FOR THE ALLIES' NORTHERN FLANK ON THE WESTERN FRONT, AND, THEREFORE, A POSITION OF VITAL IMPORTANCE TO THEIR WHOLE DEFENSE STRUCTURE.

IN THE WORLD WAR, GERMAN ARTILLERY LET LOOSE ON ANTWERP SEPT. 25, 1914, IN THE GERMANS' SECOND BID FOR VICTORY AFTER THE BATTLE OF THE MARNE HAD STOPPED THE FIRST.

THE BELGIAN ARMY BEGAN TO WITHDRAW ON OCT. 5 -- NOT WITHSTANDING THE ARRIVAL OF 2,000 BRITISH SENT BY WINSTON CHURCHILL, THEN FIRST LORD OF THE ADMIRALTY -- AND KAISER WILHELM'S LEGIONS MARCHED INTO THE CITY OCT. 9.

UNDATED WAR SITUATION

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

RUMBLING TANKS AND ROARING WARPLANES FACED GERMAN ADVANCES TODAY WHICH BULGED DEEP INTO FRANCE, OVERRAN ALL BUT A THIRD OF BELGIUM AND THREATENED TO END HOLLAND'S LAST STAND.

THESE WERE THE GERMAN CLAIMS:

BELGIUM -- ANTWERP, PIVOT OF THE ALLIES NORTHERN FLANK, CAPTURED; BRUSSELS, LOUVAIN AND MALINES OCCUPIED.

FRANCE -- ADVANCED UNITS WITHIN 60 MILES OF PARIS, THE MAIN ARMY WITHIN 100 MILES, DEEPENING THE NAZI BULGE IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

HOLLAND -- 2,000 DUTCH AND FRENCH PRISONERS TAKEN IN ZEELAND, THE ONLY UNSURRENDERED NETHERLANDS PROVINCE; THE DUTCH COMMANDER THERE READY TO CAPITULATE.

MAY 19 1940

THESE DRIVES BUCKLED THE ALLIED LINE PRINCIPALLY AT TWO POINTS, ON THE DYLE RIVER FRONT IN NORTH-CENTRAL BELGIUM AND IN THE "BULGE" REACHING TOWARD PARIS.

FROM THE END OF THE MAIN MAGINOT LINE AT THE LUXEMBOURG-FRENCH FRONTIER, THE FRONT APPARENTLY SWAYED BACK INTO FRANCE AROUND THE TOWNS OF RETHEL, ST.MICHEL AND MAUBEUGE; SWERVED BACK TO THE MEUSE RIVER AT NAMUR, IN BELGIUM, AND STRETCHED ALMOST STRAIGHT NORTH TO THE COAST NEAR ANTWERP.

THE ALLIES' DEFENSE, ALTHOUGH DEEPLY DENTED, WAS NOT BROKEN. THEY ADMITTED THE SITUATION WAS GRAVE BUT DECLARED THAT THE GERMANS WERE PAYING FOR THEIR GAINS WITH TREMENDOUS CASUALTIES.

ANTWERP - FIRST ADD BEHIND THE NEWS. (WITH BERLIN)

X X X CITY OCT. 9.

IN 1935, ANTWERP WAS THE WORLD'S NINTH BUSIEST PORT, HANDLING 19,000,000 TONS OF SHIPPING -- A FIGURE TOPPED IN EUROPE ONLY BY LONDON AND ROTTERDAM.

MAY 19 1940

A CITY OF ABOUT 273,000 POPULATION ON THE RIGHT BANK OF THE SCHELDT ESTUARY, ANTWERP IS BELGIUM'S CHIEF COMMERCIAL CITY AND, ARCHITECTURALLY, ONE OF THE FINEST IN EUROPE.

MOST NOTEWORTHY IS ITS CATHEDRAL OF NOTRE DAME WHICH DATES FROM THE 14TH CENTURY.

SPANIARDS SEIZED ANTWERP, UNTIL THEN A FREE GOVERNMENT, IN 1576. FROM 1794 TO 1814 IT WAS HELD BY THE FRENCH. IN 1815, THE UNION OF BELGIUM AND HOLLAND GAVE IMPETUS TO ITS COMMERCE AND IT HAS CONTINUED TO PROSPER. IT WAS GIVEN TO THE BELGIANS IN 1839.

OTTAWA, MAY 17-(AP)-THE FOREIGN EXCHANGE CONTROL BOARD TODAY ORDERED THAT ALL APPLICATIONS FOR PERMISSION TO EXPORT SECURITIES OR CAPITAL FROM CANADA TO HOLLAND, BELGIUM, LUXEMBOURG, SWITZERLAND AND ITALY BE REFERRED TO THE BOARD FOR APPROVAL.

MAY 19 1940

CANADIAN BANKS AS AGENTS FOR THE BOARD HAVE AUTHORITY TO AUTHORIZE SUCH TRANSACTIONS FOR MOST COUNTRIES, BUT IN THE CASE OF THE FIVE NAMED, THE OFFICIAL BOARD WILL HENCEFORTH PASS ON EACH APPLICATION.

(THIS ORDER WAS VIEWED IN NEW YORK BANKING CIRCLES AS SIMILAR TO THE ACTION TAKEN BY THE U.S.TREASURY TO CONTROL EXPORTS OF CAPITAL TO COUNTRIES INVADED BY GERMANY, AS PROTECTION AGAINST FUNDS FALLING INTO HANDS OF OTHERS THAN THE RIGHTFUL OWNERS.

(INCLUSION OF SWITZERLAND AND ITALY IN THE CANADIAN ORDER, HOWEVER, WAS VIEWED IN WALL STREET AS SIGNIFICANT, POSSIBLY INDICATING FEARS OF INVOLVEMENT OF THOSE COUNTRIES IN THE WAR.)

WEA19PED

30.24-2369

30.24-2369

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MAY 19)

37TH WEEK OF THE WAR DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 20 1940

(ADVANCE) MAY 12--GERMANS DRIVE ACROSS NORTHERN HOLLAND TO ZUYDER SEE, FORCE BELGIANS BACK TO SECOND DEFENSE LINES AND HOLD ALL LUXEMBOURG POSITIONS; BRITISH SEND TROOPS TO BOLSTER BADLY DISORGANIZED DUTCH RESISTANCE AND PLANES TO HARASS NAZI CONCENTRATIONS AND TRANSPORT; CHURCHILL'S COALITION CABINET TAKES OFF IN ENGLAND; ALLIES LAND MARINES IN DUTCH WEST INDIES.

MAY 13--DUTCH FALL BACK BEHIND FLOOD LINES AS GERMAN MOTORIZED UNITS THRUST ACROSS CENTRAL HOLLAND TO MAKE CONTACT WITH NAZIS LANDED BY PARACHUTE NEAR ROTTERDAM; CHURCHILL PLEDGES "VICTORY AT ALL COSTS" AS ALLIES RETIRE FIGHTING IN BELGIUM, ADMITTING LOSS OF SOME LIEGE FORTS; DUTCH ROYAL FAMILY ARRIVES IN LONDON.

MAY 14--DUTCH ARMY SURRENDERS, EXCEPT IN ZEELAND PROVINCE, AFTER GERMANS DRIVE WEDGE BETWEEN HOLLAND AND BELGIUM; GERMANS HEAD ACROSS SOUTHEASTERN BELGIUM TO ENTER FRANCE, CAPTURE HISTORIC SEDAN, 146 MILES NORTH EAST OF PARIS, AND COME TO GRIPS WITH MAJOR ALLIED FORCES ALONG MEUSE RIVER.

MAY 15--FRENCH ABANDON PURELY POSITIONAL DEFENSE FOR MOBILE TACTICS ON NORTHERN FRONT AFTER GERMANS CROSS MEUSE RIVER AND PENETRATE "LITTLE" MAGINOT LINE; BRITISH BATTLE GERMANS NEAR LOUVAIN, 20 MILES EAST OF BRUSSELS; AND THROW POWERFUL AVIATION INTO FRAY IN ATTEMPT TO WEAKEN GERMAN MASTERY OF AIR; DUTCH HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCES FORMAL CAPITULATION AS GERMANS OCCUPY ALL IMPORTANT NETHERLANDS CITIES.

-- FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MAY 19--MOVED MAY 17)

WE1046PED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 19)

- - -

FORMER YUGOSLAVIAN PREMIER

HELD PRISONER IN SERBIAN

MOUNTAINS

MAY 20 1940

- - -

GOVERNMENT TAKES NO CHANCES WITH PRO-NAZI (725)

- - -

BY DANIEL DE LUCE

(ADVANCE)..BELGRADE--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--IN A SLEEPY VILLAGE HIDDEN AWAY IN THE SERBIAN MOUNTAINS, PLAINCLOTHES POLICE WITH AUTOMATICS IN THEIR HIP HOLSTERS STAND GUARD OVER A FORMER PREMIER OF YUGOSLAVIA.

LAST YEAR MILAN STOJADINOVIC--"LUCKY MILAN," HIS FRIENDS CALLED HIM--WAS HEAD OF THE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT. TODAY HE IS ITS CHIEF POLITICAL PRISONER.

HIS FORTUNE OF 4,000,000 DINARS IS NOT BIG ENOUGH TO BUY HIM A LONG-DISTANCE TELEPHONE CALL TO HIS WIFE AND TWO DAUGHTERS IN BELGRADE.

THE LEGION OF STRAPPING HOUTHS HE ONCE DRILLED AND DRESSED IN BLUE SHIRTS AS HIS PERSONAL MILITIA--J.U.N.O.--HAS LONG SINCE SCATTERED LIKE DRY LEAVES IN A GALE.

HIS ABLEST HENCHMEN, MEN WHO HELD CABINET POSTS DURING HIS FOUR YEARS IN POWER, ARE UNDER HOUSE-ARREST. AND HIS BROTHER, DRAGOMIR, A NEWSPAPER EDITOR WHO SERVED HIS REGIME AS MOUTHPIECE, HAS BEEN JAILED.

THE CONDOLENCES WHICH GERMAN AND ITALIAN LEADERS WROTE HIM WHEN HE LOST THE PREMIERSHIP IN FEBRUARY, 1939, NOW REPOSE IN THE ARCHIVES OF THE SECRET POLICE IN BELGRADE. NO SIMILAR CONDOLENCES REACHED HIM WHEN HE WAS INTERNED THIS APRIL. HE IS NOT ALLOWED TO SEND OR RECEIVE LETTERS.

IN ISOLATED LITTLE RUDNIK, ON ITS MOUNTAINOUS PERCH SOME 70 MILES FROM BELGRADE, MILAN STOJADINOVIC IS SLATED TO PLAY INDEFINITELY THE ROLE OF FORGOTTEN MAN.

THE ACCUSING RUMORS THAT THIS STOCKY, PUGNACIOUS SERB POLITICIAN WAS A POTENTIAL QUISLING OF YUGOSLAVIA--A LIKELY TOOL FOR NAZI INTERVENTION--ARE EXPECTED NEVER TO BE AIRED IN COURT. EVEN IF THERE WERE STRONG EVIDENCE TO SUPPORT THE RUMORS, YUGOSLAVS SAY, IT WOULD BE TOO DANGEROUS TO NATIONAL SECURITY TO INTRODUCE AT A FORMAL TRIAL.

THE GOVERNMENT, REPORTEDLY AFTER A REQUEST BY THE GERMAN LEGATION, ISSUED A COMMUNIQUE DECLARING STOJADINOVIC'S INTERNMENT WAS NOT DUE TO "FOREIGN POLITICAL REASONS" BUT WAS "ONLY AN INTERNAL MATTER TO DEFEND THE SECURITY OF THE STATE." MAY 20 1940

HIS ARREST COINCIDED, HOWEVER, WITH EXPULSION FROM THE COUNTRY OF HUNDREDS OF FOREIGNERS, PRINCIPALLY GERMANS, WHO COULD NOT EXPLAIN THEIR PRESENCE HERE TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE POLICE.

THOSE OF HIS FRIENDS STILL AT LIBERTY HEATEDLY DENOUNCED THE TRAITOROUS CHARGES WHISPERED ABOUT HIM AND AGAINST WHICH HE HAD NO CHANCE TO MAKE A PUBLIC DEFENSE.

YUGOSLAV POLITICS, THEY POINTED OUT, HAVE ALWAYS BEEN TURBULENT AND IT IS AN ACCEPTED FACT THAT THE "OUTS" MUST SPEAK SOFTLY OR RISK PROSECUTION BY THE "INS." PREMIER DRAGISA CVETKOVIC WAS ONCE ARRESTED WHEN HE WAS IN OPPOSITION. VICE-PREMIER VLADIMIR MACEK ONCE SERVED TWO YEARS IN JAIL ON A POLITICAL CHARGE.

ACCORDING TO HIS FRIENDS, STOJADINOVIC WAS PUT OUT OF THE WAY SIMPLY BECAUSE HE WAS TRYING TO MAKE A COMEBACK--AT CVETKOVIC'S ULTIMATE EXPENSE.

BUT THE GOVERNMENT CRACKED DOWN ON STOJADINOVIC AND SUSPICIOUS FOREIGNERS AT THE VERY MOMENT SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE WAS MOST ALARMED THAT GERMANY'S LIGHTNING PLUNGE INTO SCANDINAVIA MIGHT BE DUPLICATED IN THIS DIRECTION. IN THE PUBLIC MIND, THESE THINGS WERE LINKED TOGETHER OMINOUSLY.

STOJADINOVIC, WHILE PREMIER, HAD BEEN EXCEEDINGLY FRIENDLY WITH GERMAN NAZIS. HE WAS SAID TO HAVE KEPT UP THESE CORDIAL CONTACTS AFTER HIS RETIREMENT TO RELATIVE OBSCURITY. HIS ENEMIES DESCRIBED HIM AS HUNGRY FOR POWER AGAIN, WILLING TO MAKE BARGAINS WITH THOSE WHO MIGHT HELP HIM ACHIEVE IT. MAY 20 1940

ONE DEFINITE ALLEGATION MADE BY OFFICIALS WAS THAT STOJADINOVIC HAD CIRCULATED ANONYMOUS LEAFLETS ATTACKING NOT ONLY THE CVETKOVIC REGIME BUT REGENT PRINCE PAUL (PAVAO) AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE THRONE. GOVERNMENTS COME AND GO, BUT THE MONARCHY REMAINS. STOJADINOVIC APPARENTLY HAD TRESPASSED SACROSANCT TERRITORY.

AT THE TIME OF HIS ARREST, WHATEVER HIS POTENTIALITIES, STOJADINOVIC HAD NO BIG POLITICAL FOLLOWING. HE HAD STARTED A NEW SERBIAN RADICAL PARTY A FEW MONTHS EARLIER, BUT COMPETENT OBSERVERS SAY IT WOULD HAVE POLLED SCARCELY 3,000 OR 4,000 VOTES AT A GENERAL ELECTION.

HE HAD MONEY OF HIS OWN AND HE USED IT FREELY IN ORGANIZING A POLITICAL MACHINE. THERE ARE SEVERAL SERB OPPOSITION PARTIES.

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SINCE THE SUPPRESSION OF STOJADINOVIC'S, CVETKOVIC HAS TRIED TO INDUCE LEADERS OF THE OTHERS TO JOIN A CABINET OF NATIONAL CONCENTRATION.

THE DOWNFALL OF THE BURLY, HARD-HITTING EX-PREMIER IS ASCRIBED IN BELGRADE CIRCLES TO POOR JUDGMENT MORE THAN ANYTHING ELSE. IT IS SAID THAT STOJADINOVIC REACHED THE TOP ONLY BECAUSE HE WAS PRINCE PAUL'S CHOICE. DURING HIS FOUR YEARS IN OFFICE HE CAME TO REGARD HIMSELF AS A "STRONG MAN" IN HIS OWN RIGHT. HE WAS ASTOUNDED WHEN PRINCE PAUL REPLACED HIM WITH CVETKOVIC AS A BETTER NEGOTIATOR TO APPEASE MACEK'S CROATIAN AUTONOMISTS.

MAY 20 1940

DISGRUNTLED AND STILL AMBITIOUS, STOJADINOVIC WAS A NUISANCE IF NOT A DANGER TO THE GOVERNMENT.

WITH "QUISLINGISM" FEARED AS A DISEASE LIABLE TO SPREAD TO THE BALKANS, THE GOVERNMENT ACTED. STOJADINOVIC WAS DISPATCHED TO THE MOUNTAINS UNDER ARMED GUARD.

ISOLATED AND POWERLESS, THE FORMER PREMIER GETS LITTLE SYMPATHY FROM MANY YUGOSLAVS. THEY SAY INTERNMENT AT RUDNIK IS NOT SO BAD A FATE. THE MOUNTAIN AIR IS VERY HEALTHY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 19, SENT MAY 11)

FD1038PED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 19

- - -

RUMANIA TAKES A DIPLOMATIC GAMBLE

ON OIL AND WHEAT AGREEMENTS

WITH GERMANY

- - -

AMOUNTS PROMISED NOT IN SIGHT

- - -

OFFICIALS HOPE SOMETHING WILL HAPPEN

TO RELIEVE THEM OF SITUATION;

REPEAT AN OLD LEGEND (650)

- - -

MAY 20 1940

BY ROBERT ST. JOHN

(ADVANCE)..BUCHAREST--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)- RUMANIAN DIPLOMATS ARE GAMBLING TODAY AS THEY HAVE NEVER GAMBLED BEFORE.

THEY ARE GAMBLING, FOR EXAMPLE, THAT THE BRITISH WILL NOT MAKE ANY SERIOUS ATTEMPT TO PUT A TIGHT PLUG INTO THE RUMANIAN LEAK IN THEIR ECONOMIC BLOCKADE OF GERMANY.

THEY ARE GAMBLING, TOO, THAT SOMETHING WILL SAVE THEM FROM HAVING TO GIVE GERMANY ALL THE OIL THEY HAVE PROMISED HER THIS YEAR.

THEY ARE LIKEWISE GAMBLING THAT THEY WILL NEVER HAVE TO LIVE UP TO THE WHEAT CONTRACTS THEY HAVE RECENTLY SIGNED WITH DR.KARL CLODIUS, HITLER'S ECONOMIC ENVOY.

THEY KNOW THAT IF THE BRITISH GET SERIOUS ABOUT SHUTTING THE REICH OFF FROM ALL RUMANIAN GOODS, THE GERMAN ARMY MAY ATTEMPT TO MARCH IN SOME DAY AND TAKE OVER THE WHOLE COUNTRY, LOCK, STOCK AND BARREL.

THEY KNOW THAT THE ONLY WAY THEY CAN GET THE 1,600,000 TONS OF PETROLEUM THEY HAVE PROMISED GERMANY THIS YEAR WOULD BE TO SEIZE THE FRENCH AND BRITISH OIL WELLS.

THEY KNOW THAT IF THE WHEAT CROP TURNS OUT TO BE AS SCANT AS ESTIMATES NOW INDICATE, RUMANIA WOULD HAVE TO STARVE HERSELF IN ORDER

TO LIVE UP TO THE RECENTLY-MADE CONTRACTS WITH GERMANY.

BUT THE RUMANIANS ARE A GAMBLING PEOPLE. THEY BOAST THAT THEY LOVE TO "TAKE A CHANCE"--ON ANYTHING FROM THE TURN OF A CARD AND A HORSE RACE, TO LONG-SHOT DIPLOMACY.

"GAMBLING IS OUR NATIONAL VICE," A PROMINENT RUMANIAN SAID THE OTHER DAY, "BUT THIS TIME IT MAY BE OUR NATIONAL SALVATION."

SINCE THE WAR BEGAN, ALL RUMANIAN DIPLOMACY HAS BEEN BASED ON AN ANCIENT NATIVE FABLE ABOUT A RUMANIAN, WHO, IN THE DAYS OF TURKISH OCCUPATION, WAS CONDEMNED TO DEATH BY THE SULTAN.

AS THE DAY OF HIS RENDEZVOUS WITH THE EXECUTIONER APPROACHED, THE JAILER NOTICED THAT HE WAS TAKING GREAT INTEREST IN A MONKEY IN THE PRISON GARDENS, AND INQUIRED THE REASON.

"IF I HAD A YEAR MORE TO LIVE," THE PRISONER BOASTED, "I COULD TEACH THAT MONKEY TO TALK."

MAY 20 1940

THE JAILER RUSHED OFF TO THE SULTAN WITH THE STORY, AND THE SULTAN, AFTER HEARING THE RUMANIAN REPEAT HIS BOAST, AGREED TO GIVE HIM A YEAR'S REPRIEVE ON THIS CONDITION:

"IF AT THE END OF ONE YEAR THE MONKEY IS NOT ABLE TO TALK, YOU SHALL NOT ONLY BE KILLED, BUT HORRIBLY TORTURED FIRST."

THE RUMANIAN WENT OFF SMILING WITH CONFIDENCE.

LATER, A FRIEND WHO HEARD OF THE BARGAIN ASKED HIM IN AMAZEMENT:

"ARE YOU CRAZY, GRIGORE? YOU KNOW YOU CAN'T TEACH A MONKEY TO TALK. WHY DID YOU MAKE SUCH A CRAZY AGREEMENT? IN ONE YEAR YOU WILL MOST SURELY BE TORTURED."

TO WHICH THE REPRIEVED MAN REPLIED GAYLY:

"LOOK. I FIGURED IT OUT THIS WAY. THREE THINGS MAY HAPPEN WITHIN A YEAR TO SAVE ME. EITHER THE MONKEY WILL DIE, OR THE SULTAN WILL DIE OR I WILL DIE. NOW DO YOU SEE?"

THAT IS HOW THEY EXPLAIN RUMANIAN DIPLOMACY THESE DAYS. IT IS ALL A GAMBLE THAT SOMETHING MAY HAPPEN TO SAVE THE COUNTRY FROM WHAT LOOKS TO MANY COOL OBSERVERS LIKE ULTIMATE WAR.

TAKE THE OIL SITUATION AS AN EXAMPLE.

THIS YEAR'S PRODUCTION IS NOT EXPECTED TO EXCEED 400,000 TONS A MONTH -- AND SOME EXPERTS EVEN ESTIMATE THE TOTAL AT MUCH LESS.

OF THIS AMOUNT 80,000 TONS A MONTH MUST BE SET ASIDE FOR DOMESTIC CONSUMPTION--AN AMOUNT WHICH MAY HAVE TO BE GREATLY INCREASED IF "EMERGENCIES" RAISE THE ARMY'S NEEDS.

THAT LEAVES ONLY 320,000 TONS FOR EXPORT. ALL BUT 96,000 TONS OF THIS PRODUCTION IS CONTROLLED BY FRENCH AND BRITISH COMPANIES, WHO HAVE FLATLY REFUSED TO MAKE ANY DIRECT SHIPMENTS TO GERMANY.

THE RUMANIAN OIL COMMISSAR RECENTLY HIT ON AN IDEA OF COLLECTING ROYALTIES FROM FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES IN OIL INSTEAD OF IN CASH. THIS WILL GIVE THE GOVERNMENT 24,000 TONS A MONTH, WHICH, ADDED TO THE 96,000 TONS, CONTROLLED BY NONE-ALLIED COMPANIES, MAKES 120,000 TONS A MONTH.

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OUT OF THIS TOTAL TENS OF THOUSANDS OF TONS A MONTH MUST BE SHIPPED TO SUCH COUNTRIES AS ITALY, YUGOSLAVIA, TURKEY AND GREECE, IN ORDER TO FULFILL OLD CONTRACTS, IN ORDER TO PAY FOR WAR MATERIAL AND OTHER VITAL IMPORTS, AND IN ORDER TO KEEP RUMANIA'S FOREIGN TRADE RUNNING NORMALLY.

AND YET RUMANIA HAS PROMISED TO SHIP 130,000 TONS A MONTH TO GERMANY: TEN THOUSAND TONS A MONTH MORE THAN IS AVAILABLE FOR THE FULFILLING OF ALL CONTRACTS.

TO MEET THIS PROBLEM FOR A FEW MONTHS, THE OIL COMMISSAR

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HAS DECIDED TO MAKE THE ORDER ABOUT THE PAYMENT OF ROYALTIES IN OIL INSTEAD OF CASH RETROACTIVE TO OCTOBER 1, 1939.

THIS WILL GIVE THE GOVERNMENT ABOUT 350,000 TONS--ENOUGH TO MAKE UP THE EXPORT DEFICIT FOR A FEW MONTHS AND ALLOW THE GOVERNMENT TO LIVE UP TO ALL ITS PROMISES UNTIL ABOUT MID-SUMMER.

AND THEN WHAT?

WHEN THAT PROBLEM IS POSED, RUMANIANS WINK AND TELL AGAIN THE STORY OF THE SULTAN AND THE MAN WHO PROMISED TO TEACH THE MONKEY TO TALK.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 19, SENT MAY 11TH)

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MAY 20 1940

Weygand New Allied Chief; Germans at St. Quentin; Berlin Reports Capturing a Maginot Line Main Fort;

30.24-2373

Churchill Warns England

NEAR EAST CHIEF GIVEN GAMELIN'S POST; CALLED ON TO HALT BLITZKRIEG

Paris Reports Germans Pounding At Gates Of St. Quentin—"Confused And Hot" Battle Raging In Oise-Sambre Sector

MAY 20 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Monday, May 20—The British general headquarters reported this morning on Sunday operations in Belgium that "the British front was held today successfully in the face of enemy pressure."

The communique was in almost the same words as those reporting the action of Saturday.

[*By the Associated Press*]

MAY 20 1940

Paris, May 19—France tonight named an adopted son, Gen. Maxime Weygand, generalissimo of the Allied armies in place of Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin and called upon him to halt the German *Blitzkrieg*, which an official spokesman described as the "greatest offensive of modern warfare."

General Weygand, who is 73, was given command of Allied forces in "all theaters of operations" as German light units pounded at the gates of the textile manufacturing city of St. Quentin, eighty miles north of Paris.

Taken From Near East Post

Weygand was taken from his post as commander of the

French forces in the Near East just a day after Premier Reynaud put the World War hero of Verdun, Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, in his Government as Vice-Premier.

A communique announcing the change said General Weygand was named "chief of the national defense general staff and commander in chief of all theaters of operations."

The appointment resulted from two conferences held with Premier Reynaud in the Premier's office.

Weygand Bounds Up Steps

The first began at 2.30 P. M., with Marshal Petain and the Premier. The second opened at 6.30 P. M., when General Weygand alighted from an official automobile and bounded up the steps two at a time.

An hour later the three men emerged from Reynaud's office, chatted cordially on the porch for a minute and then drove away.

The fight on the outskirts of St. Quentin was one phase of a German push which the French expected to tell within twenty-four hours whether the Nazis would drive on toward the Channel ports or turn southward down the Oise river valley toward Paris.

MAY 20 1940

Fierce Battle Raging

In the St. Quentin sector the Germans hurled a motorized army corps, estimated at about 60,000 men at least, into a fierce battle between Guise and Landrecies. The French high command reported tonight that its troops "are opposing stubborn resistance to the enemy" in that area.

The high command said Allied fighters and anti-aircraft guns had inflicted heavy losses during attempted bombing raids.

With Germany hitting the Allied armies harder since dawn, a War Office spokesman told of fighting on the edge of St. Quentin and said larger groups of the belligerents were battling "in the woods outside of town."

"Confused And Hot"

"Confused and hot," was the way military spokesmen described the battle from the Oise Canal to the Sambre river.

German tanks, aviation and artillery were declared joining in "unceasing attacks," although the latest reports from the front at 6 P. M. said the French troops had stopped the Nazi advance at St. Quentin at least temporarily.

However, the battle was admitted to be "up and down" with the advantage seesawing.

The military spokesman said the situation farther north, in the region of Landrecies, was even "more confused."

Severe combats are continuing in the woods and forests where in several unidentified places French troops have launched attacks with success, it was claimed.

Reports filtered through slowly from the Maubeuge region where the French fort still holding out against the German offensive dates from the World War.

The military spokesman declared the "general situation" had not changed. He added that it still was not determined in what direction the Nazis would drive—whether toward the coast or upon Paris—from positions on the Oise river, which flows between Guise and St. Quentin.

Positions Recaptured

French counter-attacks in the Maubeuge region, fifteen miles north of Landrecies and within ten miles of the French-Belgian border, resulted in recapture of a number of positions the military commentator said.

In Belgium, he added, the withdrawal of British and Belgian troops was "progressing satisfactorily." The Allied forces in Belgium were said to be dropping back in a maneuver to keep the battle line straight.

At the southern extremity of the German thrust into France, the French held their positions and recaptured several villages near Rethel in counter-attacks.

Pocket 80 Miles Wide

The German pocket in France now is about eighty miles wide at its greatest width and varies in depth between thirty and fifty miles. Its deepest penetration is about seventy-five miles from Paris.

MAY 20 1940

The latest German advance was northwest of Laon, which is eighty-six miles north of Paris and about twenty-five miles from St. Quentin. The Germans had cut to the canal paralleling the Oise river nine miles east of St. Quentin and later joining the Oise to the Sambre river.

Slightly farther north between Guise and Landrecies, where the Germans are attacking with massed tanks supported by hundreds of planes and a great quantity of artillery, the battle started again with daylight after waxing furious all through yesterday.

Between Guise and Landrecies the Germans are following the usual plan of hurling large bodies of infantry forward through paths cleared by tanks. After forcing a hole in the defense lines the tanks whip around and attack the French from the rear. The French War Ministry spokesman said this strategy was decreasing in value because the French had now had experience in dealing with it. He said the German progress was much slower than when these tactics were first loosed on the French a few days ago.

The Allied forces in Belgium, the War Ministry spokesman said, were falling back in a strategic movement to keep the line straight. Should the Germans pierce to the sea west of St. Quentin, they would cut off the French British and Belgian forces in the north from the main French armies, or force them to abandon Belgium. However, the French expressed confidence that the drive could be checked.

Maginot Line Calm

On the main Maginot Line from the Swiss border all the way to Montmedy, just below Belgium's tip, there was only light fighting today. No change of importance has taken place in that area since the beginning of the Low-Country *blitzkrieg*.

From Sedan southwestward to Rethel, a number of sharp clashes occurred during the last twenty-four hours.

Meanwhile, in Paris, most Americans who could do so and who had remained in the capital through the first part of the war have gone during the last few days to southern France.

Bullitt Visits Daladier

Edouard Daladier's first visitor after taking over his new post as Foreign Minister this morning was William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador.

A communique announcing tonight's change said Gen. Weygand had been named "chief of the National Defense General Staff and commander-in-chief of all theaters of operations." It failed to mention what post Gen. Gamelin would take.

The replacing of the veteran French General had bee nexpected for days. Paris evening papers all published pictures of Gen. Weygand without captions.

The communique announcing the change said:

"The President of the Republic signed this evening a decree by which Gen. Maxime Weygand was named chief of the National Defense General Staff and commander-in-chief of all theaters of operations. "This appointment resulted from the conference which brought together Premier Reynaud, Gen. Petain and Gen. Weygand and which lasted one hour."

A huge crowd attended special prayers for an Allied victory at the Notre Dame Cathedral.

General Weygand Known As "Foch's Shadow"

General Weygand was a close associate of the late Marshal Ferdinand Foch in the World War and was trusted so completely by Foch that he became known as "Marshal Foch's shadow."

MAY 20 1940

"See Weygand about this" was a byword at the French general headquarters in World War days, so frequently did Foch use the expression.

"Activity, vigilance and decision" were the qualities ascribed to Weygand when, in 1918, he was made a commander of the French Legion of Honor.

He was born in Brussels, Belgium, January 21, 1867, and became a French citizen when he was 20. He had received French military instruction earlier as "a student of foreign nationality."

Joined Army In 1888

In 1888 he joined the French army as a lieutenant of cavalry. By 1896 he was a captain. In 1912 he was advanced to lieutenant colonel and at the start of the World War to colonel. He was assigned to the general staff and became chief of staff of one of the armies. In 1916 he became chief of staff of the armies under Foch.

The two were inseparable thereafter.

Gamelin, predecessor of Weygand as Allied chief in the present war, was a favorite of another French hero of the World War—Joffre. Gamelin is five years younger than Weygand.

Weygand's Ability Cited

The French Government's regard for Weygand's military ability was so great even in 1918, when Ludendorf was leading the German forces against the British front and toward the channel ports, that Premier Clemenceau ordered Foch to designate him as the French representative at a military council of Allied generals considering the emergency.

Later, when the Russians were hammering at the gates of Warsaw, Josef Pilsudski, the Polish marshal, wired the French War Office, "Send us Foch or we perish."

Foch told the French Minister of War:

"Send them Weygand. He will do just as well as I would."

Criticized Strategy

When General Weygand reached Warsaw he found Polish strategy not to his liking. Assembling Polish generals he began lecturing and demonstrating to them on maps what he wanted done. He ordered:

"Place a battalion here; install a battery of 75s there; protect this crossing of the Vistula; blow up this bridge Then we will stop them."

As his lecture proceeded he talked louder and finally was shouting Finally it was said that Pilsudski remarked irately:

"Remember you are speaking to a marshal of Poland. There is only one man in the world from whom I wouldn't resent this talk. He is Marshal Foch."

Weygand replied:

"Marshal Foch never scorned the advice of his staff officers. He invited it. That was what made him a great captain."

"Proceed," said Pilsudski.

In five days the Russians had been driven back.

Tell of Storming Maginot Fort

BERLIN, May 19 (AP).—Fort No. 505 in the Maginot Line, which the German high command said had been captured, was described today by D. N. B., official German news agency, as one of France's strongest and indicated that it was taken by storm.

Attacking Germans threw their full force at the fort despite heavy defense fire, D. N. B. said, in contrast to the sudden German capture of Fort Eben Emael in Belgium by use of a new, secret wapon.

Allied losses also have been heavy, D. N. B. said, particularly because of German air and tank attacks on retreating columns. On the other hand, it reported, German losses during the lightning advance had been "relatively small."

In contrast to the World War when, in the same area, positions were open and fought over for weeks, the agency explained, in this war even the most formidable obstacles simply are being overrun. It admitted, however, that heavier losses might have been necessary at certain isolated points.

Paris was still sixty miles beyond the deepest Nazi penetration.

One enemy warplane was shot down during an Allied raid on Saturday night on Hamburg, D. N. B. reported. No damage was done, there were no injuries, and the the raiders were chased away, it said. (The British reported bombing German oil storage tanks at Hanover, Hamburg and Bremen.)

Military sources, in a partial summary of how the Allies were alleged to have lost 147 planes, said twenty French Morane pursuit craft were shot down "by turns" in an air battle with German Messerschmitts near Tournai yesterday. German losses in this fight were put at six. In another air combat twelve enemy planes were sent crashing to earth.

At a French airport at Vitry-en-Artois, the report said, German bombers surprised a great number of French planes tanking up, and at lease fifty were destroyed, it was declared. At another airfield sixteen French planes were reported destroyed.

Claim Twenty Tanks Destroyed

Twenty Allied tanks were destroyed when the Germans turned anti-aircraft artillery on them at point blank to beat off an armored car attack southwest of Brussels on Saturday night, D. N. B. declared.

Berlin Minimizes Damage

BERLIN, May 19 (AP)—D. N. B., official German news agency, said that an enemy air raid over Bremen at 1 A. M. today resulted in serious injury to two persons, destruction of one house and damaging of another.

Anti-aircraft fire then drove off the raiders, D. N. B. said.

This was the second successive night of air raids at Bremen and the vicinity of Hamburg in northern Germany.

30.24-2375

Reich Gains 348 Square Miles

BERLIN, May 19 (AP).—The re-incorporation into the Reich of Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet, as announced by Fuehrer Adolf Hitler today, adds 348 square miles and a population of about 64,000 to the German nation. Five-sixths of the population is German.

Eupen and Malmedy are east of Liege and the Meuse (Maas) River below the German frontier city of Aachen (Aix la Chapelle) near the Rhine, and constituted part of the Belgian province of Liege. Moresnet is north of Eupen. Eupen and Malmedy were assigned to Belgium by the League of Nations, March 6, 1925.

Hitler's decree of incorporation, dated May 18, said:

"The territories separated by the Versailles dictate from the German Reich and incorporated in Belgium again are in German possession.

"Inwardly, they always have remained bound to Germany. They therefore should not be temporarily regarded and treated as an occupied enemy land.

"I therefore now decree:

"First, the territories of Eupen, Malmedy and Moresnet, cut off from the German Reich by the Versailles dictate, are again part of the German Reich;

"Second, the referred to territories will be attached to the Rhine Province (governing the district of Aachen);

"Third, I reserve to myself directions for carrying out this decree."

Arthur Seyss-Inquart, the Netherlands' commissioner, will be responsible directly to Hitler and will have supreme authority in the civil administration. He was authorized to carry out his administration with the aid of Dutch authorities. It was said that law existing in the Netherlands would remain in force in so far as it was compatible with the occupation.

Military and sovereign rights will be exercised in Holland by the German army commander there, who will have the right to prescribe measures necessary for military operations and security.

MAY 20 1940

Hitler appointed Arthur Seyss-Inquart, who had been Deputy Governor of German-occupied Poland, as Reich's commissioner for the Netherlands.

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The purpose of the appointment of Seyss-Inquart, who was chancellor of independent Austria and became its nazi governor after the anchluss in March, 1938, it was announced officially, was to "safeguard public order and public life."

MAY 20 1940

FIRST LEAD GERMAN
BY ED IN SHANKE

BERLIN, MAY 19-AP-THE ALLIES, UNDER HEAVY GERMAN PRESSURE, WERE SAID TONIGHT TO BE LOSING GROUND ALL ALONG THE BELGIAN AND FRENCH FORNTS, HAVING YIELDED MORE THAN 100,000 PRISONERS AND SUFFERING HEAVY CASUALTIES.

THE GIGH COMMAND, REPORTING RISING NUMBERS OF ALLIED PRISONERS AND INCREAS NG QUANTITIES OF CAPTURED WAR BOOTY DECLARED THAT "UP TO NOW, NOT COUNTING THE DUTCH ARMY, PRISONERS NUMBER 110,000 AND COUNTLESS ARTILLERY UP TO 28-CENTIMETER (11-INCH) GUNS HAVE BEEN CAPTURED."

ON THE NORTHERN BELGIAN FRONT, THE &HIGH COMMAND SAID THE GERMANS WERE DRIVING THE ALLIES BACK IN A MARCH TO THE SEA.

AFTER THE FALL OF ANTWERP AND BRUSSELS, IT REPORTED, THE ADVANCE CONTINUED TOWARD THE BELGIAN CITY OF GHENT, ABOUT 25 MILES SOUTH OF THE NEAREST POINT ON THE NORTH SEA COAST, WITH THE NAZIS BEYOND THE SCHELDT RIVER WEST OF ANTWERP AND AT THE DENDRE RIVER SECTOR WEST OF BRUSSELS.

AT SEA, IT SAID, GERMAN BOMBERS SANK A 6,000-TON MERCHANT SHIP AND DAMAGED A DESTROYER OFF THE FRENCH BELGIAN COAST AND SANK A 1,500-TON MERCHANTMAN AND 6,500-TON TRANSPORT OFF NARVIK, NORWAY'S ARCTIC IRON ORE PORT.

--

ENGLAND'S TURN TO FACE NAZI WAR MACHINE NEXT, PRIME MINISTER ASSERTS

"Battle For Our Island" Will Follow Abatement Of Fighting In France, Premier Predicts, Stressing "Imperious Need For Vital Munitions"

MAY 20 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 19—Intermittent gunfire and occasional heavy explosions were heard tonight as German aircraft again appeared off the southeast coast of England.

Heavy gunfire also was heard from across the Channel and shells could be seen bursting in the sky.

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[By the Associated Press]

London, May 19 (By Radio)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill told the nation tonight that German and Allied forces were fighting behind each other's lines on the Western front.

Thus he described both sides as in "an extremely dangerous position," but predicted "stabilization" of the front "which will enable the qualities of the French and British soldiers to be matched squarely against those of their adversaries."

In a ten-minute radio address, rebroadcast in America, Churchill declared that "mastery can only be regained by a furious and unrelenting assault."

Predicts War On British Isles

"It would be foolish to disguise the gravity of the hour," he said, predicting the war would turn to the British Isles after fighting abates in France. Britain, he added, is ready to face the coming ordeal.

"For myself," he said, "I have invincible confidence in the French army and its leaders. Only a very small part of that splendid army has yet been heavily engaged. . . .

"There is good evidence to show that practically the whole of the specialized and mechanized forces of the enemy have already been thrown into the balance, and we know that very heavy losses have been inflicted upon them."

Stresses Need For Munitions

Making his first address to the nation as Prime Minister, the former First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking quietly and deliberately, stressed the "imperious need for vital munitions."

He warned that when "the battle for our island" comes, the people will be called upon to exert "the last ounce and the last inch of effort of which they are capable," adding that "the interests of property, the hours of labor are nothing compared to the struggle for . . . right and freedom to which we have bound ourselves."

Text Of Churchill Address

The text of his speech follows:

"I speak to you for the first time since becoming Prime Minister in a solemn hour in the life of our country, of our empire, of our Allies, and, above all, of the cause of freedom.

"A tremendous battle is raging in France and Flanders. The Germans, by a remarkable combination of their bombing and heavily armored tanks, have broken through the French defenses north of the Maginot Line and strong columns of their armored vehicles are ranging the open country, which for the first day or two was without defenders.

"They have penetrated deeply and spread alarm and confusion in their tracks. Behind them are now appearing infantry in lorries and behind them again the large masses are moving forward.

"The regroupment of the French armies to make headway against, and also to strike at this intruding wedge, has been proceeding for several days, largely assisted by the magnificent efforts of the Royal Air Force."

Both In Dangerous Position

"We must not allow ourselves to be intimidated by the presence of these armored vehicles in unexpected places behind our lines. If they are behind our front the French are also at many points fighting actively behind theirs.

"Both sides are, therefore, in an extremely dangerous position; and if the French army, and our own army, are well handled, as I believe they will be, and if the French retain that genius in recovery and counter-attack, for which they have so long been famous; and if the British army shows the dogged endurance and solid fighting power of which there have been so many examples in the past, then a sudden transformation of the scene might spring into being.

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"But it would be foolish, however, to disguise the gravity of the hour. It would be still more foolish to lose heart and courage or to suppose that well-trained, well-equipped armies numbering three or four millions of men can be overcome in the space of a few weeks, or even months, by a swoop, or raid, or mechanized vehicles, however formidable.

Confidence In The French

"We will look with confidence to the stabilization of the front in France, and to the general engagement of the Nazis, which will enable the qualities of the French and British soldiers to be matched squarely against those of their adversaries.

"For myself, I have invincible confidence in the French army and its leaders. Only a very small part of that splendid army have yet been heavily engaged, and only a very small part of France has yet been invaded. There is good evidence to show that practically the whole of the specialized and

mechanized forces of the enemy have already been thrown into the battle, and we know that very heavy losses have been inflicted upon them.

"No officer or man, no brigade or division, which grapples at close quarters with the enemy wherever encountered, can fail to make a worthy contribution to the general result. The armies must cast away idea of resisting attack behind concrete lines or natural obstacles, and must realize that mastery can only be regained by furious and unrelenting assault! And this spirit must not only animate the high command, but must inspire every fighting man.

Three Or Four To One In Air

"In the air, often at serious odds, often at odds hitherto thought overwhelming, we have been clawing down three or four to one of our enemies. And the relative balance of the British and German air forces is now considerably more favorable to us than at the beginning of the battle. battle.

"In cutting down the German balance we are fighting our own battle, as well as that of France. My confidence in our ability to fight it out to the finish with the German air force has been strengthened by the fierce encounters which have taken place and are taking place.

At the same time our heavy bombers are striking nightly at the tap root of German mechanized power, and already inflicted horrible damage upon the oil refineries upon which the Nazi efforts to dominate the world directly depend.

England's Ordeal Imminent

"We must expect that soon as stability is reached on the Western front, the bulk of that hideous apparatus of aggression which dashed Holland into ruin and slavery will be turned upon us. I am sure I speak for all men when I say: We are ready to face it, to endure it, and to retaliate against it to any extent that the unwritten law of the war permits.

"There will be many men and many women in this island who, when the ordeal comes upon them, as come it will, will feel comfort and even a pride that they are sharing the perils of our lads at the front—soldiers, sailors and airmen, God bless them—and are drawing away from them a part, at least, of the onslaught they have to bear. Is not this appointed task for all to make the utmost exertions in their power?

Stresses Need For Arms

"If the battle is to be won we must provide our men with ever-increasing quantities of the weapons and ammunition they need. We must have and have quickly more airplanes, more tanks, more shells, more guns. There is imperious need for these vital munitions. They increase our strength against the powerfully armed enemy. They replace the wastage of the obstinate struggle and the knowledge that wastage will speedily be replaced enables us to draw more readily upon our reserves and throw them in now that everything counts so much.

"Our task is not only to win the battle but to win the war. After this battle in France abates its force, there will come the battle for our island, for all that Britain is, and all that Britain means. That will be the struggle.

"In that supreme emergency we shall not hesitate to take every step, even the most drastic to call forth from our people the last ounce and the last inch of effort of which they are capable. The interests of property, the hours of labor are nothing compared to the struggle for life and honor, for right and freedom to which we have bound ourselves.

Pledged To Fight To End

"I received from the chief of the French republic and in particular from its indomitable Prime Minister, M. Reynaud, the most sacred pledges that whatever happens they will fight to the end, be it bitter or be it glorious; nay, if we fight to the end it can only be glorious.

"Having received his Majesty's commission I have formed an administration of men and women of every party and of almost every point of view. We have differed and quarreled in the past, but now one bond unites us all, to wage war until victory is won and never to surrender ourselves to servitude and shame, whatever the cost and the agony may be. And if this is one of the most awe-striking periods in the long history of France and Britain it is also beyond doubt the most sublime.

To Rescue Of All Mankind

"Side by side, unaided except by their bonds in the great dominions and by the wide empires which rest beneath their shield, side by side the British and French peoples have advanced to rescue not only Europe, but mankind from the foulest and most soul-destroying tyranny which has ever darkened and stained the pages of history.

"Behind them, behind us, behind the armies and fleets of Britain and France gather a group of shattered states and bludgeoned great races—the Czechs, the Poles, the Norwegians, the Danes, the Dutch, the Belgians—upon all of whom the long night of barbarism will descend unbroken even by a star of hope unless we conquer, as conquer we must, as conquer we shall.

"Today is Trinity Sunday. Centuries ago words were written to be a call and a spur to the faithful servants of truth and justice.

"'Arm yourselves and be ye men of valor and be in readiness for the conflict for it is better for us to perish in battle than to look upon the outrage of our nation and our altars, as the will of God in His heaven. Even so let Him do.'"

Growing Task of Servicing Tanks Expected to Hamper Nazi Advance

Need to Bring Up Motor Fuel to Extended Lines Looms as Crucial Problem—Shock Also Is Wearing Off

MAY 20 1940

PARIS, May 19 (AP)—Belief that the extension of lines necessary to supply gasoline to the Nazi blitzkrieg machinery as it plunges deeper into France will slow it down automatically was expressed today by French military men. They also place reliance on the increasing experience of the French troops in dealing with German methods.

To get a true picture of the fighting, French troops must be visualized in hastily built individual trenches, perhaps only a yard deep, or crouched behind stones and hidden in clumps of bushes. They are not, in the present fighting sector, behind long-prepared ramparts.

Forced into open warfare by the rapidity and unforeseen nature of the German advance, French units had to make preliminary resistance in country they had just begun to fortify. Their line of more or less isolated posts, linked only by the crossing of their machine-gun and rifle fire, was attacked first by dive bombers and then machine-gunned.

Drive Without Warning

Against narrow sections of this line, the Germans sent wave after wave of bombers, which opened the action in the early morning so that the sun at their backs would blind defenders until the planes were on them.

The new-type German bomber is a twin-engined Junkers 88, which can dive from 4,000 feet almost straight down to fifty feet at 400 miles an hour. The first warning that a sector chosen by the Germans was under attack came when 300 to 400 bombers dived in successive formations of threes, striking at French positions almost literally from just overhead.

The planes attacked in one wave after the other, aiming with uncanny accuracy at the nests dug out by the French soldiers. By the time the third or fourth wave had dived with its load of bombs, the first wave had wheeled and dived again to spray the line with machine-gun fire.

This writer has been in sectors dive-bombed and then machine-gunned in the Blitzkrieg on the Northern Front and has observed the effect. The first several times it is demoralizing. After that one becomes more or less hardened. That is naturally what the unexpectedness of the German attack did to the French soldier. Now that the first shock is over, he is holding more firm.

Tanks Advance Side by Side

After the planes came the famed Panzer divisions of tanks attacking in line almost side by side. These armored divisions are formed of 300 to 400 heavy tanks. They swept over what was left of the French lines, spurting flame 100 yards ahead and raking the ground with fire from automatic weapons.

As the tanks rumbled through, they wheeled and struck the neighboring section of the line from the rear. If it could have been seen from above, the track they made would have looked like an in-and-out curve.

Behind the tanks, Nazi light infantry divisions poured into the holes, rushed up in scout cars and armored trucks to take over and organize the ground, while the planes and tanks went on to strike at ever-widening sides of the pocket.

Through the holes made in the French lines, squads of specially trained shock troops raced on motorcycles, mounted with machine guns, to dash up and down the highways, firing on the re-forming French troops until they were captured.

Some Attacks Smashed

So hard was the initial shock that the French troops were pulled back [here six lines were censored]. The Germans, however, did not have it all their way, even in the initial attack. Where they tried to break through without preliminary bombing, the drive was smashed in many sectors.

One German tank attack that was broken earlier in the week was made against a long, narrow, wooded crest just outside the little Belgian town of Gembloux, fifteen miles north of Namur.

A fleet of thirty German tanks that had been concealed in an opposite forest suddenly started moving across in two waves of fifteen each to attack the French position protected by France's new 47-millimeter anti-tank guns and a battery of famed 75's.

The 75's, firing at point-blank range, knocked out eighteen tanks. Anti-tank shells blasted two others apart. Then a line of French tanks rolled out to meet the remaining ten in the wave, forcing them to turn and run, leaving the French position safe.

Berlin Says Scouts Saw Enemy Cruiser Aground

Reports Heavy Craft Stranded Off Northern Norway—Claims Transport Wrecked

Berlin, May 19 (AP)—The official German news agency reported today that Nazi air scouts sighted a heavy enemy cruiser stranded off Bodo, Northern Norway.

The cruiser was listing heavily and was guarded by enemy planes and one destroyer, DNB said.

The wreckage of a transport of 25,000 tons or more was discovered today off the Netherlands port of Flushing, DNB said. The ship apparently had been broken in the middle, hit by a mine.

'Inferno' Toll Put at 100,000 In Bomb-Wrecked Rotterdam

MAY 20 1940

LONDON, May 19 (AP)—At least 100,000 people were killed and a third of Rotterdam was destroyed when the Germans bombed that Netherlands seaport before its surrender, a Dutch Legation communique from Paris, as quoted by British news agency dispatches, said today.

Two squadrons of German bombers, dropping delayed-action bombs, flew over Rotterdam in close formation, the communique said, dropping a deadly cargo of heavy bombs that "plowed a veritable furrow of destruction." Scenes reminiscent of Dante's "Inferno" ensued, with fires and explosions "everywhere," the communique related.

Bombing operations were conducted from an estimated 4,500 feet. Buildings over an area of more than five square miles were destroyed, the communique added.

"A moderate estimate," it continued, "is that in this monstrous work of destruction, horrifying as a nightmare and absolutely without precedent, at least 100,000 people must have perished."

Antwerp Appears Deserted

BERLIN, May 19 (AP).—Antwerp, normally Belgium's chief port and commercial city, was described today by D. N. B., the German official news agency, as appearing virtually deserted after the German occupation, effected yesterday.

"The deathly stillness was uncanny," it was reported.

Electric light wires were pictured as sagging across highways leading from the suburbs to the center of the city and the streets were cluttered with burning, shell-splattered automobiles, scattered army equipment, wandering cattle and carcasses of horses.

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German engineers have strung a pontoon bridge across the River Scheldt to replace the destroyed span, D. N. B. said.

Except for residents of the outskirts, most of Antwerp's inhabitants stayed, D. N. B. said, "but, in spite of this, the city looks as though it had died out."

D. N. B. said the people reported they had been without water or light for forty-eight hours before the German occupation.

Allied Air Attack Between Hanover and Munster Is Viewed by Correspondent

BERLIN, May 19 (AP).—Allied aircraft bombed a point somewhere between Munster and Hanover in western Germany this morning, bringing to an abrupt halt a train on which this correspondent was traveling to Berlin from the Holland border after inspecting a German prison camp in the military zone.

German heavy and light anti-aircraft guns immediately went into action, peppering the skies with shrapnel. The show was staged from the train, from which the bomb explosions could be seen clearly.

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The first evidence that a raid was in progress was a loud roar, audible approximately a mile and a half above the clattering of train wheels. The train, approaching Hanover from the west, halted, apparently to avoid drawing attention as a moving traget.

It was a good night for bombing, with a bright moon about two hours above the eastern horizon casting long shadows behind the most important targets.

The bursts of high-reaching heavy anti-aircraft shells appeared like pin-point stars, so high were Allied attackers. The number of planes in the attack could not be determined, nor could the motors be heard.

All passengers aboard the train, which carired mostly civilians, with a few soldiers returning on leave orfm the western front, fought for places at windows on the side of the train from which the bombing could be seen.

Almost at once a second bomb exploded and the anti-aircraft guns went into renewed activity. After a brief pause, two more bombs fell in the same vicinity, each explosion lighting up the neighborhood.

There was no evidence that fires were set by the bombs. When the bombing and cannonading ceased, no lights or fires were visible from the train. After a further half-hour pause, the train continued its journey to Berlin without incident.

Ground Forces Fight Bombers Over Germany

British Planes Rake Factories In Rhine Town

Two Raiders Brought Down, Another Hit, Nazis Say; Civilians Reported Killed

MAY 20 1940

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE RHINELAND, May 19 (AP).—Traveling through the German Rhineland, this correspondent observed today some t of the effects of British bombing raids. In one town, a small industrial center whose tall chimneys stand up like beacons, there had been hits on factories whose products were not disclosed by officials.

German authorities said there was no serious damage, but that at one barracks building which was hit, a soldier received a cut hand. Anti-aircraft officers, busy throughout a two-hour raid, said two enemy planes were brought down and another hit. Seven planes took part, while the population huddled in cellars during the chilly morning.

One bomb sliced through a three-story house, exploded in a basement where nine persons had sought safety and killed all of them, Germans said. Three men walking through the street to work were killed and a number injured.

30.24-2327

30.24-2370

The British apparently were using extremely heavy bombs. After dropping flares they came back seven or eight times, gliding each time, one German officer estimated, from 12,000 feet to about 5,000 before releasing their cargos. Bomb fragments cut up an entire neighborhood adjoining one factory.

It was obvious that the inhabitants of the town were stirred by this unaccustomed visitation of war.

A few miles away a wrecked British bomber was crumpled in a field surrounded by a curious crowd. The fields around were being searched foot by foot for the pilot, who had escaped by parachute.

MAY 20 1940

FIRST LEAD BOMBINGS

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY IN THE RHINELAND, MAY 19-AP-BRITISH AIRMEN RAIDED A TOWN IN THE PROVINCE OF HANOVER BY THE LIGHT OF THE MOON AND PARACHUTE FLARES EARLY TODAY, SPREAD 30 BOMBS OVER AN AREA OF ABOUT EIGHT CITY BLOCKSAND KILLED 18 PERSONS.

GERMAN MILITARY OFFICERS ASSERTED THAT ONLY WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND THREE WORKMEN WERE KILLED ATHOUGH ONE MILITARY BARRACKS WAS HIT.

A PARTY OF FOREIGN JOURNALISTS EN ROUTE TO THE NETHERLANDS AMONG THEM MYSELF, VIEWED THE WRECKAGE ABOUT 10 HOURS AFTER THE RAID. WE FOUND DEBRIS IN THE STREETS, WIRES DOWNED, HOUSES POCKED BY BOMB FRAGMENTS AND WINDOWS SHATTERED FOR BLOCKS.

THE TOWN IS A SMALL INDUSTRIAL CENTER WITH TALL CHIMNEYS STANDING UP LIKE BEACONS. THERE WERE HITS ON THE FACTORIES THOUGH OFFICIALS, WHO DID NOT DISCLOSE WHAT PRODUCTS WERE MANUFACTURED, SAID THERE WAS NO SERIOUS DAMAGE.

(ANOTHER ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT, PRESTON GOVER WAS CAUGHT ABOARD A TRAIN DURING THE RAID WHICH HE PLACED "SOMEWHERE BETWEEN MUNSTER AND HANOVER.")

AT THE BARRACKS WHICH WAS HIT THE GERMANS SAID A SOLDIER RECEIVED A CUT HAND.

ANTI-AIRCRAFT X X X X4TH GRAPH PREV.

ALL THROUGH THE INDUSTRIAL RUHR DISTRICT CHIMNEYS WERE SMOKING AND WAR WAS IN THE VERY ATMOSPHERE.

AS I APPROACHED THE RHINE, LONG LINES OF MOTORIZED SUPPLY COLUMNS WERE MOVING UP TO THE FRONT.

ANTI AIRCRAFT GUNS MOUNTED ON MANY TRUCKS AND AUTOMOBILES PATROLLED THE ROADSIDE CONSTANTLY.

ALONG THE ROUTE, CURIOUS SUNDAY AFTERNOON PEDESTRIANS WATCHED THE GRIM PROCESSION. CHILDREN WAVED AND LITTLE GIRLS THREW BOUQUETS AT THE RUMBLING TRUCKS.

EVERY BRIDGE HAD ITS POLICEMAN ON GUARD WITH A RIFLE.

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MAY 20 1940

ISSUES URGENT APPEAL FOR AIR MECHANICS

Need Of Hour Is More Warplanes, Says Lord Beaverbrook

R. A. F. Bombers Harass Germans From Hamburg To Sedan

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 19—Great Britain urgently called skilled workmen for her airplane industry today and transferred 10,000 children from eastern and southern coastal towns.

Back of both moves was the fear of aerial *Blitzkrieg* from German bases just across the North Sea in conquered territory of the Netherlands and Belgium.

Britons found tentative comfort in the lack of any official acknowledgment of further withdrawal on the Belgian front.

A morning communique from general headquarters announced simply that "the British front held firmly yesterday in the face of strong enemy pressure."

Oil Depots Bombed

The Air Ministry, giving further details of previously reported forays over Germany Friday night, said the raids extended from Hamburg in the north to Sedan, France, in the south.

More than 300 bombs were dropped on oil depots at Bremen, and similar establishments at Hamburg were said to have been bombed from 8 P. M. Friday to yesterday morning. Road and rail bridges across the Meuse river also were reported heavily damaged.

Still other targets were airdromes, troop columns and road and rail junctions.

The Air Ministry said at least twenty German planes were shot down by British fighters ranging the Western front and Germany's western interior, and that R. A. F. bombers had destroyed oil and fuel tanks at Hanover.

Flames Shoot 2,000 Feet

Flames from Bremen oil reservoirs shot up 2,000 feet, pilots said, lighting the countryside for fifty miles and covering the city in a deep blanket of smoke.

After dropping 300 bombs in the five-hour attack, the planes turned for home as other fires popped into view among oil tanks.

At home, Britain girded grimly against invasion in the Blitz style.

Men behind machine-guns, sand bags and barbed wire entanglements guarded the nation's "nerve centers" against attack by fifth columns or troops carried by air or both.

More Airplanes Needed

Britain's "most urgent" need of this hour, declared Lord Beaverbrook, new Minister of Aircraft Production, is more airplanes. He appealed to men who know how to assemble aircraft to report to the nearest factories "at once."

His call was addressed particularly to garage mechanics. Beaverbrook said "a large number of fitters is immediately required."

The Air Ministry soon afterward issued an urgent call for women, some to cook, some to sew balloon fabric and others to do "special confidential duties."

The War Cabinet, service ministers and defense chieftains met for more than an hour today at No. 10 Downing street, Prime Minister Churchill's official residence.

Migration Is Second

The migration of the children from threatened coastal towns to new reception areas in Wales, considered less liable to bombing, was their second since the war started last September. They had been moved to the coast from London and other big population centers.

The children, carrying hand baggage and one-day rations, moved in sixteen special trains, none of which passed through London. All were due to reach Wales tonight.

Accounts from the coastal centers pictured the farewell between the city-bred youngsters and the local children, whose schoolrooms they had shared, and the older residents of the towns, who had served as their temporary foster parents.

Many foster mothers sobbed: "It's just like parting with our own kids."

Slogans Chalked On Walls

Farewell slogans had been chalked on the walls of the towns and residents loaned their automobiles to carry the children to the stations.

The railways offered another gripping spectacle of Britain at war—two trainloads of wounded from the British expeditionary force on the Western front rolled into the provinces from a British port.

Britain's local defense volunteers are to be directed by commanders of the country's military areas, it was disclosed today.

Each area will be divided into zones and these will be divided into subgroups. Organizers and officers of the zones and groups will be appointed by area military commanders consulting with the country's regional commissioners, who were appointed before the war to exercise the Government's administrative functions in event of serious interruption of communications.

No date was fixed for commencement of training, which will vary according to local requirements.

LONDON SECOND ADD BRITISH X X X REQUIREMENTS.

MACHINE-GUN AND OBSERVATION POSTS GUARDED THE APPROACHES INTO BRITAIN'S STRATEGIC CENTERS AND BARBED WIRE WAS FESTOONED ACROSS ROADS LEADING INTO BARRACKS, FACTORIES AND VITAL ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDINGS.

GUARDS DOUBLE-CHECKED CREDENTIALS OF PERSONS ENTERING SUCH LONDON BUILDINGS AS THE ADMIRALTY. TROOPS PATROLED THEIR POSTS WITH FIXED BAYONETS THROUGHOUT THE LAND.

ABOUT 500,000 HAVE ENROLLED AS LOCAL DEFENSE VOLUNTEERS, OR "PARASHOOTERS" AS THEY HAVE BEEN DUBBED IN A PUN ON "PARACHUTERS," GERMANY'S PARACHUTE TROOPS. MANY "SHOOTERS" BROUGHT THEIR OWN FIREARMS, WHICH RANGED FROM SHOT GUNS TO ELEPHANT GUNS.

WOMEN SOUGHT UNSUCCESSFULLY TO VOLUNTEER ALSO.

THE PRESS MADE A GENERAL PLEA FOR INTERNMENT OF ALL GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS IN BRITAIN--WOMEN AS WELL AS MEN--BROADENING THE ROUNDUP STARTED LAST WEEK WHEN 7,000 MEN WERE TAKEN INTO CUSTODY.

MORE THAN 70,000 GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS ARE IN BRITAIN, IT WAS SAID. IN FOUR YEARS OF THE LAST WAR BRITAIN INTERNED 30,000 ALIENS.

"INTERN THEM ALL," SAID THE SUNDAY GRAPHIC IN TYPICAL ADVICE TO THE GOVERNMENT.

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THERE ARE 20,000 GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN WOMEN IN ENGLAND, THE PAPER ASSERTED, MANY ALREADY UNDER RESTRICTIONS BUT RETAINING WHAT WAS TERMED "PLENTY OF MEANS OF ACTING AGAINST THE STATE."

THE NEWSPAPERS POINTED TO REPORTS THAT WOMEN WERE MEMBERS OF ADOLF HITLER'S "FIFTH COLUMN" IN HOLLAND. SOME OF THEM--SWITCHBOARD OPERATORS--WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN ABLE TO LISTEN IN ON IMPORTANT TELEPHONE CONVERSATIONS.

ALSO EXPECTED ARE A BIG COMBING OUT OF ALIENS IN THE AIR RAID PRECAUTIONS SERVICE AND LIKE ORGANIZATIONS AND POLICE ACTION TO QUIET FASCISTS, COMMUNISTS AND PACIFISTS.

THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION, GOVERNMENT MONOPOLY WHICH NOW HAS ARMED GUARDS TO INSPECT PASSES OF ALL ENTERING ITS LONDON HEADQUARTERS, HAS BEEN TOLD TO CHECK OVER THE BACKGROUND, ACTIVITIES AND ASSOCIATES OF GERMANS AND AUSTRIANS ON ITS STAFF OF FOREIGN ANNOUNCERS.

MAY 20 1940

LONDON'S SUNDAY NEWSPAPERS SUMMED UP THE ENGLISH VIEWPOINT AT THE END OF NINE DAYS OF BLITZKRIEG ON THE WESTERN FRONT THUS:

"NOT SINCE MARCH, 1918, HAS THE MENACE BEEN SO IMMEDIATE...WE HAVE REACHED THE RAPIDS. THE SUPREME TEST IS NOW UPON US. THE ENEMY'S STRIKING POWER IS FOR THE TIME GREATER THAN THE ALLIES' BUT THE ALLIES' STAYING POWER IS GREATER."

FD915PED

THE SUNDAY TIMES POINTED OUT THAT "HITLER'S GREAT TANKS ARE BURNING PETROL AT THE RATE OF EIGHT GALLONS TO THE MILE."

"HITLER FIGHTS AGAINST THE CLOCK," SAID THE LONDON OBSERVER. "HE CANNOT KEEP IT UP FOR LONG."

MAY 20 1940

THE SUNDAY GRAPHIC: "HITLER'S GREAT BOGEY IS A WAR OF ATTRITION. ONCE THE WAR SETTLES DOWN TO TRENCH FIGHTING AS IN THE LAST WAR IT MEANS HIS DEFEAT."

THE PEOPLE ONE MEETS TALK THE SAME WAY. THEY INSIST THAT ANY TALK OF FRANCE'S COMPROMISING WITH GERMANY FAILS TO TAKE INTO CONSIDERATION THE TEMPER OF THE FRENCH.

THE MOST PESSIMISTIC, WHO ARE ABLE EVEN TO ENVISAGE THE

30.24-2379

30.24-2379

ENEMY REACHING ENGLISH SHORES, SEEM NEVER TO HAVE A DOUBT THAT THE NAZIS WOULD BE BEATEN EVENTUALLY. THEIR QUESTIONS CONCERN HOW MUCH THE ALLIES MIGHT SUFFER BEFORE THAT DAY COMES.

THE GRAVE TURN OF THE WAR HAS MADE NOTABLE CHANGES IN THE ASPECT OF LONDON. THE LARGER NUMBER OF THE UNIFORMED STROLLERS HAVE DISAPPEARED FROM LONDON STREETS WITH THE STOPPAGE OF LEAVES.

STILL GRIMMER IS THE NEW CROP OF REFUGEES--

POORLY CLAD, DISHEVELED AND MENTALLY MISERABLE.

ONE SEES CROWDS OF CYCLISTS AND STROLLERS IN HYDE PARK AND KEW GARDENS AND COUPLES PUNTING ON THE THAMES -- BUT NOW MUCH MORE APT TO KEEP THEIR GAS MASKS HANDY.

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German Tanks Moved From Swiss Border

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French Move Theirs, Too, but Basel Believes Both Sides May Be Pretending

BASEL, Switzerland, May 19 (AP).—German forces concentrated in Swiss frontier regions moved their armored cars and light tanks away from the immediate border sector today, but where they went was a German secret. Some observers expressed belief that they had gone northward toward the battlefields of Belgium and France.

Others, however, speculated that it was a ruse to lead the French into sending their mountain forces into the northwestern battle, and that the Germans actually had withdrawn only a few miles.

The French countered by removing similar equipment from immediate border regions, but it could not be learned whether they, too, went into action elsewhere or merely remained on guard out of sight.

Despite the German movement from Baden, Wuerttemburg and Bavaria, small forces of troops known to have been concentrated there still could be seen from Switzerland. Although it was believed these might be only small groups left behind, the Swiss took no chances. They kept all their forces mobilized, granted no leaves and kept a road patrol on duty against the contingency of "fifth column" activities.

The Swiss command also enforced a federal decree requiring all arms factories in the country working for any of the belligerents to turn over all stocks and present output to the Swiss Army for safe keeping.

Sweden Hears Germans Demand Troop Passage

Berlin Hints at Allied Attack on Ore Fields if Narvik Falls

STOCKHOLM, May 19 (AP).—Germany has made demands for transit facilities for troops to relieve the Nazi garrison at the Norwegian ore port or Narvik, it was rumored today. The rumor was denied in authoritative quarters.

However, reports were published here of Berlin press "warnings to Sweden" which called attention to the "danger" of a British-French attack on Swedish ore fields and the necessity of Sweden's being well prepared.

Swedish circles said such warnings were hardly necessary, since this country was fully prepared to defend its neutrality.

Germany's press warnings coincided with reports that the surrender of the small German force at Narvik appeared imminent. The warnings implied, without saying it in so many words, that if the Allies took Narvik they would be in a position to move against Sweden's ore fields to stop shipments of ore to Germany by way of the Gulf of Bothnia.

Sweden, determined not to be caught unprepared, pushed plans for a special home guard of 50,000 men whose major duty would be to spot and track down parachute troops.

Allied Cruiser Reported Stranded

BERLIN, May 19 (AP).—D. N. B., the German official news agency, reported today that Nazi air scouters had sighted an enemy heavy cruiser stranded off Bodoe, in northern Norway. The cruiser was listing heavily and was guarded by enemy planes and a destroyer, D. N. B. said.

The wreckage of a transport of 25,000 tons or more was discovered today off the Netherlands port of Flushing, D. N. B. said. The ship apparently had been broken in the middle after hitting a mine.

Nazis Suggest Americas Do Protesting to Allies

Call Low Countries Invasion 'Just a Counter-Move'

BERLIN, May 19 (AP).—Authorities here said today that, aside from press reports, they knew nothing of the protest by the United States and twenty other American republics against the German march into the low countries and that hence there could be no official reaction.

High Nazi sources, however, expressed belief that the Americas had misdirected the note.

"It should have gone to England and France, who really violated the neutrality of Belgium and Holland," the ysaid. "The German action was just a counter-move."

War Flashes

Belfast, Northern Ireland, May 19 (AP)—A secret radio station of the outlawed Irish Republican Army broadcast the assertion today that a British troopship carrying 2,800 men was sunk on the way to the Skagerrak by explosives placed by the IRA.

The broadcast was announced by street posters.

It said the ship was on its way from Hull, England, when blown up.

The broadcast further declared IRA bombs had damaged a British ammunition factory.

The British Admiralty had no comment to make on the IRA report.

Rio De Janeiro, May 19 (AP)—A decree by President Getulio Vargas today extended application of Brazil's neutrality laws to Norway, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg. They previously had applied only to Germany, France and Great Britain.

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Buenos Aires, May 19 (AP)—A Nazi-controlled secret radio station was seized by postal and police officials in a raid at the interior city of Campana yesterday. The station, unlicensed, had been used to broadcast propaganda, officials said.

Batavia, Java, May 19 (AP)—Authorities in the Netherlands East Indies announced today they would pay the fares of all Dutch reserves and soldiers abroad who volunteer for military service in the Netherlands East Indies, a Reuters dispatch said today.

Communiques

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German

Berlin, May 19 (AP)—Following is the text of today's communique of the German high command:

"After disposing of the last opposition on the Island of Walcheren, the entire Netherlands, with all its islands, is in German hands. In northern Belgium, after the fall of Antwerp as already announced by a special bulletin, our troops are throwing the enemy always farther back.

"West of Antwerp, the river Schedlt has been crossed, west of Brussels the Dendre sector has been reached. Between Maubeuge and La Fere, the attack continued .

"The rivers Sambre and Oise were crossed, Le Cateau and St. Quentin are in German hands. On the south wing, we have reached the district north of Laon as well as the Aisne near Rethel with heavy forces.

"In the fight northwest of Montmedy, heavy Maginot Line fort number 505 has been taken. In this operation, a first lieutenant of the German engineer corps battalion distinguished himself.

"The number of prisoners and the amount of war booty has risen. Up to now, not counting the Dutch army, prisoners number 110,000 and countless artillery up to 28 centimeter (11-inch) guns have been captured.

"The air force effectively supported the advance of the army. The heaviest blows were dealt at the enemies' rear connections, railroads and retreating columns. There were bombings of numerous airdromes, hangars and wharves as well as of planes on the ground.

"Off the French-Belgian coast a merchantman of 6,000 tons was sunk by bombs and a destroyer was damaged.

"Losses of the enemy were 147 planes. Of these, forty-seven were shot down in air battles and thirteen by anti-aircraft artillery. The rest were destroyed on the ground. Twenty-seven of our own planes are missing.

"In Norway, the Narvik group, supported by the air force, still is continuing heavy defensive fighting. One merchant ship of 1,500 tons and one transport ship of 6,500 tons were sunk at Narvik. One enemy flying boat was shot down in an air battle.

"Enemy airplanes again attacked various cities in the north German coastal area and west Germany with bombs. Military objectives were not hit."

British

London, May 19 (AP)—The British Air Ministry's communique tonight follows:

"Direct hits were made on oil and fuel tanks at Hanover (Germany).

"At other points railway junctions and sidings suffered considerable damage.

"All night continuous watch was kept on military traffic over a wide area in western Germany and offensive action was taken against enemy movements.

"Rail and road communications were attacked. At one point a heavy explosion was caused. At another, airdrome buildings were set on fire."

"During the night (Saturday-Sunday) bombers caused further damage to oil fuel tanks at Hamburg and Bremen."

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French

Paris, May 19 (AP)—The French communique tonight said:

"The main fighting has taken place in the region northeast of Saint Quentin where our troops are offering stubborn resistance to the enemy.

"Violent attacks have been repulsed by us in the region of Montmedy with heavy losses.

"Great activity in the air.

"Our fighters and anti-aircraft opposed enemy bombing raids with very heavy losses on them.

"In particular, a group of fifteen machines lost two-thirds of its effectives."

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Norway

Stockholm, May 19 (AP)—The Norwegian high command issued the following communique tonight on cases of German military atrocities:

"Since the war broke out April 9, we of the Norwegian military, as well as civilians, have witnessed numerous cases of German military atrocities.

"The waging of war contrary to international law and human conceptions portrays a brutal soldier spirit.

"We have seen plundering of cities, townships and houses and attacks upon points of no military value.

"We have seen women and children machine-gunned by German flyers. We have seen detachments of Norwegian troops being fooled into submission and thereafter being shot down without a chance of defense.

"We have seen German soldiers, who claim to be the world's best warriors, use Norwegian peasants and prisoners as a shield against Norwegian bullets. We have seen Norwegian ships being used as transports for German soldiers, with the result that the Norwegian crews on these ships were killed by Norwegian bullets.

"The German radio denies these charges, but we who have seen these atrocities know they are facts.

"The Norwegian high command is asking all Norwegians who have witnessed or will witness further atrocities to write a description of them and, if possible, have such descriptions witnessed by reliable persons and signed.

"Persons in occupied territories are to keep their written descriptions until they can safely turn them over to the Norwegian high command."

ITALY AWAITS ORDER OF DAY, CIANO ASSERTS

Foreign Minister Declares Nation "Must And Will Say" Word In Europe

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 19—Italy "must say and will say" her word in European events, and only awaits "the order of the day," Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, told the Italian people today as air-raid precautions were ordered for areas in the northern part of the country, facing France.

"Italy cannot remain a stranger to events in European life," Ciano said in a speech at Milan, but the people must wait until Mussolini speaks to know what to do next.

"Italy of the Ethiopian undertaking and victories in Spain is not a stranger nor can it be a stranger to events in European life in which Rome must say and will say its word," he continued.

Duce May Give Word Tonight

Ciano spoke briefly on the first anniversary of the signing of "the pact of steel," the Italian-German military alliance.

While Ciano was speaking in Milan a rumor circulated in Rome that Premier Mussolini was planning to speak tomorrow night from his balcony at the Palazzo Venezia.

It was in the spirit of her victories, Ciano said, that Italy was hastening "these new tasks for which it will be called."

These tasks, he said, were dictated by "the necessity of finally achieving our aspirations."

To Keep Faith With Germany

Italy, he said, in what appeared to be a reference to the alliance with Germany, "intends to keep faith in her engagements and likewise her greater destiny."

Ciano said he knew the people would not expect him to say more because "the order of the day will come to us all from il Duce when he will have decided upon it."

"And when he gives it," Ciano continued, "Milan will leap once again to its feet."

The Foreign Minister spoke at a time when Fascists hinted Italy was being drawn to the brink of war by German successes on the Western front.

Blackouts On French Border

Blackouts and air-raid-defense experiments were ordered to begin tomorrow in the important industrial areas of Milan and Turin, close to the French frontier.

These were the first precautions of that kind since Italy adopted her policy of non-belligerency at the start of the European war last September.

Authoritative Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of *Il Telegrafo* of Leghorn, Ciano's newspaper, dwelt in his weekly broadcast to the Italian armed forces on Germany's victories.

He told the troops that when il Duce gives the order, "we shall conquer."

The outspoken *Il Resto Del Carlino*, of Bologna, also announced that Italy's "hour is near."

Describing the Italians as "impatient to march" after hearing of the German successes, the newspaper promised there still was time for Italy to get into the fight.

"The end of the two giants (Britain and France) will not be sudden," it said. "They will defend themselves tooth and nail with the realization that they deserve no quarter.

"There is, therefore, glorious work for everyone and we must not feel any jealousy for the lightning victories our comrades of Hitlerian Germany are winning over the common enemy."

Duce's Paper Refers To Next Test

Premier Mussolini's *Il Popolo d'Italia*, welcoming Ciano on behalf of the city, assured him that "Milan . . . with firmness waits for il Duce to call the people to the next test."

En route to Milan, Ciano visited Cremona, where he opened an art exhibition and attended ceremonies inaugurating the new plant of the newspaper *Il Regime Fascista*, published by pro-Nazi Roberto Farinacci.

Ansaldo told the troops that Germany is short of gasoline but that she has coal and cellulose "in great quantity" and that with these, a nation can go forward. He said:

"Our course is clear. At all hours of the day and night, our duty is to prepare, discipline and train ourselves, taking full advantage of the respite so that when il Duce commands, we also will be ready and victorious."

Imitate Nazis, Forecasts Told

He added that two nations like Great Britain and France "cannot be reduced in a few days as Holland and Belgium were."

Ansaldo declared the principal reason for German military successes was the stern schooling and discipline which the German youth has undergone under the National Socialist regime.

Another deciding factor was careful and intensive preparation, with every move planned to insure maximum efficiency, he said, and concluded:

"Let us Italian soldiers take a leaf out of the German's book in this, the very last moment of our preparation, and when il Duce gives the marching orders, we shall follow him to victory."

Ciano Opens Art Exhibition

ROME, May 19 (A.P.).—Count Galeazzo Ciano, Italian Foreign Minister, opened an art exhibition at Cremona today and attended ceremonies inaugurating the new newspaper plant of "Il Regime Fascista," published by Roberto Farinacci.

Lindbergh Again Warns: Keep U.S.Out

Calls Nation Safe From Air Threat, but in Need of Clear Defense Plan

Assails 'Hysterical Chatter of Invasion'

Sees It Too Late to Enter This War Successfully; Bids Us Stop Meddling

From the Herald Tribune Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Col. Charles A. Lindbergh warned the nation tonight that decision on "a definite policy of defense" would have to be formulated before the building up of greater air, land and sea arms could be made effective in safeguarding the security of the United States.

He called for an end to "hysterical chatter of calamity and invasion," and declared that Americans need have no fear of attack unless they bring it on through meddling with affairs abroad.

In an address over the Columbia Broadcasting System on the anniversary eve of the start of his memorable flight to Paris from New York, on May 20, 1927, Col. Lindbergh declared that if the United States is to defend the entire Western Hemisphere, the policy will have to be co-ordinated with the foreign and defense policies of the sister nations, and American warplanes must be provided with adequate basing facilities in those countries.

Says It Too Late to Help Allies

He insisted that the geographic situation of the United States gives it natural advantages, with aviation an asset, in preventing attacks from overseas. Holding that "there is no longer time for us to enter this war successfully," he reiterated his belief that "we need not fear a foreign invasion unless American peoples bring it on through their own quarreling and meddling with affairs abroad."

Without specific mention of President Roosevelt's recommendation for the construction of 50,000 airplanes, he said:

"Until we have decided upon a definite policy of defense, the mere construction of large numbers of aircraft will not be adequate for our national safety."

He assailed "the course we have been following in recent months" as leading to "neither strength nor friendship nor peace," but rather to a situation which "will leave us hated by victor and vanquished alike" because we aided the enemies of one side and "did not help enough" the other side.

"Chatter of Calamity"

Asserting that "the air defense of America is as simple as the attack is difficult," Col. Lindbergh declared, "We are in danger of war today not because European people have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of America, but because American people have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of Europe."

He pleaded for a return to "America's traditional role—that of building and guarding our own destiny," and said:

"We need a great air force, a greater Army, and a greater Navy; they have been inadequate for many years. Let us form with our neighboring nations a clear-cut and definite policy of American defense. But above all, let us stop this hysterical chatter of calamity and invasion that has been running rife these last few days."

Col. Lindbergh's address came on the eve of high-pressure developments in Congressional and Administration quarters to speed up and expand enormously the nation's defenses in the light of developments in Europe.

"Regardless of which side wins the war," Col. Lindbergh said, "there is no reason, aside from our own actions, to prevent a continuation of peaceful relationships between America and the countries of Europe.

Says We Can't Be Attacked

"If we desire peace, we need only stop asking for war. No one wishes to attack us, and no one is in a position to do so."

Col. Lindbergh declared that while it was possible to build bombers capable of flying the Atlantic Ocean and returning, they were not in existence today. He asserted a foreign power could conquer the United States only if bombers were accompanied by an invading army, and great armies must still cross the oceans by ships. He said transportation of relatively small forces by air was of great significance in Europe, but not in America.

"No foreign navy will dare approach within bombing range of our coasts," he declared.

Col. Lindbergh's plea that the United States stay out of foreign wars was in line with his previous utterances since the European conflict started. At the outset he advised that this country be careful to avoid involvement lest democracy be imperiled at home. Last October he entered the controversy over neutrality legislation by proposing an embargo on the sale of "offensive weapons" to belligerents.

Let us re-examine the position of America in the air. New discoveries and developments affect nations in different ways. In Europe, aviation has affected England adversely and Germany advantageously. One nation may have a psychology and topography which promotes the development of aviation, while another finds itself entirely unadjusted to the tempo of the air.

Judged by aeronautical standards, we in the United States are in a singularly fortunate position. Our people have natural ability in the design, construction and operation of aircraft. Our highly organized industry, our widely separated centers of population, our elimination of formalities in interstate travel, all contribute to the development of American aviation.

From the standpoint of defense, we still have two great oceans between us and the warring armies of Europe and Asia. In fact, there is hardly a natural element contributing to air strength and impregnability that we do not now possess. Aviation is for us an asset. It adds to our national safety. With a firm and clear-cut policy, we can build an air defense for America that will stand above these shifting sands of war.

Strong Policy of Defense

But until we have decided upon a definite policy of defense, the mere construction of large numbers of aircraft will not be adequate for our national safety. In fact, without a strong policy of defense, we will not even know what types of planes to build. The speed and range of our fighting planes must depend upon the bases available for their use. If we are to defend the United States alone, then we must construct numerous air bases along the Mexican and Canadian borders. Such a plan would require large numbers of small bombers and pursuit planes, and eventually it would leave us as vulnerable to air attack as the nations of Europe are today. On the other hand, if we are to defend the entire Western Hemisphere, we need long-range bombers capable of attacking a hostile fleet a thousand miles or more at sea. But there is little use discussing types and numbers until a defense policy is established.

This brings us to an issue which must sooner or later be faced. An adequate air defense of the Western Hemisphere necessitates the cooperation of the other nations of this hemisphere. Our military aircraft must have access to their bases. Their foreign policy must have some relationship to ours. We cannot hold this hemisphere free from foreign war if nations which lie within it declare war on foreign powers.

Let us not be confused by this talk of invasion by European aircraft. The air defense of America is as simple as the attack is difficult when the true facts are faced. We are in danger of war today not because European people have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of America, but because American people have attempted to interfere with the internal affairs of Europe.

It is true that bombing planes can be built with sufficient range to cross the Atlantic and return. They can be built either in America or Europe. Aeronautical engineers have known this for many years. But the cost is high, the target large and the military effectiveness small. Such planes do not exist today in any air force. A foreign power could not conquer us by dropping bombs in this country unless the bombing were accompanied by an invading army. And an invading army requires thousands of small bombers and pursuit planes; it would have little use for huge trans-Atlantic aircraft.

Danger at Home

No, the advantage lies with us, for great armies must still cross oceans by ship. Only relatively small forces can be transported by air today and over distances of a few hundred miles at most. This has great significance in Europe, but it is not an element that we have to contend with in America. Such a danger can come, in any predictable future, only through division and war among our own peoples. As long as American nations work together, as long as we maintain reasonable defense forces, there will be no invasion by foreign aircraft. And no foreign navy will dare to approach within bombing range of our coasts.

Our danger in America is an internal danger. We need not fear a foreign invasion unless American peoples bring it on through their own quarreling and meddling with affairs abroad. Our eyes should not search beyond the horizon for problems which lie at our feet. The greatest lesson we can draw from Europe today is that national strength must be built within a nation itself and cannot be achieved by limiting the strength of others.

What of the unforeseen develop-

Text of Lindbergh Broadcast on Defense

WASHINGTON, May 19 (A.P.).—The text of the radio address of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh follows:

In times of war and confusion, it is essential for our people to have a clear understanding of the elements upon which our national safety depends. Aviation has now become one of these elements, and it is about the air defense of America that I speak to you tonight.

The power of aviation has been greatly underrated in the past. Now, we must be careful not to overrate this power in the excitement of reaction. Air strength depends more upon the establishment of intelligent and consistent policies than upon the sudden construction of huge numbers of airplanes.

Even here in America, it is difficult to think clearly amidst the conflict of facts and headlines, the contradictory advice of columnists, the claims and counterclaims of propaganda, and the blind selfishness of party politics. The conservative who scoffed at aviation yesterday has become the radical who says that tomorrow we will be invaded by European aircraft.

Nations Differently Affected

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ments of science? Rocket propulsion? New forms of energy? New methods of destruction? No generation can entirely safeguard the future for those that follow. They must meet their own problems as those problems arise. The greatest inheritance we can pass on to our children is a reasonable solution of the problems that confront us in our own time—a strong nation, a lack of debt, a solid American character free from the entanglements of the Old World. Let us guard America today as our forefathers guarded it in the past. They won this country from Europe with a handful of Revolutionary soldiers. We certainly can hold it now with a population of 130,000,000 people. If we cannot, we are unworthy to have it.

Vacillating Policies

But the course we have been following in recent months leads to neither strength nor friendship nor peace. It will leave us hated by victor and vanquished alike, regardless of which way the tide of battle turns. One side will claim that we aided its enemies; the other, that we did not help enough.

To be successful in modern warfare, a nation must prepare many years before the fighting starts. If any one doubts that, let him turn his eyes to Europe. Years ago we decided to stay out of foreign wars. We based our military policy on that decision. We must not waver now that the crisis is at hand. There is no longer time for us to enter this war successfully. The result of vacillating policies lies clearly before us in the chaos of Europe today.

Let us turn again to America's traditional role—that of building and guarding our own destiny. We need a greater air force, a greater Army, and a greater Navy; they have been inadequate for many years. Let us form with our neighboring nations a clear-cut and definite policy of American defense. But above all, let us stop this hysterical chatter of calamity and invasion that has been running rife these last few days. It is not befitting to the people who built this nation.

Peaceful Relations as Usual

That the world is facing a new era is beyond question. Our mission is to make it a better era. But regardless of which side wins this war, there is no reason, aside from our own actions, to prevent a continuation of peaceful relationships between America and the countries of Europe. If we desire peace, we need only stop asking for war. No one wishes to attack us, and no one is in a position to do so.

The only reason that we are in danger of becoming involved in this war is because there are powerful elements in America who desire us to take part. They represent a small minority of the American people, but they control much of the machinery of influence and propaganda. They seize every opportunity to push us closer to the edge.

It is time for the underlying character of this country to rise and assert itself, to strike down these elements of personal profit and foreign interest. This underlying character of America is our true defense. Until it awakes and takes the reins in hand once more, the production of airplanes, cannon and battleships is of secondary importance. Let us turn our eyes to our own nation. We cannot aid others until we have first placed our own country in a position of spiritual and material leadership and strength.

WAR TO HOLD POPE PIUS IN VATICAN CITY

Pontiff In Constant Touch With Current News And Diplomatic Circles

MAY 20 1940

Days Begins With Mass In Private Chapel And Ends After Midnight

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, May 19—Pope Pius XII, anxious to keep in constant touch with war news and diplomatic circles, probably will remain here throughout the summer instead of going to Castel Gandolfo in the Alban Hills, for a much needed rest, Vatican prelates said today.

In recent weeks the Pontiff, saddened by the European war, has spent a large part of each day studying reports on the international situation from all parts of the world, it was learned.

His radio, tuned to broadcasts from European capitals, seldom is switched off until after midnight.

Offers Mass For Peace

The Pontiff's day begins early with celebration of mass in his private chapel, where he offers prayers for peace. Immediately after completing his devotions the Pope inquires for the latest news as he goes from the chapel to his study, where the morning papers await him.

Having read these, the Pontiff receives from his Secretary of State, Luigi Cardinal Maglione, dispatches from his papal nuncios in most capitals of Europe and the Americas.

After an interlude for private audiences, often with foreign diplomats, he opens two thick white envelopes addressed to "The Holiness of Our Lord Pope Pius XII, Gloriously Reigning."

Transcripts Of News

One contains stenographic transcriptions of war news from the world's radio stations, which the Vatican radio prepares for him several times a day. The other contains clippings which the Vatican printshop staff culls from hundreds of newspapers in many languages.

Having perused these, the Pope goes again to his private chapel to pray, and then, generally after 1 P. M., enters his bare little dining room to eat a frugal lunch alone.

Because the Pontiff suffers from lack of appetite, his physician, Dr. Riccardo Galeazzo Lisi, has advised him to invite companions to his table with the hope of stimulating him by conversation. The Pope, however, has refused to violate the custom in accordance with which the Holy Father always eats in solitude.

Reads While Walking

Like many Italians, he takes a brief siesta after lunch, but soon leaves his apartment for a short stroll in the Vatican grounds. He takes documents with him and reads continually while walking.

In the evening the Pope turns to his private correspondence, read to him by his secretary, Monsignor Giovanni Battista Montini, who also is assistant Secretary of State. The Pontiff frequently instructs Monsignor Montini to send assistance to war refugees

The Pope returns once more to his chapel to pray before dinner, which takes him only a few minutes to eat. He then goes to his study on the third floor of the papal palace and turns on his powerful American radio to hear the latest war news, frequently consulting the many atlases he has added to his private library.

Attendants say that the sadness which has been apparent in the Pope's thin, ascetic face since the beginning of the war is broken only by the melancholy smile which he bestows during the general audiences he holds twice a week on crowds of pilgrims, mostly the humble poor, to whom he wishes to show his fatherly affection.

The Pope's keen awareness of what the war means, those close to him say, is heightened by the fact that he saw the effects of the last war at close hand as papal nuncio to Germany.

The Pontiff ends his long day some time after midnight with prayers that peace again may reign over the world.

Roosevelt Pins Peace Hopes On Liberal Economic Policies

Foreign Trade Week Message Says They Will Be Dominant U. S. Purpose

MAY 20 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 19 — President Roosevelt tonight asserted that hopes of future world peace depended upon the ultimate adoption of "liberal" economic policies by nations generally.

His message was included in a speech Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, was to have broadcast in connection with Foreign Trade Week. However, the secretary was notified to expect an important telephone call from Paris, presumably from Ambassador William Bullitt, at the time he was to have gone on the air. Breckenridge Long, Assistant Secretary of State, read his chief's manuscript for him.

It developed later that the expected communication from Paris came by cable and was given to Secretary Hull at his home. Its nature was not disclosed, but a State Department spokesman said it was "nothing sensational" and explained that frequent messages were being exchanged in these times.

Called Dominant Purpose

Mr. Roosevelt's message said that the promotion of liberal economic policies would continue to be "a vital part and a dominant purpose of the foreign policy of the United States."

"In this way, and in this way alone, can the United States contribute to the economic reconstruction of the world when the destruction now going on shall have ceased," the President declared.

Secretary Hull's prepared speech warned that if the doctrines of "totalitarian autarchy" — "so ominously spreading today" — became widely dominant in international trade relations mankind would be plunged "into a period of chaos and impoverishment, and, inevitably, into moral and spiritual decay."

The principles underlying the Administration's trade agreements program, he asserted, "offer the only possible basis on which the economic life of the world can be successfully rebuilt when the present wars are over."

Gives Answer To Isolationists

Detailing dislocating effects of the European war on American commerce and agriculture, the Secretary said difficulties now being experienced in obtaining "essential imports" provided an "unanswerable refutation to those who indulge in reckless assertions that our country can isolate itself from the rest of the world and prosper."

He said it was America's duty to itself to make "every appropriate contribution toward the establishment of stable peace and orderly international relations."

Secretary Hull contended the paramount task of the country was twofold:

1. "We must increase our national strength, redouble our national vigor and courage, create for ourselves adequate means of defending this country's safety and security against any armed challenge."
2. For use when circumstances permit, there should be held in readiness "the proven and tested instrument for constructive action" provided by the trade agreements program.

Must Face Greater Shift

Listing some of the dislocations of American export trade caused by the European war despite an increase in the total since last September, the Secretary advised that "we must frankly face the possibilities that these difficulties may become greater."

He said the Government was striving earnestly to deal with them and also with the interference with the flow of certain raw materials and other imports, but added:

"Whether in war or peace, the prosperity of our foreign commerce must depend upon the vigor and ingenuity of those actually engaged in the process of trade, upon their initiative and enterprise."

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He termed as satisfying the fact that the shipping industry had adjusted itself to emergency conditions with such effect that most American-flag ships were busily employed.

THINKS STEP WOULD KEEP MUSSOLINI OUT

Some Things Are More Precious Than Peace, Methodist Prelate Asserts

MAY 20 1940

Declares German Victory Would Bring Menace Closer To America

[By the Associated Press]

Richmond, May 19—Bishop James Cannon, Jr., of the Methodist Church, made public here today an open letter to Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, urging that he use his "great influence with the President and Congress to declare war against Hitler and his fellow-monsters."

Declaring that some things were more precious than peace and that there could be no "permanent peace unless and until justice and righteousness prevail," Bishop Cannon asserted defense of the oppressed and of human rights was sometimes both necessary and Christian.

Repeal Neutrality Act, He Asks

"If the United States would today repeal the cowardly neutrality act and would today declare war against Germany because of the restriction of our rights by her barbarous submarine warfare, there would instantly be a great change in the attitude of the nations of the world," he said. "Instead of fear there would be hope, and I believe that there would be no menace that the sword-rattling Mussolini would enter the war.

". . . It would certainly be a great calamity to the world for Hitler to win this war. Whatever may be the known and acknowledged faults and mistakes of Great Britain and France, yet the things for which they stand, as opposed to the things for which Hitler stands, are so vital for the preservation of life and liberty as we have known them that it is impossible, without a feeling of horror, to think of the overthrow of Great Britain and France and their conceptions of freedom of conscience, of thought, of speech, of liberty of person and the substitution of Hitler's idea of domination by brute force, his persecution of the Jews and of the church and all that is implied by his victory.

Nazi Victory Menace To America

"If Hitler does win the war against the Allies and the British and French fleets are either captured or destroyed, not only will the front line of the defense of the United States be lost, but Hitler would obtain control of Bermuda, Jamaica, Trinidad, the French islands of the West Indies, British, French and Dutch Guiana (unless we went to war with him to prevent it), and thus by air force and submarines impose upon the United States his own regulations as to all our commerce, trade and international relations and, in combination with Russia, Japan and Italy, compel the United States to comply with all their demands."

Bishop Cannon said it would be said in opposition to declaring war that the United States was not prepared.

"That is true," he said, "but it is as well prepared today as it was in April, 1917, and certainly the United States is not prepared for such results as would inevitably follow the Hitler victory."

War To Defend Freedom

The Methodist prelate asserted it must be recognized that this is not a war "simply to protect individual countries, but to defend freedom all over the world from the active implementation of the four totalitarian nations."

He said it might not be necessary for American infantry to cross the seas, "but if it should finally become necessary that contingency must be squarely faced and met."

The bishop saw "far greater possibility of victory for the United States, combined with Great Britain and

France, against Hitler than a war with Hitler alone after Great Britain and France have been defeated."

Says U. S. Dances To Hitler Tune

Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Finland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg, he said, were attacked without the United States raising a hand "to defend these innocent, helpless people or to defend our challenged right to the freedom of the seas."

Bishop Cannon said Hitler had "called the tune and the United States has danced to his music."

Had the United States declared war on Germany last October to maintain "her rightful freedom of the seas," he said he did not believe there would have been any war against Finland, Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg.

Further delay Bishop Cannon termed "dangerous," and declared that while he abhorred war, he must agree with Patrick Henry when he cried "Give me liberty or give me death."

Says Spain's Aid To Axis Rests On Benevolence

Foreign Policy Group Claims Friendly "Neutrality" Toward Nazis Or Italy Would Serve Nation

Washington, May 19 (AP)—Belief that Spain could be of greater aid to the Axis Powers as a "benevolent neutral" than as an ally of Germany or Italy was expressed today by the Foreign Policy Association.

The association, a private research organization, said in a report that because of internal conditions in Spain and the belief that British forces could sweep in from Portugal, Spain "could scarcely be induced to enter the present war unless the Allies were already on the verge of collapse."

But if Spain were a "benevolent neutral," the association said, submarines could refuel and take on provisions in her Atlantic and Mediterranean harbors and planes might find her fifty or sixty airfields useful as bases of secret operations."

Danger Of U. S. Entry Increased, Says Pravda

Moscow Paper Notes Trend Toward Repetition Of World War Experience

Moscow, May 19 (AP)—The danger of the United States "crawling into the European war has considerably increased," the Moscow newspaper *Pravda*, Communist party organ, said today in an article discussing the possibility of American war credits to the Allies.

"The fact that there is a campaign in American newspapers for credits to the Anglo-French Allies shows a trend toward repetition of the experience of the first World War," *Pravda* said.

The newspaper declared the American capitalists did not lose in the non-payment of war debts by the Allies but that the taxpapers did. Wall Street was repaid but Washington was not, therefore American workers and farmers suffered, *Pravda* added.

Leopold, in Broadcast, Praises Namur Troops

Message Indicates Defenders Still Are Holding Out

LONDON, May 19 (AP). — The Belgian radio broadcast today a message of encouragement from King Leopold III to the Belgian troops at Namur, indicating that stronghold still was holding out in the face of German attacks.

The message, similar to one broadcast yesterday by the Belgian monarch, was quoted as follows by the Reuters (British) news agency: "The entire population expresses profound gratitude to the gallant defenders of Namur, who are beating back all the enemy's attacks, thus rendering an invaluable service to their country."

The broadcast commented on the resources of the British and the French, Reuters said, and the determination of the Allies to fight on to victory.

British Royalty Cheered

LONDON, May 19 (AP). — King George VI and Queen Elizabeth attended services today in the Guards Chapel at Wellington Barracks, across the road from Buckingham Palace. They were cheered by a large crowd at the palace gates as they motored to and from the chapel. The King wore the khaki uniform of a field marshal.

Police Save Mosley From British Crowd

LONDON, May 19 (AP). — An angry crowd smashed Fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley's public address system and broke up a political meeting at Middleton today when he attempted to speak.

Club-swinging police protected Mosley from the crowd and escorted him to his car.

Paris Dance Halls Closed

PARIS, May 19 (AP)—Interior Minister Georges Mandel tonight ordered the closing of all dance halls in Paris.

MAY 20 1940

German Women Urged To Have More Babies

Frick, In Mother's Day Address, Says Nation Needs More People

Berlin, May 19 (AP)—Minister of the Interior William Frick, in a Mother's Day radio address today, urged German women to have more babies.

"We have allotted the German people gigantic tasks in the middle European area," he said.

Possibilities have been reopened which cannot be exhausted in centuries. We will be able to exploit these possibilities only if we have enough persons capable of doing so.

"To assist young couples, 1,445,843 marriage loans, worth 1,300,000,000 marks (nominally about $520,000,000), have been granted by the state."

Finns Honor War Dead At New Soviet Border

Mannerheim Cheered By Thousands As Nation Observes Day

Helsinki, May 19 (AP)—Finns gathered in churches and public squares throughout the nation today to observe Memorial Day for the war dead.

At the now border city of Lappeenranta, memorial services were conducted for 500 Karelian soldiers whose home soil now is part of Soviet Russia.

Baron Carl Gustaf Mannerheim, supreme commander of Finnish armed forces who directed the defense against Russia, was cheered by thousands in the city square.

Finnish Grain Confiscated

HELSINKI, May 19 (AP).—The Ministry of Supply confiscated today all grain in Finland to conserve food supplies depleted in the war with Russia. The ministry announced that bread ration cards would be distributed next week. All stores of private grain must be declared.

Sikorski Tells Poland Nazi Gamble Will Fail

PARIS, May 19 (AP). — Gen. Wladyslaw Sikorski, Premier and Minister of Military Affairs of the Polish government now in exile in France, declared today in a radio speech from Paris to the "Polish nation" that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler had staked his all on one card and had been caught in the "meshes of his own mistaken reckoning."

Gen. Sikorski said the Allied victory he predicted would be the result of "moral and material superiority which the Allies possess."

MAY 20 1940

Liner Sails With Crowd Of American Refugees

Washington Leaves Genoa Day Late As Additions Swell Passenger List To 1,500

Rome, May 19 (AP)—The United States liner Washington sailed today from Genoa a day late, crowded with American refugees from the European war.

Nearly 400 additional passengers arrived this morning from France, Switzerland and the Balkans. They were given emergency accommodations, bringing the total number sailing to 1,500.

One of the last to embark was Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Soviet Russia.

Rex Arrives In Naples

Naples, May 19 (AP)—The Italian liner Rex, with a small passenger list, arrived today from New York on schedule, having passed British-controlled Gibraltar without having been halted by the contraband control.

ITALIAN LINER SAILS LATE

Delay In Roma's Departure Laid To Loading Of Cargo

New York, May 19 (AP)—The Italian liner Roma sailed for Italy seven hours late today, after causing shipping circles to speculate that the delay might foreshadow Italy's entry in the European war.

Line officials, however, attribute the delay to loading of the 4,000 tons of cargo which the Roma carried in addition to 150 passengers.

Charles-Roux in Paris Post

PARIS, May 19 (AP).—Francois Charles-Roux, heretofore Ambassador to the Vatican, was appointed Secretary General of the French Foreign Ministry today. He succeeded Alexis Leger, who a decree said would receive another important post.

MAY 20 1940

LONDON, MAY 19-AP-A SWEDISH RADIO BROADCAST TODAY QUOTED THE NORWEGIAN NEWS AGENCY AS SAYING THAT NORWEGIAN TROOPS HAD CAPTURED A GERMAN MOUNTAIN POSITION NEAR BJOERNEFELL IN THE NARVIK REGION.

THE BROADCAST SAID THAT ONLY SAMLL GERMAN ⊠ FORCES REMAINED IN THE NARVIK SECTOR, MOSTLY SOUTH OF ROMBAKSFJORD, AND THAT THE FIGHTING THERE APPEARS TO BE NEARING AN END.

MAY 20 1940

ANKARA, MAY 19 (SUNDAY)-AP-MARSHAL FEJZI TCHAKMAK, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE TURKISH ARMY, LEFT LAST NIGHT FOR BEIRUT ⊠⊠ TO CONFER WITH LEADERS OF THE ALLIES' MILITARY FORCES IN THE NEAR EAST.

MARSHAL TCHAKMAK WAS ACCOMPANIED BY HIGH RANKING OFFICERS OF THE TURKISH GENERAL STAFF.

MAY 20 1940

LONDON, MAY 19-(AP)-TWO HOSPITAL TRAINS LADEN WITH BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY WOUNDED LEFT A BRITISH PORT OF ARRIVAL TODAY FOR PROVINCIAL TOWNS. ONE TRAIN CARRIED SERIOUSLY WOUNDED TROOPS, INCLUDING A GERMAN PRISONER.

WM1222PED

MAY 20 1940

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30.24-2388

OISE UNDATED-WITH PARIS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 20 1940

THE GERMANS FIGHTING AT ST.QUENTIN IN WHAT MAY BE AN EFFORT TO DRIVE DOWN THE OISE TO PARIS ARE ON GROUND MADE BLOODY BY THE WORLD WAR WHERE THE MERE MENTION OF THE TOWNS AND VILLAGES AWAKENS ECHOES OF THAT CONFLICT.

THE BRITISH WHO HAD CONCENTRATED AT MAUBEUGE, ON THE SAMBRE, SOME 40 MILES NORTH OF ST.QUENTIN, IN AUGUST OF 1914, LATER MADE THEIR DESPERATE STANDS TO THE NORTH AT CHARLEROI AND MONS.

DEFEATS IN THE SAME GENERAL REGION--THE SAMBRE, OISE AND MEUSE--HOWEVER, FORCED THE ALLIES TO FALL BACK RAPIDLY AS THE GERMANS WHEELED IN A LINE TO THE EAST OF PARIS.

COMPIEGNE, 30 MILES SOUTH OF ST.QUENTIN AND AT THE JUNCTION OF THE OISE AND THE AISNE, WAS THE SCENE OF HEAVY FIGHTING BETWEEN THE RETREATING BRITISH AND THE GERMANS ADVANCING TO THE MARNE.

LUDENDORF'S SUPREME DRIVE IN 1918 TO REACH PARIS AND THE CHANNEL PORTS AGAIN PRODUCED BLOODY BATTLES IN THE SPRING OF 1918, ESPECIALLY BETWEEN MONTDIDIER AND NOYON.

IT WAS IN A RAILROAD CAR IN THE FOREST OF COMPIEGNE THAT THE TERMS OF THE ARMISTICE WERE ACCEPTED BY GERMANY'S DELEGATES ON NOV. 11, 1918.

R617AED

NUEVO LAREDO, MEXICO, MAY 19-(AP)-GENERAL JUAN ALMAZAN, LEADING ANTI-ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE FOR PRESIDENT, ASSERTED TODAY THAT NAZI AND COMMUNIST AGENTS IN MEXICO ARE SEEKING TO INVOLVE THIS REPUBLIC IN A CONFLICT WITH THE UNITED STATES.

HE DECLARED HIS OPPONENTS WERE TRYING TO PREVENT AN EXPOSE OF GERMAN-RUSSIAN ACTIVITY EVEN THOUGH IT CONSTITUTED A SERIOUS THREAT TO THE ENTIRE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

FD1156PED

SANTA MONICA,CALIF.,MAY 19-(AP)-THE ANGLO-FRENCH PURCHASING COMMISSION HAS PLACED ORDERS FOR $50,000,000 WORTH OF DOUGLAS ATTACK BOMBERS.

MAY 20 1940

THIS ANNOUNCEMENT WAS MADE TODAY BY DONALD W.DOUGLAS, PRESIDENT OF THE DOUGLAS AIRCRAFT CO., WHO SAID HALF THE PLANES WOULD BE MADE BY THE BOEING AIRCRAFT CO., OF SEATTLE, WASH., UNDER DOUGLAS LICENSE.

THE BOMBER IS A TWIN-ENGINED, HIGH WINGED, ALL METAL MONOPLANE POWERED BY WRIGHT 205B ENGINES, AND CLAIMED BY THE MANUFACTURER TO BE THE FASTEST SHIP OF ITS KIND IN THE AIR TODAY.

"PRODUCTION OF A LARGE NUMBER OF IDENTICAL AIRPLANES IN WIDELY SEPARATED LOCALITIES WILL GO A LONG WAY TOWARD INITIATING PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S NEW NATIONAL DEFENSE PROGRAM, BY SPREADING EMPLOYMENT, REDUCING OVERHEAD AND INCREASING OUR COMBINED PRODUCTION CAPACITY AND INDUSTRIAL EFFICIENCY FOR TIMES OF NATIONAL EMERGENCY," DOUGLAS SAID.

VR635PCS NM

WEYGAND PLANS PINCER PUSH FROM BELGIUM AND FRANCE

Berlin Reports British Armored Relief Column Destroyed by Bombers as French Evacuate St. Quentin--- Invaders Reach Oise-Aisne Canal.

May 20, 1940

By the Associated Press.

MAY 21 1940

The Blitzkrieg drive toward Paris appeared for a time today to have veered toward the English Channel.

The German High Command said that its drive to the west had gained twenty to thirty miles on a line northward from St. Quentin, which is eighty miles northeast of Paris and which has been evacuated by the French. Tonight Berlin claimed the capture of Laon, seventy-five miles from the French capital, and a further advance to the Oise-Aisne Canal.

If successful, it was estimated that the German thrust to the English Channel might isolate 300,000 British soldiers on the Allies' north flank—and also attain channel bases for a quick, short attack on England. The channel port of Calais, presumably one of the main German objectives, is only twenty miles from Dover.

The sudden shift in Nazi tactics came as Gen. Maxime Weygand, new Commander-in-Chief of the Allies, was reported to be massing a huge French-British-Belgian force to pinch off the fifty-mile deep German salient striking into the heart of France on the Meuse River valley front. The Germans apparently realized the threat of this pincer movement, and decided to abandon the road to Paris.

Germans Report Laon Taken

MAY 20 1940

BERLIN, May 20 (AP).—German troops today stormed Laon, seventy-five miles northeast of Paris and on the eastern side of their bulge in France, and followed up their capture of that city by advancing beyond it in a southwesterly direction to the Oise-Aisne Canal, it was announced tonight.

The High Command said that the German flag is flying over the Laon citadel.

The text of the night communique read:

"German troops stormed Laon today. The German war-flag is flying from the citadel of Laon.

"In the advance from Laon toward the southwest the Oise-Aisne Canal was reached."

This announcement was made after the German drive across France had veered toward the English Channel, apparently with the aim of destroying the British Army.

Although the High Command did not definitely state its objectives, the German day communique pointed out that Nazi forces had struck westward—off the road to Paris—and had gained twenty to thirty miles on a line northward from St. Quentin between Peronne and Cambrai.

Germans estimated that a successful drive to the coast might isolate 300,000 British soldiers on the Allies' northern flank.

In addition to the British, they appraised the Allied onslaughts were splitting the Allies—the British falling back toward the channel and the Belgians and French seeking a southern outlet toward Valenciennes and Maubeuge.

Capture of the inner fort system at Liege as well as all but one fort at Namur was claimed by the High Command.

[A British military spokesman said that the Belgians still were holding Liege and Namur.]

The Germans, the High Command said, are pursuing the Allies in Belgium, have crossed the Dendre Rives west of Brussels and have reached the upper Scheldt River west of Antwerp.

The retreat between Valenciennes and Maubeuge, the communique said, cost the Allies their heaviest losses, especially in armored troops.

'Enemy Retreating Shattered.'

"The enemy, after a vain attempt to break through, is retreating westward severely shattered," it said. "Southwest of there our motorized and armored troops reached the Somme battlefield of 1916 on the line of Cambrai-Peronne.

"Stuka [dive-bomber] fighting and destroyer plane squadrons destroyed an armored column moving north from Laon and forced them to turn back."

The whole German maneuver of plunging deeply into France—almost half way to Paris in ten days—regardless of the masses of French, Belgian and British forces on both flanks, is testimony to the Nazis' amazing confidence in their air force and armored divisions.

Air Force Efforts Stressed.

To protect their exposed flanks, which are as far west and south as St. Quentin and Le Cateau, and as far east as Rethel, the High Command has stressed for three days running how the air force has been hammering Allied efforts to bring up re-enforcements.

The communique today emphasized the point that French and Belgian attacks on the German flanks between Cambrai and Peronne had been beaten off on the Somme battlefield, bloodily familiar to both armies.

That the Allies realize the gravity of their situation, Germans said, was disclosed in their replacement of Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin by Gen. Maxime Weygand as Allied Commander-in-chief. The switch brought only derision from German commentators, who declared that Gen. Weygand was an old-style fighter, who cannot meet the modern German attack.

One authorized source, remarking that the French cling to "the magic of the past to rejuvenate the present," declared that it is beyond German understanding that the general staff could be changed at the present, critical hour, unless it means military confusion in France.

Advanced on Narrow Front.

In their thrust into France to the vicinity of St. Quentin, about eighty miles northeast of Paris, the Germans advanced on an extremely narrow line which easily might have been pinched off with heavy losses, except for the evident overwhelming Nazi air and armored superiority.

Since that three-day-old drive, the Germans have broadened their narrow hold to a salient fully as wide as it is deep, an irregular block forty or fifty miles long.

The Germans express confidence that there is a serious rift between the British and French. They insist that the British are demanding protection for the Channel ports—opposite England—and are withdrawing their army in that direction, while the French want to protect Paris and as much of northern France as possible.

It seems likely that the heavy drive toward the Channel has been launched on the heels of the first push toward Paris to take advantage of that supposed situation.

[Paris and London have given no sign of anything but closest harmony on the western front.]

At the same time, the Germans are taking fullest advantage of airports in Holland near the Channel to harass British efforts to strengthen their expeditionary forces.

Air Danger Called Slight.

The High Command said that Allied air bases again had been attacked, two destroyers had been destroyed off the French-Belgian coast and one destroyer, a French torpedo boat and three merchant ships damaged.

The only evidence here that the Allies' position might be improving slightly was that the High Command now reports inflicting about four to one air losses—141 against thirty-one yesterday—as against six to one in the first days of the drive.

Allied night raids over Germany were dismissed as planless and unimportant militarily, but a spokesman reiterated Berlin's warnings of grim German retaliation which, he said, will follow.

Already in possession of St. Quentin and the west bank of the Somme, according to the High Command, the armored Nazi legions were within 100 miles of Calais, threatening to cut off British troops engaged in desperate fighting in Belgium.

Farther south, between the Oise and Aisne rivers, the Germans continued to hammer at the bending Allied battle lines near Laon.

Authoritative sources said that the French were regrouping their armies for an attack northeastward from central France to relieve the pressure on the capital, but declared that effective counter measures to meet this operation had been devised.

While the heavy fighting in northern France threatened to assume even greater proportions, Adolf Hitler scrapped another provision of the Treaty of Versailles by incorporating into the Reich the Eupen-Malmedy-Moresnet territory lost to Belgium in the world war settlement.

From his secret headquarters "somewhere in the west," the Fuehrer issued a decree announcing that this territory, occupied by German troops in the thrust into Belgium, would be attacked to the Rhine province.

He issued strict orders that the area, which covers about 384 square miles and has a population of 64,000, should "not be regarded as an occupied enemy land."

At the same time, Hitler moved to consolidate Nazi conquests in the Lowlands by appointing Arthur Seyss-Inquart, former Deputy Governor of German-occupied Poland, as Commissioner of the Netherlands.

Seyss-Inquart was authorized to carry out his administration with the aid of Dutch authorities and it was said that Netherlandish law would remain in force so far as compatible with the existing situation.

To the German military commander in the Netherlands, however, will be left the task of taking measures necessary to preserve order.

30.24-2385

30.24-2385

Withdrawals Reported.

The High Commond's reports on Sunday on the rapidly developing military situation said that the Allies had continued to withdraw on all fronts in Belgium and France over the week end, yielding more than 100,000 prisoners and suffering heavy casualties.

In addition to widening the pocket carved out of northern France, the Germans said that their troops had succeeded in capturing an "important" fortification in the Maginot Line northwest of Montmedy, near the junction of the French, Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers. The position, described as "Fort 505," was said to have been taken by direct frontal attack.

[According to the French, Montmedy is not strictly a part of the heavily fortified Maginot Line, which they say ends at the Luxemburg frontier.]

The salient which the Germans have driven into northern France varies in depth from thirty to fifty miles and is about eighty miles across at the widest point. From Sedan, northwest of Montmedy, the German lines extend south and west to Rethel, about 100 miles from Paris; from Bethel, the line runs northwest to the Laon region and across the Oise and Some rivers to St. Quentin, then northeast toward the Franco-Belgian border at Maubeuge.

From Switzerland came reports that mechanized German forces concentrated along the Swiss border had been withdrawn. Neutral observers theorized that these troops might have been sent north, but said that on the other hand the movement might be a feint to relax French vigilance along the Rhine.

Air Raid Belittled.

British reports that their planes again had raided northern Germany, inflicting heavy damage on oil depots near Bremen and Hamburg, were minimized by the official German news agency, DNB, which said that anti-aircraft fire had driven off the enemy.

DNB said that a raid on Bremen had resulted in the destruction of one house, damage to another and serious injury to two persons.

Lynn Heinzerling, Associated Press correspondent en route to the Netherlands from Berlin, reported a British air raid on a town in Hanover province early on Sunday in which thirty bombs fell in an eight-block area, killing eighteen persons.

Hits on Factories.

There were some hits on factories, Heinzerling said, and a military barracks was struck. German officers told him that most of those killed were women and children.

The Germans said that the Allies were suffering heavy losses both on the ground and in the air, compared to which their own losses were "slight."

The High Command communique yesterday said that 147 Allied planes had been downed against twenty-seven German planes reported missing.

German planes were said to have sunk a 6,000-ton merchantman off the Franco-Belgian coast and damaged a destroyer. One merchant ship and one transport were reported sunk near Narvik, in northern Norway.

GERMANS CLAIM CAPTURE OF LAON IN FRANCE, SET 'SACK' TRAP FOR BRITISH

Nazis Report New Advance In Shift Toward Channel; Aim To Cut Off And Destroy Thousands Of Enemy Troops

MAY 1 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Tuesday, May 21—Authorized Germans asserted confidently today there would be no "wonder on the Marne" to turn the tide of battle as in the World War, so superior is the German military machine racing on one front for Belgian-French channel ports and on another hammering toward Paris.

These sources contended the British have "absolutely faded out of the picture" in the fighting in Belgium and are in "headlong flight."

[By the Associated Press]

London, Tuesday, May 21—British general headquarters early today said "repeated attacks (Monday) by German armored and motorized formations had been repulsed by Allied forces in the area south of the River Scarpe and against the Scheldt position."

"The Belgian army has contributed largely toward the success of the defensive battle now being fought."

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 20—Germany's *Blitzkrieg* troops pushed deeper into France today by capturing the city of Laon, seventy-five miles northeast of Paris, while, in the west, Nazi warriors created a huge "sack" which they sought to close and trap thousands of Allied soldiers.

The German high command, in a special communique, declared the German war flag "is flying from the citadel of Laon" and that the Germans had advanced to the canal connecting the Oise-Aisne rivers, six miles southwest of Laon.

Nazis Head Toward Noyon

Thus, with new ground gained on the eastern edge of the German pocket in France, the Nazis were headed toward Noyon, only fifty miles north of Paris. Both Laon and Noyon were held by the Germans during most of the World War and Noyon then was destroyed by heavy bombardments.

MAY 1 1940

In the west, where the German army swung toward the English Channel in an attempt to isolate and destroy the British army in northern France, an authoritative source pictured the sack as follows:

The bottom is the Belgian city of Charleroi, on the Sambre river.

The northern part of the "mouth," which opens westward toward the Channel, is Tournai, Belgium, fifty miles northwest of Charleroi.

The southern part of the mouth is Cambrai, France, thirty-five miles southeast of Tournai and fifty-five miles southwest of Charleroi.

Allies Believed Surrounded

Many Belgians and French and perhaps British are believed almost surrounded in the sack.

DNB saw in the possible closing of the sack a repetition of the Kutno battle in the Polish campaign last September where the Germans reported bagging 170,000 prisoners.

The Germans called Kutno one of the greatest destructive battles of all times.

The news agency said there was great activity along the Channel ports on the Continent, indicating the British desired to withdraw "to their island."

British Withdrawal Claimed

DNB added that the British had been withdrawn from the Maginot Line to Channel ports.

Although not telling definitely why the German steel-sheathed spearheads on the west side of the bulge had swerved from the road to Paris, the high command pointed out that they had plunged twenty to thirty miles westward from St. Quentin, which is thirty miles below Cambrai, in a day's attack.

The Germans estimate that 300,000 British on the Belgian-French front would be in danger of being pinched off from the main Allied forces if the Nazi drive toward the coast succeeds.

In addition to the British, they appraised the Allied strength in their path through Belgium as roughly more than 1,000,000 French and 250,000 Belgians.

MAY 21 1940

Allies Launch Counter-Attack

Combined French-Belgian forces strongly counter-attacked on the old Somme battlefield, soaked in the blood of both armies in 1916, but the Germans said they had driven back the Allies despite a tank onslaught. This was on a front between Cambrai and Peronne, about 20 to 30 miles northwest of St. Quentin, where the Nazis had reached a point about 80 miles northeast of Paris.

The French not only were resisting in that sector, the Germans acknowledged, but another French-Belgian army, facing entrapment in Belgium by the Nazis' westward thrust, also had tried to make a stand between Valenciennes and Maubeuge, near the Belgian border. There, too, the effort failed, the Nazis said, and the French-Belgian Allies headed westward to try to get around the German spearpoint already between them and Paris.

British Withdrawal Reported

The high command earlier had reported a withdrawal of these forces between Valenciennes and Maubeuge, while the British fell back toward the channel ports under forced march with the Germans in pursuit.

The German army, meanwhile, was making every effort to prevent enemy withdrawal and to hinder Allied reinforcements. Much of this was borne by the air force.

Fighting still was progressing on the southern flank of the narrow Nazi thrust between La Fere and St. Quentin, but the pace in this direction slowed down as the drive evidently veered westward through Cambrai.

Course Of War At Stake

On the Cambrai advance, the well-informed Hamburger

Fremdenblatt commented, depends much of the future course of the conflict.

It called this a war of "breath-taking maneuver" and said it resulted from the breakdown of France's fortifications along the Belgian frontier which let the Germans plunge almost half way to Paris.

That the Germans sped so deeply into France despite the large Allied armies on both flanks was considered in Berlin as evidence of their reliance on their air force and armored divisions. Their extremely narrow line easily might have been pinched off with heavy losses except for this seemingly overwhelming superiority.

Belgian Fighting Continues

But even as the main theater of war shifted to the Cambrai sector, fighting continued in Belgium.

All inner forts at Liege have been taken by the Germans and all but one at Namur, the high command claimed. The Nazis also were reported to have swept twenty-five miles west of Brussels to the Dendre river, apparently encountering stiff resistance there from Allied forces trying to bar the way to the channel ports as well as to Flanders.

On a broader front, Germany steadily was building up a case to justify air raids, perhaps on Paris and London, in retaliation for what she called the "planless" bombing of non-military objectives in western Germany.

Eighteen Civilians Killed

In the Sunday morning raid on an industrial village near Hanover, eighteen persons, mostly women and children, were said to have been killed. DNB said Salzbergen, on the Ems river, was hit tonight and that only farms had suffered damage.

DNB said British bombs had destroyed the Deaconess Home in Bremen and killed fifty and injured eighty-five. Deaconesses are members of a Protestant sisterhood who devote themselves to works of religion and charity.

Germans, meanwhile, were piling up an increasing score of Allied planes, reporting 141 destroyed yesterday to only thirty-one of their own.

On the German side, the high command reported attacks on Allied air bases, destruction of two destroyers off the French Belgian coast and damage to a destroyer, a French torpedo boat and three merchantmen.

The only hint of an improvement in the Allies' situation was the high command's ratio of four Allied planes lost for every German machine destroyed as against the six-to-one ratio in the first days of the drive.

Nazi commentators express belief that a rift has developed between the British and French, with the British demanding protection for the Channel ports—opposite England—while the French want to defend Paris and as much of France as possible.

Supposed Discord Credited

The rapid shift toward the Channel is laid partly to the advantage created by the supposed discord.

They also see military confusion in Paris as a result of the lightning German drive. No other reason, one authorized observer commented, could explain the replacement of Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin by Gen. Maxime Weygand as Allied commander in chief. The change was derided by German commentators, who declared Weygand was an old-style fighter who could not meet the modern German attack.

Further consolidating Germany's newest conquered territory, Germany sent Gen. Alexander von Falkenhausen to Holland and Belgium to organize a military administration; raised a 3,000,000,000-mark credit to finance her armies in the newly occupied zones and introduced dual currency in the form of so-called Reichs credit bank notes in Luxembourg and German-held parts of France and Belgium.

Nazis Acclaim 48-Hour Fight To Take Fort 505

Berlin, May 20 (AP)—A forty-eight-hour dramatic onslaught was required to take Fortification 505 in the Maginot Line, northwest of Montmedy, DNB disclosed today.

Lieut. Alfred Germer, a 26-year-old Strasbourgh youth who led a detachment of engineers in the attack, was singled out for particular mention. An infantry battalion and heavy artillery with guns of the largest caliber also participated in the attack on 505 while the engineers blasted the fort's mighty turrets.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—The French deny that Fortification 505 is an important Maginot Line unit, referring to it as an 'outpost not part of the main line.]

Infantry Paves Way

DNB said the infantry prepared the way for the rush by beating down opposition in the village of Villy, about eight miles northwest of Montmedy. House to house fighting took place in the village, DNB reported, because these structures are built as pillboxes.

While the infantry mopped up the approach to the fort, the artillery laid down a cruel fire along the one-mile approach to the fort from the village. Engineers and infantrymen then worked their way slowly to the foot of the hill upon which the fort stands.

Finally, DNB related, the "forward march" command was ordered for the course up the hill.

A "blind corner" in the fort from which defense fire could not be directed at the attackers was reached by one detachment that had fought its way forward by crawling in and out of shell craters.

Top Blown Off Turret

In the "blind corner" a heavy explosive charge was placed and set off. The DNB report said the charge was so well placed that "the steel top of a turret—two meters (about 6½ feet) in diameter and thirty centimeters (about one foot) thick—was raised about a meter (39 inches) out of its anchorage and then fell back diagonally on its support, making an opening in the turret for an additional heavy load of explosives."

Then followed systematic charge after charge which put the eight turrets all out of operation finally, whereupon dynamite was tossed inside. The dynamite exploded with tremendous crashes.

An enemy tank attack added to the hazards of the engineers, DNB related.

The strength of fortification 505 was so great, the news agency said, that ordinary artillery fire had no observable effect upon it.

Nazi Dive Bombers Set Pace In Hitler's Biggest Blitzkrieg

Work of Air Force Along Western Front Is Seen by American Correspondents at Fuehrer's Special Behest.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

[Mr. Lochner, chief of the Berlin Bureau of the Associated Press, has gone to the western front with the German forces by personal invitation of Adolf Hitler in the first trip to the front offered to foreign correspondents. Here is his first story.]

WITH THE GERMAN WESTERN ARMIES, May 20 (A. P.).—The air force is Germany's super-ace in this war. The first line, therefore, usually is where the dive bombers have done their devastating work, but only now, with the German forces at last, am I able to see what the air arm really means in war.

It has been the dream of every newspaperman in Berlin, ever since May 10 when the Reich's gigantic offensive by way of Holland and Belgium began to see Hitler's amazing and awe-inspiring armed forces in action. Not until yesterday, however, did Fuehrer's invitation give permission for three Americans to join the active forces.

After crossing over from the last German border town in the dust and mist, mingled with clouds of smoke from roaring planes, it took us but a short time to realize how war has been revolutionized by the air force. This is how Germany operates in this decisive area:

First, an air squadron determines just how enemy troops are moving. The flyers learn exactly the strength of the enemy's forces. Their equipment, types of weapons used and other details.

With this knowledge, re-enforced by photographs, the Germans' terrorizing Stukas (dive bombers), followed by heavy bombers, dash madly down upon the enemy, smashing towns—if necessary—through which troops are pushing, demolishing railway tracks, telephone lines and industrial plants and annihilating marching columns.

Bridges Replaced.

Meanwhile, the air information service informs speedy mechanized units where the bombing has been successful. Quick as lightning, these dart forward in the face of the enemy with death-disdaining courage, while the foe is in utter confusion.

After these mobile forces have routed the enemy, the main army is ready to move in. We had one glimpse of Germany's extreme preparedness when we saw with what speed bridges are replaced.

The fact is that Germany's army engineers have exactly-fitting substitute bridges ready for every strategic river or canal crossing in Belgium or France likely to be dynamited or otherwise damaged. German re-enforcement cars bring all this ready-made equipment with them on wheels in the motorized vanguard.

Hitler's Peace Goal.

Another indication of preparedness in every detail came to us when, in our 400-mile drive from Berlin to the last German frontier station, we passed through Munster, in Westphalia, the scene of the signing of the Westphalian peace treaty in 1648, which brought to an end the thirty years' war. Hitler already seems determined that if he forces England and France to their knees, he will make their representatives come to Munster's picturesque and ancient hall to sign on the dotted line.

In other words, Hitler is not content with wiping out the last vestiges of the Versailles Treaty. His mind goes back to 1648, when the Germany of the Holy Roman Empire was broken up into principalities and powerless miniature States. To rectify that mistake, he is reported to have chosen Munster symbolically for the peace conference. How completely the air force dominates the situation was apparent to us during the cross-country drive.

Air Raids at Night.

Long columns of anti-aircraft guns, cannon, air-force supply cars and gasoline vehicles were moving with unabating regularity toward the actual operations area. If any column called for a short rest, two anti-aircraft guns were mounted immediately and the sharpest lookout kept for any possible enemy.

With the exception of these moving motorized columns and the fact that we saw many men in uniforms, in cities large and small through which we passed, there was nothing indicating the mad holocaust only a relatively short distance away. Germany seemed at peace and even the Polish prisoners working in the fields seemed harbingers of peace.

Loss of Sleep.

Not so at night, however. All along the western German fringe through which our car passed people told us how, night after night, they must go to air-raid protection cellars as a precautionary measure.

They claimed that only a little damage has been done but, they said, it is annoying to have one's sleep broken. We hardly reached our hotel on the German border when we, too, learned what it means to drop everything and run for cover as warning sirens resounded. It proved to be a false alarm, however.

"Where is Hitler?" was one of the first questions we asked. Each officer or private asked that question would tell us he saw the Fuehrer some time or other in the past week.

Apparently, Hitler is moving from one formation to another with the same dash which characterizes all his actions. Naturally, his whereabouts at any given moment is a closely guarded secret.

ALLIES PLAN COUNTER-BLOW, SWISS REPORT

Weygand Said To Aim At Pinching Off German Pocket In France

Pressure On Switzerland Eased By Late Developments

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, May 20—Allied forces under the direction of their new generalissimo, Gen. Maxime Weygand, are preparing a counter-offensive to pinch off the German pocket from the Valenciennes region to Rethel, it was reported here today.

Valenciennes is just across the Belgian border in France, along the northern flank of the Allied West front. Rethel is on the south side of the Nazi thrust.

Weygand, close friend and disciple of the late Marshal Ferdinand Foch, is said to aim at sewing up the German pocket, which has reached a point eighty miles from Paris.

Allied Forces Massing

Bearing out the reports heard here were the massing of British and Belgian forces supported by French motorized units in the Valenciennes region and a still more powerful French force at Bethel and nearby Rheims, behind the Aisne river.

The French concentration south of Bethel is said to include large tank and armored-car divisions and is ready to move despite Nazi bombing raids.

The pincer move, if successful, would help reestablish the French line along the Ardennes through Mons to Ghent.

[*Associated Press Editor's Note:* The Nazis have recognized the peril of thrusting a deep and narrow salient into France, but apparently are confident of the ability of their air and armored forces to protect flanks.]

Pressure Relieved

Pressure on Switzerland has been relieved by the developments, although the country remained on a full wartime basis.

German forces concentrated in the Swiss border area withdrew today. How far and for what purpose was not known here, but speculation was that they were rushed to the battle fields of France and Belgium.

The Swiss command today enforced a decree requiring all arms factories which had been working for belligerents to turn over all stocks and current output to the army for safekeeping.

30.24-2387

Library At Louvain Is Burned; 700,000 Volumes Believed Lost

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Western Armies, May 20—American newspaper correspondents, guests of Adolf Hitler, today saw the ruins of Louvain Library, which was erected on Herbert Hoover Square by cooperation of numerous American universities.

The building had been gutted by fire.

Its 700,000 volumes must be considered lost.

All floors had been swept by the blaze.

No one seemed to be able to say by whom or how the blaze had been set.

From the basement wisps of smoke still rose.

Practically the entire population of Louvain, 41,000, had fled. The German military commander of the city, Lieutenant Colonel Engelmann, tried to form an emergency city council with a fire captain and the lone professor remaining as the nucleus. Engelmann indicated that most of the civil administration would be turned over to the council.

There was neither light nor water available. The city, studded by the ruins of the library, presented a picture of desolation.

Another scene which I saw was the shambles of the Chateau of Sternockerzeel—property of the Archduke Otto, pretender to the non-existent Austrian throne.

On the other hand, life in Brussels, on the surface at least, went on unperturbed.

The scene there was in marked contrast t that at Sternockerzeel, the Belgian castle of the ex-Empress Zita, the pretender Otto and others of Zita's numerous family. The British had made the castle a divisional staff headquarters, which prompted the Germans to bomb it.

One bomb dug a hole thirty feet deep beside the massive structure. The repercussion blew off part of the roof while everything within was thrown together in utter confusion.

Otto's shaving outfit was superimposed on the grand piano. Hungarian newspapers and costly French prints were jumbled together.

Wandering from one desolate room to another, I found in Zita's boudoir the carbon copy of a letter she had written in French to a relative.

She observed "as you saw in the papers, Otto has gone to America." Of Otto's brother, Felix, also in America, she wrote, "I suppose he talks Yankee."

The scene at the castle was one angle of the kaleidoscopic view of the battle-scarred area where Hitler changed his general headquarters three times today to keep up with his forces.

The swift movement caused newspaper correspondents, his personal guests, several dejected moments. It was necessary to obtain his approval for the specific section of the front which we wished to visit. Adjutants of the high command assigned to escort us were unable to make contact with general headquarters so quickly did it move.

Drama Of Misery

We had no reason, however, to regret a slight loss in time, for what we saw was a human drama of the misery and horror wrought by modern warfare.

More than a day in a speedy automobile, over the abandoned battleground, was a revelation.

But the eye also cannot forget that group of twenty-five to thirty English Tommies whom we encountered almost as soon as they were captured.

Tomorrow, however, we are to be back at the front, closer than ever to the fierce battle.

Invited By General

Col. Gen. Walther von Reichenau asked us to visit him in the late forenoon tomorrow.

When we inquired whether he was near the front he replied significantly, "Quite near."

Reichenau is the man who achieved fame as a tactician in the Polish campaign.

From what I have beheld, it is evident that Nazi Germany's tremendous air force dominates the fighting in Germany's *blitzkrieg* attempt to bring France and Great Britain to their knees.

Roads Jammed

Regiment after regiment of infantry, detachment after detachment of well-nourished cavalry, and seemingly inexhaustible reserves of air force and artillery poured into the operations area.

Main connecting roads from Germany, via Holland, and in the conquered sector of Belgium toward western Belgium and northern France, were jammed.

In this endless march I noticed how many Belgian and Dutch private cars now bore German troops. In other words, the machines promptly were requisitioned. I also noted in various villages that horses were being taken for German war service.

Trek From Louvain

As we left Louvain and motored toward Brussels we saw that same sad treck homeward of dejected civilians who had fled from Louvain before the fighting started. It was the same old refugee story—babies fastened onto baskets on bicycles on which papa also had loaded bedding and other necessities.

We passed through villages, lying on the direct line of march of Belgian troops retreating from east of Louvain and later from Louvain to Brussels, where there was not the slightest indication of damage. In others, where the Belgians had made a stand, the villages were given the same devastating treatment as befell Louvain.

We heard first-hand accounts of the terrifying effects produced by bombs thrown by Stukas (dive bombers). On some streets there was not a dwelling which had escaped damage.

A Saint's Picture

Now and then, a saint's picture would protrude from a bit of wall on the second story which had not crumbled. We gazed into shattered rooms where only a bridal couple's photograph remained to adorn a bit of jagged wall. Somewhat suggestive of the whims of hurricanes, sometimes a grand piano, undamaged, would stand out in the midst of wreckage.

I had expected to see a large part of Brussels in ruins. As a matter of fact, the city itself is practically unhurt, but Schaerbeek Railway Station, outside the city, where trains connect to all parts of Belgium and, indeed, all Europe, was demolished. Residents of Brussels accepted the occupation philosophically and the German officers and their troops were shown courtesies.

Shops were well filled with customers and supplies. Only the telephone lines were not working—the high command having deemed it inexpedient to resume general telephone business.

May Write Home

One Tommy, among twenty-five young British infantrymen who were taken prisoners, remarked, "They (the Germans) have been very decent in taking care of our wants." He exhibited bandages on his head which he said the Germans had provided "immediately."

The Britons were worried about not having been able to send word home. I interpreted their wish to the German lieutenant in charge of the prisoners.

"Please make them understand," he explained, "and I sincerely mean it, that just as soon as they've been passed on to German soil, which will be in a day or two, they'll be permitted to write daily, via the Red Cross."

Asks For Beer

"Have they any other wishes?" asked the lieutenant.

"Any chance at lager beer?" piped up a doughty Welsh sergeant.

The lieutenant smiled, explaining: "I fear not over here in the operations area."

"May we have tea?" chimed the Tommies.

"You bet," said the German lieutenant.

"Five Days Of Hell"

Asked why they had surrendered, a young prisoner from Liverpool said: "Oh, 'twas the incessant bombing and shelling of the past five days of hell. So finally when we were surrounded and trapped we just gave up."

Blasting at everything in the path of Führer Hitler's mechanized warriors and infantry, Field Marshal Hermann Goering's air legions are Germany's aces.

It was only when I went to the front with two other American newspapermen on the Führer's invitation that I was able to see just what Nazi air power means.

Newspaperman's Dream

The invitation from Hitler meant realization of the dream of every newspaperman in Berlin since the Führer began his gigantic offensive against Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg and his old enemies, France and Britain.

We crossed the last German border town in the dust and morning mist amid the roar of planes.

Here is a general idea of how the Germans operate in this area:

An air squadron first determines where enemy troops are moving. It learns exactly the strength of the enemy's forces, their equipment, types of weapons and other details.

Stukas Follow Tips

With these tips, reinforced by photographs, the German Stukas followed by heavy bombers, dash upon the enemy. They smash towns, if necessary, through which troops are pushing, demolish railroads, telephone lines and industrial plants and destroy marching columns.

The air information service tells the mechanized units where the bombing has been successful and, with terrific speed, these forces dart into the face of the confused enemy. Mobile land units follow through. Then the main army is ready to occupy the positions.

Columns Of Guns

So thoroughly did the Germans prepare for the campaign that they have exactly fitting substitute bridges ready for every strategic river or canal crossing in Belgium or France likely to be dynamited or damaged. This ready-made equipment is brought up in reinforced cars.

As we drove to the front from Berlin, we saw long columns of anti-aircraft guns, cannon, air-force supply cars and gasoline vehicles moving regularly toward the operations area.

Hitler, whose army seemingly has prepared for everything, also is prepared for peace. He seems determined that if he wins he will make France and England send their representatives to historic Munster, in Westphalia, to talk peace conditions.

Munster is symbolical for Hitler. Not content with wiping out the last vestiges of the Versailles treaty which ended the World War, his mind goes back to 1648, when the Germany of the Holy Roman Empire was broken into powerless bits by the treaty at Munster which ended the Thirty Years War.

French Plan Pincers Counter-Blow, Report

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, May 20—Gen. Maxime Weygand, the new Allied generalissimo, apparently is shaping a powerful pincers counter-offensive from the Valenciennes and Rethel areas, it was reported here today.

Reports reaching Switzerland indicated that a powerful British-Belgian force ,supported by French motorized units, was massing in the Valenciennes region and still more powerful French concentrations were assembling near Rheims and Rethel, behind the Aisne river.

Valenciennes is just across the Belgian frontier in France along the northern flank of the Allies' Western front. Rethel is on the south side of the German "budge" into northern France.

Hopes To Sew Up Pocket

Weygand, who succeeded Gen. Maurice Gamelin yesterday as the Allied commander in chief, is said to envisage a counter-thrust from these two sides aimed at sewing up the German pocket, which has reached a point about eighty miles northeast of Paris.

Such a maneuver, if successful, could reestablish the French line along the Ardennes, through Mons, to Ghent.

Heavy French concentrations south of Rethel were reported to include large tank and armored-car divisions and to be ready to move despite constant Nazi bombing raids from airports behind the Rhine.

[The Nazis also recognized the peril of thrusting a deep, narrow salient into France, it was believed in Berlin, but were confident of the ability of their air and armored forces to protect the German flanks.]

Foreign military observers here reported that the German westward drive was confined to such a narrow point between St. Quentin and Le Cateau, about thirty miles to the northeast, as almost to invite an Allied counter-offensive from the south, east and northwest.

Pressure on Switzerland was relieved, meanwhile, as both Germany and the Allies pulled more and more divisions and equipment from frontier zones into the western front. Nevertheless, the Swiss remained on a wartime basis of full mobilization, with no troops relieved or dismissed.

Threat to Paris Eased.

PARIS, May 20—(A. P.).—Five German mechanized divisions, with 60,000 men inside their armor, battered west across the northern French plains today in a drive toward the English Channel, easing the threat of a smash at Paris.

Their apparent objective was to

drive a wedge between the French forces defending Paris and the Allied armies—British, Belgian and French—in Belgium. Whether this meant that the Nazis definitely had abandoned the idea of striking at Paris remained a matter of conjecture.

The northern Allied forces dropped back to meet the new threat.

A spokesman for the Ministry of Information disclosed this afternoon that the French had evacuated St. Quentin yesterday in the face of the German advance.

Previously a War Ministry spokesman had asserted that, in see-saw fighting at St. Quentin—bloody battleground of the world war eighty miles northeast of Paris—the Germans had entered the city, but that its fate was in doubt.

Situation Is Confused.

The situation there is confused, the spokesman said, with charges and counter-charges between French and German columns of tanks.

"Fighting was particularly heavy in the western suburbs of St. Quentin yesterday," he added.

The French also faced an enemy "push" north of St. Quentin. Military advices said that an extreme advance German motorcycle squad had reached Peronne—fifteen miles northwest of St. Quentin—yesterday, but withdrew at nightfall to avoid being cut off.

Peronne was the westernmost point reached by a Nazi force in the drive toward the channel ports.

Attack East of Cambrai.

The spokesman reported other German columns attacking heavily east of Cambrai, which is twenty-five miles north of St. Quentin.

Five German bombers attacked the region of Dieppe, French port on the English channel, on Saturday night, killing one person and wounding another, according to press reports published in Paris today. (Here four lines were censored.)

The War Ministry spokesman said that the Germans had captured the crew of a small casemate near Montmedy, on the Little Maginot Line southeast of Sedan. The communique said that further German attacks in this area were repulsed.

The spokesman also reported the capture of German troops who crossed the River Aisne near Rethel, 100 miles from Paris and southeast of St. Quentin, and remained on the southern side after the main Nazi force was thrown back.

As military experts judged the situation, the Germans may attempt to continue west from the Cambrai sector to reach the sea—Dunkirk, on the Channel, is only seventy miles north—and thus cut French liaison with the Allied forces still retiring in orderly fashion in Belgium.

At the same time, they said, the enemy columns, having reached Saint Quentin, on the river Oise, may try to roll southwest, down the Oise valley, toward Paris.

Steel Meets Steel.

The French fought throughout yesterday in the Cambrai region and the surging, swirling struggle began again at dawn today. Military authorities said that the greatest melee exisited in the region between La Fere, about twelve miles south of St. Quentin and Landrecies, about twenty-five miles north of that city.

Steel met steel in this see-saw battle in which the Germans have continued to advance with the aid of four or five armored divisions. The situation, said the War Ministry spokesman, "continues grave."

At Montmedy, some twenty miles southeast of Sedan, at the hinge of the main Maginot and Little Maginot lines, German infantry came over in two massive attacks on the main Maginot fortifications after very heavy artillery preparation. The French were said to have thrown them back, causing enormous losses at the Montmedy bridgehead over the Chiers River, but the enemy succeeded in capturing a small advanced casemate, it was said, and imprisoned the French who manned it.

Prefect Dismissed.

This attack was interpreted as a diversion to the flank of the general drive toward the west.

In the Paris region, the drone of plane motors was heard this morning, followed by gunfire, but ther were no immediast reports of incidents. (Apparently the correspondent wanted to say bombings at this point.)

News of the German crossing of the Aisne River was followed by the announcement of the dismissal of the Prefect of the Aisne Department.

Under the leadership of a new commander-in-chief, Gen. Maxime Weygand, the armies, of France braced today for a "do or die" fight to halt the German invaders hammering at their lines eighty miles from Paris.

This morning, the French High Command announced that severe German attacks were thrown back near Montmedy, southwest of Sedan and in the region of Rethel, 100 miles northeast of Paris, where the enemy was repulsed after crossing the Aisne River.

Near St. Quentin, west of Rethel and eighty miles from the capital, French troops "fought vigorously" to "hold the enemy push," while French bombing planes continued their raids on Nazi communications.

Gen. Weygand, seventy-three-year-old veteran of the world war, was called to supreme command of the Allied land forces yesterday to succeed Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin as the bitter battle in northern France, described by military experts as "the greatest in modern times," rapidly approached a critical stage.

Similar Situations.

The situation facing the new Allied chieftain closely paralleled the dark days of 1918 when, as an understudy of the late Marshal Foch, he helped map the strategy which saved Paris and broke the back of the Kaiser's last great offensive.

It was complicated, however, by the possibility that the Germans, having penetrated France to a depth of thirty to fifty miles on an eighty-mile front, might elect to drive westward toward the Channel to cut off British troops fighting in Belgium instead of striking south along the Oise River toward Paris.

Military authorities believed that the next twenty-four hours would answer the question of which direction the main German offensive would take. Much was expected to depend on the outcome of fighting surging around the outskirts of St. Quentin.

Motorized Army Corps.

In this sector, the Germans were reported to be employing an entire motorized army corps, numbering at least 60,000 men, in a fierce assault on the Allied lines. The French said that their troops were offering "stubborn resistance."

Northeast of St. Quentin, spearhead of the German westward thrust, the French said that they had regained some ground by counter-attacks on the Nazis flank near the border town of Maubeuge.

At the opposite end of the tank-lined pocket the Germans hold in northern France, French troops were reported to have recaptured several towns in the vicinity of Rethel. Still farther east, near Montmedy, the French said, German frontal attacks on fortified positions at the junction of the Belgian, French and Luxemburg borders were repulsed with heavy losses for the invaders.

Pincer Move Hinted.

Reports on the action around Maubeuge and Rethel led some observers to believe that the Allies might be launching a pincer movement in an attempt to cut off the pocket and isolate the German troops in France.

French military men expressed the belief that the operations of the mechanized Nazi columns which have led the advance into France were being handicapped by the difficulty of supplying them with gasoline via extended communication lines.

They also seemed confident that the French had gained valuable experience in dealing with German Blitzkrieg methods which would make the Nazis' task more difficult now.

Weygand Choice Hailed.

Gen. Weygand's appointment as "Chief of the National Defense Staff and commander in chief of the Allied land forces' 'came just one day after Premier Paul Reynaud had summoned Marshal Philippe Petain, world war hero of Verdun, to participate in his Government as Vice-Premier.

Gen. Weygand, a native of Belgium who became a French citizen at the age of 20, relinquished the command of the French forces in the Near East to take over his new post.

The communique announcing Gen Weygand's promotion, which followed two conferences yesterday afternoon between M. Reynaud and Marshal Petain, did not say what post Gen. Gamelin would take over. A change in the Allied command had been expected for several days.

NATION FEELS IRON HAND OF NEW LEADERS

Deserters And Pillagers Face Firing Squad Under Drastic Order

Sugar Ration Created By Cabinet—Newspapers Reduce Pages

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 20—France felt the iron hand of its new leaders today when a Cabinet meeting attended by Gen. Maxime Weygand and Marshal Philippe Petain ordered swift, hard punishment of military offenders and created a sugar ration.

Under the new regime, deserters and pillagers can be stood up against a wall almost as soon as they are caught. The new decree permits no appeal to any higher court.

The army courts will deal with both soldiers and civilians summarily.

Factory workers who leave their posts without permission were classified the same as army deserters.

"A. W. O. L." No Joke

"A. W. O. L." is no joke in France tonight. In the grim words of the law governing the power of the military courts:

"No appeal will be permitted to the sentences pronounced and they (the offenders) will be immediately executed."

As for rationing, coal cards already have been distributed, bread cards will be in use June 1, and now it is sugar.

The effect of the war is plainly evident in Paris. No French family is without someone at the front.

You see it in the eyes of elderly taxi drivers, the bowed shoulders of trudging women, refugees with their bundles.

Gayety Is Missing

These are the days of that celebrated springtime in Paris, but the luxury shops and cafe terraces are glum and the gayety is missing.

Paris newspapers were ordered to reduce from four to two pages starting tomorrow as an economy measure.

Germans are attempting to cause abandonment of French industrial centers by spreading false news on the advance of the German army, a communique said. It added:

"The civil and military authorities are alone qualified to order the evacuation of localities that military activity could make dangerous for the population."

Nazi Legions Roll West

Along the battle fronts, Adolf Hitler's men in rolling armor—60,000 strong in the advance guard—battered westward on a new tangent, the English Channel as their goal.

The shift of direction of this steel-plated spearhead of five mechanized divisions eased the threat to Paris after the vanguard had thrust to within eighty miles of the French capital.

Allied Split Is Objective

The new objective—beside the oft-mentioned aim of bases for direct attack on the British Isles—apparently was to drive an iron wedge between the main French forces defending Paris and the British-Belgian-French armies in Belgium.

Northen Allied armies were forced to drop back to intercept the threat, while the main body of French troops fought to stem the German advance. These movements recalled the "race to the sea" at the start of the World War which left the Allies in control of the channel.

Nazis May Pass Up Paris

Whether Germany definitely had abandoned the idea of striking at Paris remained uncertain.

From St. Quentin, abandoned by the French after a see-saw battle of tanks, and from the Le Cateau-La Fere sector—thirty miles wide across the German "bulge"—it is roughly 100 miles to the channel port of Calais, which is directly across from Dover, England.

Most of the armored columns and aerial strking forces were concentrated in the Le Cateau-Le Fere sector, where they reached the west bank of the canal running from the Oise to the Sambre river.

French Forced Back

Their charge forward continued there, forcing the French to withdraw from St. Quentin—80 miles northeast of Paris—but 11 days of titanic struggle on the Western front, with constant fighting, mangling of roads by machines and lengthening lines of communication, appeared to be slowing down the German advance. (*Here twenty words were censored.*)

French military advices said an extreme advance German motorcycle squad touched Peronne—15 miles northwest of St. Quentin and westernmost point reached by a Nazi force—yesterday but withdrew at nightfall to avoid being cut off from main lines far to the rear. (*Fifteen words censored.*)

Germans attacked at two points in the Rethel sector on the southern flank of the "bulge" (*Five words censored*) and crossed the Aisne river, where the new French lines defending the capital had been erected.

The French in converging counter-attacks reported, however, that they had blasted away the German bridgeheads and captured two "detachments" of prisoners.

Another German attack was launched farther east in the Montmedy sector—where the so-called "Little Maginot" line facing Belgium joins the original Maginot Line—with heavy artillery preparation followed by waves of infantry.

After submerging one small advanced pillbox, the French reported, the German attackers were beaten off by the crossfire of the Maginot Line, leaving their dead piled high in front of the main forts.

Picture "Confused"

The picture of the fight in the St. Quentin area is "confused," a War Ministry spokesman said. He acknowledged that St. Quentin "certainly has been taken" by the Germans and that Peronne is "perhaps held by light elements" of the Nazis.

Fighting also continued around Caudry, eighteen miles north of St. Quentin, but the important town of Cambrai, ten miles northwest of Caudry, still was held by the French, the spokesman asserted. La Fere, the south end of the sector, remained in French hands, and the French counter-attacked from that base.

Literally thousands of vehicles, ranging from motorcycles to giant tanks, streamed into the modern mechanized cavalry battle around St. Quentin.

Allies Rumble Up

French and British motorized divisions, held in reserve when the Germans broke through the Meuse front last week, rumbled up to meet the Nazis' armored forces.

The Germans, stronger in number, still were rolling ahead, but the Allies were striking and then withdrawing to escape the heavier Reichswehr weight.

Swarms of French infantry, being regrouped under General Weygand, massed around the widening German salient which now bulged (nine words censored) near St. Quentin and at its bases at Maubeuge, to the north, and Sedan, to the south.

Premier Reynaud, after a conference with William C. Bullitt, United States Ambassador, talked for more than an hour with his new Vice-Premier, Marshal Petain, and General Weygand.

30.24-2389

30.24-2389

Five Mechanized Divisions Striking

MAY 21 1940

By Drew Middleton
Associated Press Staff Correspondent

With the British Expeditionary Forces in France, May 20 (Passed by Field Censor)—The British Expeditionary Force, fighting with a desperation born of the knowledge that their columns stand between the German hosts and the death of an empire, continued withdrawals today to positions on which they must inevitably make a final stand.

The situation resulting from an incredibly swift Nazi advance still is obscure.

Even experienced officers admit they have no idea of the exact extent of the fighting or for certain where the next German blow will be delivered.

Censorship more rigid than ever forbids mention of the whereabouts of the new line, but it is far stronger than any on which the British have stood thus far.

60,000 Mechanized Nazis Battering West

Five German mechanized divisions, with 60,000 men inside their armor, battered west across the northern French plains today in a drive toward the English Channel, easing the threat of a smash at Paris.

Their apparent objective was to drive a wedge between the French forces defending Paris and the Allied armies—British, Belgian and French—in Belgium. Whether this meant that the Nazis definitely had abandoned the idea of striking at Paris remained a matter of conjecture.

The northern Allied forces dropped back to meet the new threat.

Retreat In South Reaches St. Quentin

Only that much can be said of the British position in this hour of the gravest peril to the Empire.

In the south, withdrawals which started ninety-six hours ago are said to have reached St. Quentin.

There were isolated instances where the German mechanized columns have pounded their way even farther into the heart of the region which saw some of the World War's heaviest fighting.

British Left Flank Holding Nazis

No one can say where or when the Allied high command intends to counter-attack. But one consideration everyone agrees on: it is to come soon, or not at all.

The most likely point might be to the north, where the Germans pouring through Brussels are vulnerable to flanking movement and air attack.

The British left flank, which strategically withdrew, cut up but conscious that it badly mauled the Germans at Louvain and at Wavre, is now in a better position.

Battling stubbornly, it checked half a dozen German attempts at a break through and appears adequate to handle any large-scale attack in that sector.

Allies' Reserves Forced Into Action

The B. E. F., once more as in March, 1918, stands with its back to the Channel and a triumphant German army before it. But a new danger exists tonight.

Using mechanized cavalry as mobile units have not been used since Napoleon's day, the German high command has flung hundreds of tanks and armored cars forward. This not only has brought the death and destruction of war to cities and towns which had considered themselves safe from ground attack at least, but also has complicated the general strategical situation by forcing the Allies to throw reserve units into action.

The situation is confused in many sectors where the French, British and Belgians, fighting shoulder to shoulder, seek to ward off mechanized blows.

Allies Scoring Some Successes

There have been isolated Allied successes. A German mechanized column nearing a city I was in yesterday was smashed and destroyed by the combined fire of anti-tank guns and French 75's hurriedly rushed into action.

The German infantry met its match at Louvain against raw courage and the splendid discipline of the Guards and a rugged Irish regiment.

But these were the exception, not the rule.

Tonight the lavalike flow of Nazi forces has rolled to the sea at Antwerp on the north and is moving southward protected by a cloud of "*Luftwaffe*"—bombing and fighting planes.

Despite desperate forays by R. A. F. pilots against German formations far greater in number, the German air force maintains its numerical superiority in the skies.

Villages far behind the lines have been machine-gunned and bombed in the last twenty-four hours, and the retreating British and French have been harried by strafing and bombing

Nazi Tactics Revolutionize War, Likened to Naval Battle on Land

MAY 21 1940
NORMAN LODGE

No Defense Found; Planes Serve as Artillery and Cavalry, Clearing Way for 'Land Battleships' and 'Destroyers'; 'Chutists Seize Key Depots

LONDON, May 20 (AP).—The modern method of warfare as used by the Nazis was said today by military observers to have revolutionized tactics, and was described as a naval battle on land. The idea that artillery preparation must precede infantry advance and that supply and ammunition trains must follow the troops was said to be a thing of the past.

By the new method employed by the German war machine, a huge armada of heavy bombers appears over the country or objective to be attacked. Carrying bombs of up to 500 pounds, these act as the long-range artillery, dive-bombing previously selected targets. Each plane has a definite target of its own.

As these planes drop their bombs and turn about, they become, on the return trip, mechanized machine-gun units, strafing anything visible on the ground. As they return, a new wave of lighter planes, armed with lighter bombs and incendiary fuses, descends like locusts, taking the part formerly delegated to cavalry.

Screening the attack, the new wave clears the way for still another squadron of planes, which includes transports bearing parachute troops. The parachutists, dropped far beyond the objective, presumably attempt to take over gasoline depots and supply stations and to make contact with previously planted fifth-column men. The demoralizing of civilians and whatever defensive troops may be in the vicinity is their aim.

After dropping their loads of parachutists, the transports in turn become machine-gun units on the return trip.

With the way thus cleared, a new air force comes to protect the advance of heavy tanks.

The tanks in battle arrange themselves in a fashion similar to naval warfare. The thirty to sixty-ton tanks are in the middle, while lighter and faster armored cars and small tanks are on the flanks. They screen the advance of the infantry which is moved up in buses, trucks and whatever mobile facilities are available.

It was pointed out that these infantry troops never are brought up unless the way is cleared, and that the entire mission is under the constant protection of fighter planes.

While the infantry is coming up, the parachutists—and there are several branches of parachute troops—perform previously appointed duties. Wearing five winged birds on their tunic lapels, the parachutists make contact with the fifth columnists, who have been protecting their descent, for subsequent maneuvers.

Parachutists wearing four birds are landed beyond their objective and make a back-trek toward it, mopping up whatever they find.

Three-birders seize and hold supply depots, while the two-birders seize whatever airports there may be, or, lacking those, suitable landing fields. The single-bird troops are engineers who open roads so that the advancing infantry may be rushed onward.

Co-ordination of these tactics has been attained thus far. No defense against such an overpowering attack has been created.

Like clockwork, a new transport plane group appears and, after dropping from thirty to fifty parachutists, goes to fields presumed to have been seized for the use of wounded soldiers, to return them to the home base.

British Call Situation 'Grim'

State at Front Held Morally Better, but Not Improved Geographically.

LONDON, May 20 (A. P.).—An authoritative British spokesman today described conditions on the front as "pretty grim." Saying that geographically the situation is no better and that there is no use pretending it is, he added, however, that morally the situation was improved.

Pointing out that the advantage at the beginning must be with the aggressor, the spokesman said that it must be so especially with "an aggressor as efficient and ruthless as the Germans."

He said that the base of the bulge driven into northern France by the Nazis had been widened slightly but that it was not much deeper, and that the general direction of movements at present was northwest.

Give and take air fighting roared on the edges of the war fronts.

The Air Ministry stated that thirty more German aircraft were destroyed today and successful attacks made on oil refineries in northwest Germany last night. Its communique said that Royal Air Force bombers made a direct hit on a railway bridge at Roux, south of Brussels.

Two British aircraft failed to return from the raids, it said.

In bomb raids south of Brussels, the Royal Air Force hammered enemy communication lines, railway stations and bridge.

Aisne Sector Attacked.

"Damage was done to rolling stock and the permanent way," the Air Ministry said. "Troop and tank concentrations were attacked in the Aisne sector. Near Sedan a lorry park was set on fire."

Returning bombers said they encountered "intense" anti-aircraft fire. In Varnes, the Air Ministry said, "a large number of enemy aircraft standing out on the airdrome were repeatedly bombed and machine-gunned by relays of Hudson aircraft. Much damage was believed done."

German progress has been slow, the spokesman declared, and insisted that there was "no reason to lose heart or courage."

Calls Belgians Magnificent.

The Belgians have been fighting magnificently, he said, and there has been no break through their lines. Liege and Namur still are holding out, he declared.

But he admitted that there has been "some progress with resultant mixups"—places where the French were behind the Germans and others where the situation was reversed.

The German mechanized forces no longer pack such a terrific punch, he said, and French 75s have proved extraordinarily effective in stopping the Nazis' huge tanks and the German drive has lost momentum.

Thousands of these famous guns, which can fire twenty-five times a minute when handled by a well-trained crew, have been rushed to defensive positions.

He said that the selection of Gen. Maxime Weygand as Commander in Chief "has given everybody tremendous confidence."

British Retiring.

British troops on the Allied left wing were retiring to conform to the shifting of the southern situation, he said, but no gap has been punched in the Allies' front.

"Every time the Germans have met our boys they have gotten a bloody nose," the spokesman said.

"They now have the greatest respect and caution for the British.

"Despite what the Germans might have said, we have not abandoned any material. Our boys are now getting used to bombing and are protecting themselves accordingly.

"We are not losing many men through these bombings now. But the noise is great and unpleasant."

The British, ready in the words of Prime Minister Churchill, to "face, endure and retaliate against" the air might of Nazi Germany, concentrated their efforts at home on combating that power and its threat to the British Isles.

Stricter control of industry, notably the airplane industry, was believed indicated by Prime Minister Churchill's statement last night that considerations of private property would not be allowed to interfere with the Government's war effort.

Britishers held that the Government would assume control of a large number of privately owned factories producing war equipment to intensify production. Mr. Churchill may discuss plans for stepped-up production when he makes a statement in the House of Commons tomorrow.

At the same time, Lord Beaverbrook, new Minister of Aircraft production, issued an appeal to garage workers employed in servicing civilian cars to accept employment immediately in aircraft factories for assembly work. Eight thousand children who previously had been moved out of London and other big cities were removed from exposed east and south coast towns to the shelter of Wales, in the west; 2,000 others go back to London.

Air Raid Protection.

For the rest, Britain relied upon the efficiency of her huge air raid precaution organization to make it impossible for massed Nazi bombing attacks to bring the nation to its knees. Observers pointed out that cities like Rotterdam—where, the Dutch legation in Paris announced, at least 100,000 persons were killed by methodical German air attacks—lacked London's balloon barrage and her organization to combat fires started by incendiary bombs.

On the offensive side, the Air Ministry announced that Royal Air Force bombers over the week end raided German communication lines and supply bases from Hamburg in the north to Sedan in the south. The R. A. F. centered its attacks on oil stores, feeding tanks and concentrations of the dive bombers which form the spearhead of the Nazi offensive.

At least twenty German planes were reported shot down.

Front Is Holding.

On land, the headquarters of the British Expeditionary Force announced that "the British front was held successfully in the face of enemy pressure" after four successive days of falling back in the face of the German iron drive pivoting westward through northern France toward the Channel ports and England.

Mr. Churchill, in his first broadcast to the empire as Prime Minister, said that he counted upon "dogged endurance" to stabilize the western front with the help of the French "genius for recovery and counter-attack. Mr. Churchill's declaration that "mastery can be gained only by furious, unrelenting assault" coincided with the appointment of Gen. Maxime Weygand, a master of offensive warfare, to the supreme command of the Allied armies.

Mr. Churchill indicated the new Allied strategy by asserting:

"The armies must cast away the idea of resisting attack behind concrete lines or natural obstacles."

Warning to Nation.

He voiced his confidence that the western front would be stabilized in time to draw on the full resources of the Allied empires to check the German Blitzkrieg. At the same time, he grimly warned his countrymen that, once the front was stabilized, "the bulk of that hideous apparatus of aggression which dashed Holland into ruin and slavery in a few days will be turned upon us."

Referring to the air power which crushed Holland, he said:

"We are ready to face it, to endure it and to retaliate against it to any extent that the unwritten laws of war permit. There will be many men and women in this island who, when the ordeal comes upon them, as come it will, will feel comfort and even a pride that they are sharing the perils of our lands at the front."

Wounded Return Home.

The German aerial threat was driven home for the second night in succession when Nazi aircraft nosed over England's southeastern coast. Inhabitants heard occasional heavy explosions and intermittent gunfire as searchlights swept the sky.

At the same time, the sound of guns could be heard from across the English Channel, where the great land battle continued. Shells could be seen bursting in the sky.

While twelve special trains carried 8,000 children from the English coast to Wales, two hospital trains from a British port carried to the provinces the first British wounded brought from Belgium.

British 1940 FELL OVER 50 ENEMY PLANES IN TWO DAYS

Flyers Blow Up Oil Tanks, Roads And Bridges Inside Germany

Troops In Belgium Drop Back In Face Of Foe's Thrust West

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 20—Britain's airmen, outnumbered but claiming superiority, plane for plane and man for man, tonight were reported doing steady damage to supply bases and communication lines of the Germans driving to Channel ports for an attack on England.

An Air Ministry bulletin said fighter patrols of one Royal Air Force group had brought down more than fifty Heinkels, Dorniers, Junkers and Messerschmitts Saturday and Sunday, "with less than half that number of casualties to themselves."

A detailed account of Saturday bombings of oil storage tanks near Hanover and railway junctions at Cologne, said a "strong formation" attacked oil tanks at Misburg, and roads and bridges behind the German lines at Gembloux, Givet, Dinant and Namur on the Belgian front.

Attack Lasts 2 Hours

The midnight attack on the oil tanks lasted two hours and the raiders reported "at one stage in the operations seven bombs were seen to fall diagonally across the target and three big explosions immediately followed. Several huge fires were seen to break out."

The raiders said that on their way home they saw the oil tanks bombed on Friday at Bremen still were "well alight."

In the railway junction attacks, thirty-six bombs dropped on one point, the account said, with "several direct hits . . . causing extensive damage."

Bridge Destroyed

One end of a bridge over the Sambre was destroyed by a bomb. German troops on the march near Gembloux were "machine-gunned and dispersed."

The Air Ministry said British bombers last night scored a direct hit on a railway bridge at Roux, south of Brussels; wrecked rolling stock and the railway right of way in Belgium, and attacked troop and tank concentrations in the Aisne sector in France.

The British said fourteen of their fighters and two bombers were missing after the raids.

Swinging north of the fighting front the British airmen attacked oil refineries in northwestern Germany and started seven fires in the airdrome at Varnes, north of Norway's German-held port of Trondheim.

British Drop Back

The British troops in Belgium were reported dropping back because of the westward drive by the Germans in northern France.

A military official described the Western front situation as "grim" and said the British were retiring in Belgium to keep the German St. Quentin push from driving a wedge between the British-Belgian troops and the French army.

The British spokesman said the German thrust was not packing as heavy a punch as at the start. He praised the Belgians as fighting magnificently and declared there was no break through their lines. He added that the important centers of Liege and Namur—islands of Belgian stronghold in the midst of German conquest— still were holding out.

Front Still Intact

In speaking of the British withdrawals, the spokesman asserted that no gap had been punched in the Allied front.

"Every time the Germans have met our boys they have gotten a bloody nose," he said.

The Admiralty disclosed the loss of the escort ship Whitley, a 1,090-ton converted destroyer, which it said had been bombed and subsequently beached.

Eelco van Kleffens, Dutch Foreign Minister, in an account of the German conquest of the Netherlands, disclosed the extent to which technique for invasion from the air had been developed.

Nazis Land From Planes

"Hundreds and hundreds," of German soldiers landed from seaplanes, he said, and some wearing Dutch uniforms mingled with regular Netherlands units, then suddenly turned and shot them down.

The drive for quickened war production opened by the new government of Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, gained momentum with a nation-wide response of thousands of garage hands to an appeal by the new Minister of Aircraft Production, Lord Beaverbrook, for help in the aircraft industry.

Herbert Morrison, Supply Minister, appealed to munitions workers to "give of your very utmost." He said that peace and the civilization of the entire world "depends on the effort we make now to produce arms and win the war."

DUTCH CHARGE NAZI BOMBERS KILLED 100,000

Legation at Paris Issues Communique Telling of Devastation.

ROTTERDAM RUINS DESCRIBED

Systematic Destruction of City and Port by Massed Air Armada Related.

PARIS, May 20 (A. P.).—German bombers, flying wing tip to wing tip, killed more than 100,000 persons in systematic bombings of Rotterdam in the Nazi conquest of the Netherlands, the Netherlands legation charged in a communique. To subdue the port city's citizens, the legation said in its statement, issued last night: "German aviation began a systematic destruction of the city of Rotterdam.

"More than a third of the city was demolished by two bombing squadrons which flew over the city in thick formation with wing tips almost touching in a straight line.

Systematic Devastation.

"From a height of 1,500 meters (about 4,900 feet), they dropped with great regularity bombs weighing more than 1,000 kilograms about 2,200 pounds) each, tracing veritable paths of destruction and returning to the place where they started to attack the next strip of land.

"An area of 15 to 20 square kilometers (5.7-7.7 square miles) thus was devastated entirely, not a house remaining standing.

"Fires raged on all sides and debris of all kinds, falling after being blown high into the air, buried everything and allowed no one to escape.

No Other Course.

"The number of those killed in this operation of monstrous destruction as horrifying as a nightmare and absolutely without precedent must certainly be more than 100,000, the population of Rotterdam being 500,000 and the area of devastation representing about a third of the city."

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The communique added:
"Knowing that the same fate was in store for the other great cities located in the provinces of Holland and Utrecht, where the population is very dense, the commander-in-chief (of the army) had no other recourse than to capitulate."

TROOPS POSTED TO KEEP GUARD AT EMBASSIES

MAY 21 1940

Fascists Break Through Police Lines; Are Halted By Soldiers

Italy Swings War Preparations Into A New High Speed

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, Tuesday, May 21—Solid ranks of troops and carabinieri were kept on duty until early today around the French and British embassies and the British consulate after preventing anti-Allied demonstrators last night from reaching the buildings.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 20—Italy swung her war preparations into a new high speed tonight as the feeling grew stronger in many Italian minds that her entry into the conflict merely was a matter of time and new demonstrations against Great Britain and France broke out.

The War Department ordered three days of air-raid drill and blackouts in Rome province as well as at Terni, forty-five miles northeast, where great arms and munitions factories are running full blast.

Nothing developed to indicate whether general mobilization was imminent, but military experts said the closing of schools May 31, two weeks ahead of schedule, would make buildings available for temporary barracks if needed.

Report On Frontier Troops

Premier Mussolini received a report from Marshal Pietro Badoglio on troops posted on the frontier. It followed a report last week on the Littorio Line of fortifications in the north which il Duce ordered further strengthened.

Whether an Italian move would come on the French frontier or on the eastern borders facing the Balkans was a secret likely to be learned only after such a move was made.

Air-raid drills and blackouts were ordered to start tonight in Terni, Rome, Milan, Turin and Genoa, to continue for three days.

Demonstrations against the British and French broke out afresh in Rome tonight.

Soldiers Block Path

A shouting group of youthful Italians was held off from the British consulate by helmeted soldiers who appeared suddenly to block their advance.

Guards around the French and British embassies were redoubled.

A large number of sailors mingled with the crowds for the first time.

After breaking through a cordon formed by carabinieri and several hundred feather-hatted Bersaglieri who came on the run, a crowd of about a thousand persons swept into the Piazza Venezia waving Japanese and Italian flags.

The demonstrations soon took an anti-French turn as the crowd began to shout "Down with France," and "Tunis!"

From the Piazza Venezia, where Premier Mussolini failed to appear in response to cries of "Duce, Duce," the crowd separated and headed for the British and French diplomatic establishments, seizing flags from buildings as they went.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano's speech in Milan yesterday left Italians expecting Mussolini to rally them suddenly some day to hear their army was on the move—just as he did when he launched the conquest of Ethiopia.

Count Ciano will go tomorrow to Albania, Italy's Balkan outpost. Friends said he intended to inspect public works which were started after Italy occupied Albania a year ago.

Meanwhile, many Americans made their plans to leave Italy. A large number of priests and nuns reserved passage on the Rex which will sail from Genoa May 29. American authorities estimated there are only about 550 United States citizens in Italy who likely would require to be taken out, with some 1,500 more Italian-Americans probably choosing to remain.

"Awaiting Single Word"

The Rome newspaper *Il Popolo di Roma* said today that "we are awaiting a single word, a single command of il Duce to go toward those goals which he will point out to us."

Another Rome newspaper, *La Tribuna*, declared: "It is becoming ever more difficult to maintain a position of non-belligerency in the face of regular provocations by those who do not want to recognize the rights of non-belligerents on the sea."

There were some possibly peaceful signs in Rome to offset the tone of war expectancy in the press. One was a report in diplomatic circles that the British and Italians have virtually settled their trade problems. The British were said to have agreed that Italy could import surplus raw materials for an emergency supply. They previously had insisted that imports must be held to peacetime levels so there would be less chance for the surplus reaching Germany.

Rome gave a festive welcome to a Japanese delegation which came here for commercial and political negotiations. Increased Italian-Japanese trade, which would be extended to China and Manchoukuo, is expected to result from the talks.

CIANO WILL LEAVE ROME ON ALBANIAN TOUR TOMORROW

MAY 21 1940

Trip Will Be Watched by Balkans—Italy's Plan Still Not Clear.

ROME, May 20 (A. P.).—Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano is arranging to go to Albania—Italy's Balkan outpost—tomorrow as a sequel to his advice to Italians yesterday to be ready for a call from Premier Mussolini to gain the nation's aspirations. Count Ciano, it was said, intends to inspect public works projects in Albania which Italy occupied on April 7, 1939, but his trip is bound to be watched closely because of Italy's military foothold there in the Balkan peninsula between Yugoslavia and Greece.

Italian schools were ordered to close on May 31, a fortnight earlier than had been intended, but there were no definite signs of imminent Italian entry into the European war.

Rumors that a mass meeting had been called for an important announcement by Mussolini were dispelled by the assertion that tonight's turnout in Piazza Venezia was to welcome a Japanese delegation come to negotiate a new trade agreement.

An Italian dispatch reported further "vexations" to Maltese Nationalists by British authorities in that island. The term "Nationalists" generally is taken in Rome to mean sympathizers with Italy.

The official Stefani news agency reported new arrests at Malta and a dozen temporary detentions, including that of the former president of disbanded university students. It said that the British action caused a "feeling of profound uneasiness among all island circles."

New 'Vexations' Reported.

Italians interpreted Count Ciano's Milan speech as a recapitulation of Italy's position, not a modification. They said that it meant that Italy had claims she wants settled, and that Italians were willing to go to war, if necessary, but that if they can be settled without fighting so much the better.

Count Ciano's speech included an apparent reaffirmation of the durability of Italy's military alliance with Germany. It was he who negotiated Italy's part of the "pact of steel" a year ago. He said yesterday that Italy "intends to keep faith in her engagements."

Making his first public address in five months, in celebration of the alliance's first anniversary, the Foreign Minister promised a crowd at Milan that "Rome must say and will say its word" in European events, but he told them that any decision as to what that word would be must come from Premier Mussolini. Count Ciano told the Milanese that they might be called upon to "face new tasks" designed to defend Italy's sovereign rights and prestige and to realize her aspirations.

No Abrupt Move Seen.

He expressed confidence that Milan, where the Italo-German pact was settled early last May before its signing at Berlin on May 22, would respond enthusiastically "if and when" Il Duce gave the order. In political circles, the Foreign Minister's words were taken as evidence that Italy is not contemplating an abrupt move.

Instead, they believed, Mussolini is studying the European situation, especially military developments on the western front, to determine how best he can serve Italy's interests.

There was at least one sign that Italy plans to be ready to intervene any time, should the occasion arise, in the resumption of air raid precautions in northern Italy today. Blackouts and other defense experiments were ordered in the industrial regions of Milan and Turin.

Word from Two Sources.

Italy has had no air-raid exercises since she took her non-belligerent stand at the outbreak of the war last September. Italian readiness for word from Mussolini came from two sources.

Il Duce's newspaper, Il Popolo d'Italia, hailed Count Ciano's arrival at Milan with the statement that "Milan with firmness waits for Il Duce to call the people to the next test." Giovanni Ansaldo, edtior of Ciano's paper, said in his weekly broadcast to the army:

"When Il Duce commands, we will be ready and victorious."

Americans Sail Home.

Americans homeward bound from the war zones and potential war zones crowded the United States liner Washington, which sailed from Genoa yesterday, a day late, with nearly 1,500 passengers. Some 400 had to be contented with emergency accommodations.

One of the last to board the ship was Laurence A. Steinhardt, United States Ambassador to Russia. At the same time, the Italian liner Rex, which came through Gibraltar for the first time without being stopped by the Allied contraband control, arrived at Naples with a small passenger list.

In Rome, the substitution of Charles Roux for Alexis Leger as Under-Secretary at the French Foreign Office is regarded as a bid for better relations with Italy on the part of the French Government. Whereas M. Leger was regarded as more or less anti-Italian, M. Roux is considered friendly toward Italy.

At the same time, his long service as French Ambassador to the Vatican placed him on excellent terms with Pope Pius XII. The pontiff, according to Vatican prelates, may forgo the usual summer stay at Castel Gandolfo in the Alban hills to keep in touch with war news and diplomatic circles at Vatican City.

MAY 21 1940

Italian Editorial Irks Yugoslavia

Belgrade, May 20 (AP).—Yugoslav authorities today confiscated copies of the Italian newspaper Il Giornale d'Italia containing an editorial by Virginio Gayda, often Premier Mussolini's mouthpiece, referring to Italy's interests in Dalmatia, Yugoslavia's west coast.

U. S. NOT TO PUBLISH MUSSOLINI EXCHANGE

Correspondence of Roosevelt on War Won't Be Made Public

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP)—The White House said today that President Roosevelt's communications to Premier Mussolini of Italy would not be made public, nor would anything be said about replies received from Rome.

Reporters asked Stephen T. Early, presidential secretary, about reports that Signor Mussolini had replied to a recent communication from Mr. Roosevelt which was understood to have urged that the war not be extended. They asked whether in his reply Signor Mussolini had proposed that the United States assist in obtaining adjustment of Italy's territorial claims.

"I think all I can say," Mr. Early asserted, "is that we have never given out the President's correspondence and don't expect to say anything about Mussolini's correspondence to him."

SAYS STRATEGY IS ALL HITLER'S

MAY 21 1940

Goering Compares Him to Frederick the Great.

BERLIN, May 20 (A. P. via Radio).—Field Marshal Hermann Goering compared Adolf Hitler to Frederick the Great today. He pictured the Nazi Fuehrer as a master military strategist who personally maps even minor actions down to the very last detail.

Back in Berlin for a twelve-hour visit from the front, Marshal Goering disclosed that the Belgian fortress of Eben Emael, in the Liege area, had been considered by German militarists as the strongest fort in the world and that it had been captured in conformity with plans "made by the Fuehrer himself."

Like Frederick the Great, Goering said, Hitler possesses an "almost incredible amount of expert knowledge" of every type and kind of arms. The Field Marshal asserted that there is no warship, no gun and no weapon in existence which Hitler cannot judge as to its effect on operations.

He said that Hitler, in long nights of study, had originated the plans for all recent Nazi conquests, in Poland and Norway and now on the western front.

"The Fuehrer not only has an intimate knowledge of weapons but also, as an old soldier of the front line during the world war, he knows what man power can achieve," the Field Marshal continued.

"These experiences and expert knowledge allowed the Fuehrer not only to make all plans of operations but also to lead the armies himself.

"The Fuehrer is in continuous contact with everything that happens anywhere on the fighting fronts, and consequently he is able to make his dispositions accordingly."

Hitler Has Already Chosen Treaty Town

BERLIN, May 20 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler, apparently has chosen a site for the peace conference at which he hopes to wind up the war on German terms.

It is Munster, a Westphalian city of quaintly gabled homes and irregular streets, where the signing of the Westphalian peace treaty on October 24, 1648, ended the Thirty Years War.

In Munster's town hall is a room known as the Friedensaal, where signatures were affixed to one of two documents which closed that bloody conflict between Catholics and Protestants. The other was signed at Osnabruck.

The Munster treaty was signed by representatives of France and the Holy Roman Empire. France won Alsace, Swiss independence was recognized, and German States and Sweden achieved religious and political concessions.

British Beach Destroyer Damaged in Bomb Attack

Admiralty Lists 4 Casualties in Raid on the Whitley

LONDON, May 20 (AP).—The British destroyer Whitley was damaged by bombs and subsequently beached, the Admiralty announced today.

The Admiralty communique said: "The secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that one of our destroyers, H. M. S. Whitley, has been damaged by bombs and was subsequently beached. There were four casualties, and the next of kin have been informed."

The Whitley, a vessel of 1,090 tons, was launched in April, 1918, and was rearmed in 1938-'39 as an escort ship. A ship of the Whitley type would normally carry a crew of 130.

The Whitley was one of a class of fifteen ships launched as destroyers of war design before they were rearmed as escort vessels. She was armed with four four-inch, high-angle guns and two multiple machine-guns, and had a speed of thirty knots.

The Whitley was of the same class as the Valentine, which was reported beached on the Dutch coast on May 15 after an air attack.

Nazis Fortifying Line At Narvik for Last Stand

Swedes Report Poles Seized One Side of Fjord

STOCKHOLM, May 20 (AP).—German troops defending the Norwegian ore port of Narvik from Allied attackers were reported tonight building fortifications along the Narvik-Kiruna, Sweden, railroad for a last stand.

(In London a British dispatch said the Swedish radio had announced that a Polish unit captured the southern side of Narvik Fjord.)

German Help on Way.

LONDON, May 20 (A. P.).—A dispatch from Goteborg, Sweden, today said that refugees from Norway reported that the German Army occupied Mo and the district halfway between Trondheim and the Nazi-held arctic port of Narvik last Saturday.

They said that the Germans shelled the town and at the same time dropped parachute troops, and that grenades were used in hand-to-hand fighting before a British-Norwegian force was driven out. The refugees said that 4,000 Germans occupied Mo, part of which was in flames.

Mo is on the coast, some 200 miles north of Trondheim and about 175 miles south of Narvik.

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, May 20 (Via Radio)—Reports from Norway received here today said that Varnes Flying Field, east of Trondheim, was subjected to a heavy bomb attack by British flyers last night. Numerous craters were made on the field and the airdrome building was set afire.

Despite anti-aircraft fire, the reports said, the British planes attacked a large number of enemy parked aircraft from a height of 300 feet.

such warnings hardly were necessary, since this country was prepared to defend her neutrality.

LONDON, May 20 (A. P.).—An airdrome at Varnes, north of Norway's German-held port of Trondheim, was said today to have been attacked successfully last night. Seven fires were started there, it was stated.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 20—AP—SWEDEN DENIED OFFICIALLY TODAY THAT THE REICH HAD DEMANDED PERMISSION TO PASS SUPPLIES AND TROOPS THRU NORTHERN SWEDEN TO AID HER NARVIK UNIT. ---

SWEDEN UNLIKELY TO LET NAZIS PASS

Stockholm Denies Rumors of German Demands.

STOCKHOLM, May 20 (A. P.).—Usually well informed circles declared themselves convinced today that Sweden had made it plain to Germany that she could not permit the transit of Nazi troops and supplies across this nation to help lift the Allied siege against German-held Narvik, Norwegian ore port. Authoritative quarters, however, steadfastly denied rumors that formal demands for transit facilities had been received.

The rumors coincided with reports indicating that surrender of the small German force at Narvik was imminent and that only by quick re-enforcements could Germany hope to prevent defeat there.

Allied and Norwegian forces were reported as steadily beating down stubborn resistance of the Narvik Nazis. The Swedish press said that some small German detachments had come to the aid of the beleaguered force by perilous mountain routes through northern Norway, but this help was regarded as insufficient.

Newspapers have published reports of Berlin press "warnings to Sweden," calling attention to the "danger" of a Franco-British attack on Swedish ore fields and the necessity of Sweden's being well prepared. Swedish circles said that

FINNS SENDING AID TO NORSE

Hospital Supplies and Red Cross Units Help.

SACRIFICE MADE CHEERFULLY

Republic Is Hardly Recovered From Russian Invasion.

STOCKHOLM, May 20 (A. P.).—Finland, facing with depleted resources a heavy task of reconstruction imposed by her war with Russia, nevertheless has found means to aid invaded Norway in that country's hour of need. Norse officials here disclosed that the Finns placed at their disposal Red Cross units and large quantities of hospital supplies.

In addition, they said, Finland is withdrawing her own refugees from Sweden to make room here for fugitives from Norway and has offered to provide shelter for several hundred homeless Norwegian children.

Spokesmen for the Norwegian legation expressed gratitude for this offer and said that it undoubtedly would be accepted. Foreign observers pointed out that the aid to Norway represents a sacrifice by Finland, burdened as she is with the problem of resettling almost 500,000 of her own people whose homes were devastated by war or who fled border areas ceded to Russia.

35,000 Wounded Soldiers.

Moreover, Finland faces the task of caring for an estimated 35,000 wounded veterans of the war with Russia, which will tax Finnish hospital facilities for some time. The Norwegian legation said that Finland sent Red Cross units and medical supplies to Norway immediately after the German invasion began on April 9, but the Nazis advanced so rapidly that much aid was unable to cross the border before the roads were closed.

"We have plenty of offers of hospital supplies," said Dr. Olaf Bank, director of the Norwegian hospital and ambulance service, "but our problem is getting it into Norway." He said that some Finnish Red Cross units might be of assistance in northern Norway, where the Allies are attempting to drive the Germans out of Narvik.

Big Task in North.

The wild terrain in this territory, however, makes motor equipment almost useless and horse-drawn ambulances are being used to bring out the wounded. Dr. Bank said that the biggest task was not dealing with the homeless and wounded in the northern areas occupied by the Allies, but in aiding the thousands in southern and central Norway whose livelihoods were swept away by the German invasion.

Another Norwegian official said that contacts were being made with the American Red Cross and other American organizations which have access to German-occupied Norway in the hope that they may be able to take over the relief work. Norwegians fleeing into Sweden and wishing to remain there are being absorbed into the Swedish economic system as rapidly as possible.

The Norwegian legation and Swedish authorities are furnishing them with food, clothing and living quarters until jobs are available. Norwegian authorities said that almost no refugees were crossing the Swedish border in the Narvik region, which was taken here as an indication that the Allied forces hold a controlling hand in the warfare there.

SEES BRITISH TESTED

Archbishop Tells Diocese to Hope for Just Peace.

LONDON, May 20 (A. P.).—The Archbishop of Canterbury, writing in the Diocesan Gazette today, said that "the real testing has come" to the English people.

"In spite of provocation, which will be great," he said, "restrain the passions of war—righteous indignation is one thing, mere clamorous anger is another. Keep clear before your minds the hope of a peace which, because it is just, will be lasting, and, in the final framing of which, all nations shall have their part."

Nazi Scorning Shelter Escapes French Shell

BASLE, Switzerland, May 20 (A. P.).—A French shell killed five railway workers who sought safety from artillery fire today in a bomb shelter at the German village of Istein, just under the great rock which the Germans have turned into a "Gibraltar of the Rhine."

It was a direct hit on the Istein railway station, the shell plunging down three stories to explode in the shelter.

The station master, who remained in the station during the bombardment, escaped unhurt. His wife was slightly injured by a picture which fell from a wall.

French Shell Hits Nazi Station, Killing Five

Railroad Workers Sought Safety In Shelter At Istein Beneath Fortified Rock

Basel, Switzerland, May 20 (AP)—A French shell killed five railway workers who sought safety from artillery fire today in a bomb shelter at the German village of Istein, just under the great rock which the Germans have turned into a "Gibraltar of the Rhine."

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DUTCH DIPLOMATS FREED

Berlin Legation Staff, Held for a Week, Leave Reich

BERNE, Switzerland, May 20 (AP)—Netherland diplomats and legation attachés, released by the Germans after being held for a week until German diplomats at The Hague all were accounted for, arrived here tonight.

They chose to leave Germany by way of Switzerland rather than return to their German-held homeland. The Netherlanders said they were held at a hotel and were well treated.

Paris Papers to Cut Size.

PARIS, May 20 (A. P.).—Paris newspapers were ordered to reduce their size from four to two pages, starting tomorrow, as a measure of wartime economy.

ROME, May 20 (AP)—Telephone communications between Paris and London were interrupted intermittently today but the Rome-Paris connection continued good.

A telephone official here said he was uncertain about the cause of the Paris-London breaks, which began last Saturday.

8,000 Refugee Children Get New Haven in Wales

Mining Folk in Bleak Hills Fly Flags in Welcome

CARDIFF, Wales, May 20 (AP).—Humble Welsh mining folks opened their homes today to 8,000 English children rushed to the shelter of the near-by bleak hills, away from the war dangers threatening the east and southeast coast of England.

It was the second flight of the youngsters. When the war broke last September they were taken from London and other large centers of population to what the authorities thought was the safety of England's coastal resorts. They arrived in Wales yesterday in twelve special trains.

The Welsh made their coming a gala occasion with flags flying and brass bands playing, "See the Conquering Hero Comes" and "Land of My Fathers."

The bewildered children heard the greeting shouted in a strange tongue: "Croesaw-I-gymru." When told it meant "Welcome to Wales" they shrilled back excitedly: "Hip! Hip! Hooray!"

Motor coaches and private cars took them to schools and church halls where they were classified for dispersal to new billets. Their "foster" parents who tearfully bade them good by in the English coast cities had loaded them with gifts.

Tiny tots, with gas masks slung on their shoulders, clasped dolls and toys and made friends quickly with their new guardians. Language was no barrier.

"We do see a bit of the country, don't we?" remarked one little girl carrying a teddy bear.

Lauder Sings For Troops

Aldershot, England, May 20 (AP)—Sir Harry Lauder lifted his voice today in the Garrison Theater to sing for Canadian troops just as he sang for many of their fathers in the last great war.

Some of the power of his voice is gone, but none of the lilt. His hair is snowy and his face is creased. Sir Harry will be 70 in August.

30.24-2393

30.24-2393

Americans Warned, Begin Leaving Egypt

Beirut, Lebanon, May 20 (AP)—United States Consul General E. E. Palmer tonight advised Americans in Lebanon and Syria "to give careful thought to the advisability of returning to the United States with the least possible delay." The same advice was given to inquiries at Jerusalem. About 8,500 Americans are estimated to be living in the Holy Land.

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, Egypt, May 20—Americans were advised today by the United States Legation to leave Egypt "while there still remains an opportunity to do so," because of the possibility of the war's spreading to the Mediterranean area.

There are approximately 900 Americans in Egypt, mostly missionaries and teachers, with a few business men.

Many men began arranging to send their wives and children home. The steamer Excambion will sail Wednesday with eighty Americans, and the President Harrison will take thirty from the Alexandria district next Monday.

Italian Action Expected

Twelve American ships now are in the Mediterranean.

Belief in Allied-Egyptian circles that Italy's entry into the war is just a matter of time brought further defense measures.

Egyptians have been warned to watch for possible invasion by parachute troops and to report immediately the landing of any suspicious planes anywhere in the country.

Special police squads were assigned to surveillance of all persons suspected of espionage.

Spy Activity Suspected

Competent Allied sources expressed belief there are "a considerable number of foreign spies securing important information here which would be of great value if the country were to be invaded."

Persons suspected of "fifth column" activities were placed under strict police supervision. In Cairo the Premier issued a military order outlining steps designed to deal with possible parachute landings.

The Egyptian press continued to discuss prominently the possibilities of Italian war action, declaring that "Italy sways in the balance" and that London is tiring of the suspense over Italy's intentions.

Americans Urged To Leave Egypt

By the Associated Press.

CAIRO, EGYPT, May 20.—The United States Legation and consulates throughout Egypt warned American citizens today to consider returning home while facilities are available.

It was believed unlikely that many of the estimated 800 Americans in Egypt will quit the country at present. Most of them are missionaries and teachers, with a few business men and oil men.

WANTS INDIA TO OBEY

Nationalist Leader Says This Isn't Time to Strike.

BOMBAY, May 20 (A. P.).—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, a left wing All-India Nationalist Congress leader, said in a speech at Lucknow today: "Launching a civil disobedience campaign at a time when Britain is engaged in a life and death struggle would be an act derogatory to India's honor."

This had a disconcerting effect on the radical section of the Congress, which believes that England's difficulty is India's opportunity to achieve her independence.

Mohandas K. Ghandi, the Nationalist leader, has advocated a civil disobedience program, but without violence.

NOTHING HAPPENED TO HIM—NOT MUCH

So Refugee, 11, Adorned Himself a Bit.

PARIS, May 20 (A. P.).—This is the story of eleven-year-old Charles Ferrand, who stubbed his toe on a rock and "bandaged it big" so that every one would think he had been machine-gunned by the Germans like his little sister.

Charles was at a Belgian village near the French frontier in the foothills of the Ardennes Mountains, with a group of other peasants from his little village.

Charles was just a grubby, barefooted youngster who couldn't bear to have anything happen to little sister that hadn't happened to him.

A bar of chocolate made him talkative.

"You know," he said, "I didn't really get machine-gunned. Nothing ever happens to me."

"Nothing"—except that he had seen his native village burned.

"Nothing"—except that his group had been bombed and machine-gunned by German planes three times in a four-day march.

"Nothing"—except that he had seen twelve peasants from his village killed by an attack in which his eight-year-old sister, Marie, suffered an arm wound.

A reporter looked meaningly at his big toe.

"Well," he said with a blush, "that wasn't hit.

"Sister was getting all the attention, so when I stubbed my toe I just bandaged it big so people would think I had been shot, too."

French refugees fleeing from the battle zones."

Wayne Chatfield Taylor, American Red Cross delegate to Europe, had telephoned to headquarters here that many of the refugees, fleeing from areas "where the fighting beggars of all description," were sick and wounded and that many were "forced to leave members of their families dead along the roadside."

Norman H. Davis, Red Cross chairman, announced the organization would buy $1,000,000 worth of ambulances, field hospital equipment, surgical and other supplies in the United States for immediate shipment to Europe. In addition it is contemplating sending another $500,000 in cash.

Gen. John J. Pershing urged "every patriotic and sympathetic American" to contribute to the Red Cross campaign for a $10,000,000 war relief fund.

R.A.F. Takes Its Own Way To 'Finish' Bombing Job

By The Associated Press.

LONDON, May 20.—This is the story that correspondents with the Royal Air Force in France sent back today:

Eight times R. A. F. bombers tried to destroy a German bridge, but failed.

Then the pilots and crews of four bombers went to their commanding officer with the request, "May we finish it off?"

The permission was given.

The four bombers took off.

None returned.

The bridge was destroyed.

Wilhelmina Receives Ambassador Kennedy

LONDON, May 20 (A. P.).—Wilhelmina, emigre Queen of Holland, gave an audience today to Joseph P. Kennedy, United States Ambassador to Great Britain.

PARIS, May 20 (A. P.).—Prince Bernhard, the consort of Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, who returned to the Continent after fleeing to England, had an interview with Premier Reynaud last night.

Lindbergh Flight Overlooked.

PARIS, May 20 (A. P.).—The thirteenth anniversary of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh's take-off on his nonstop flight across the Atlantic passed unnoticed in the morning press of war-time Paris today.

No plans were made for official celebration either of this date or of his arrival at Le Bourget Airport on May 21.

Cotton Market At Liverpool Closed

LIVERPOOL, May 20 (A. P.).—The directors of the Liverpool cotton market ordered the market closed today, tomorrow and Wednesday under rules providing for such action in any special emergency.

The purpose of the closing was to get the market stabilized in view of recent heavy falls in prices.

Forty Men Arrested Drilling in Ireland

DUBLIN, May 20 (A. P.).—Forty men engaged in military scouting and drilling practice in County Limerick were arrested today by detectives and civic guards. A number of the men had firearms. The police said that the men were suspected of being members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

The same dead line was set for delivery to the Bank of France of gold which already had been called in under the exchange control law.

ALIENS IN GEORGIA TOLD TO REGISTER

Rivers, in Proclamation, Decrees Fingerprinting.

ATLANTA, May 20 (A. P.).—Gov. E. D. Rivers in a proclamation citing "national emergency" today requested that all aliens in Georgia submit immediately to registration and fingerprinting.

He gave them the choice of:

1. Registering "at their earliest convenience" with the nearest police, sheriff or Georgia State Patrol office for voluntary fingerprinting and identification.

2. Being sought out "and requested to do so" by the police authorities, with penalty upon refusal to comply that such aliens "be reported immediately to the executive department of the State of Georgia."

All records of alien registrations will be made available to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

Troops Tell Girls Too Much, So Egypt Expels 500 Dancers

Hungarians And Spaniards Told To Leave By End Of Month As Nation Pushes Counter-Spy Campaign

MAY 21 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Alexandria, Egypt, May 20—Nearly 500 Hungarian and Spanish dancers today were ordered to leave Egypt by the end of the month as the Government and British authorities intensified their counter-espionage drive.

The Government decided the dancers learned too much while entertaining Allied soldiers and sailors. Consequently cabarets were prohibited from renewing their contracts.

With the tightening of the network for national security, civilians were barred from zones 600 feet from Alexandria's fortified areas. Foreigners were required to register with police within forty-eight hours after arrival in Egypt.

Allied sources emphasized that the uncertainty of the Italian attitude made maintenance of powerful forces in the Near East necessary.

In addition to the formidable Allied war fleet in this vicinity, nearly 1,000,000 soldiers are scattered in Egypt and the Near East.

The American Legation has advised Americans to leave this area as quickly as possible. One hundred and ten Americans are booked for passage on two ships sailing this week.

REICH RAISES CREDIT

Financing Is for Armies in Newly Taken Areas.

BERLIN, May 20 (A. P.).—Germany raised a 3,000,000,000-mark credit today to finance her armies in the most newly occupied territories, it was announced. The value of the mark nominally is 40 cents.

The Reich introduced dual currency in the form of so-called Reich credit bank notes in Luxemburg, Belgium, Holland and German-held parts of France.

The rate of exchange for credit bank notes has been fixed at one Dutch guilder for one mark and 50 pfennigs, the Belgian and Luxemburg francs at 10 pfennigs (one-tenth of a mark) and the French franc at 5 pfennigs.

$500,000 Sent By Red Cross For Refugees

MAY 21 1940

Davis Says Million More in American Gifts, Will Go for Medical Supplies

WASHINGTON, May 20 (AP).—The American Red Cross cabled $500,000 today to France to meet "the appalling needs of 5,000,000 Belgian and

RED CROSS ISSUES CALL

Unit In Paris Rushing Aid To Belgians And French

Paris, May 20 (AP)—The American Red Cross, rushing aid to Belgians and French, has set up a liaison office while calling for a staff of professional workers to fly from New York.

Wayne Chatfield Taylor, former Assistant Secretary of the Treasury and Red Cross delegate, is supervising the work.

France Calls In All U. S., Canada Dollars

Acts To Insure Foreign Exchange Resources Needed For Conduct Of War

Paris, May 20 (AP)—The French Finance Ministry today called in all American and Canadian dollars and gold in France under its policy of "putting at the disposition of the country the foreign exchange resources indispensable to the conduct of the war."

Dollar bank notes were ordered turned in to the Bank of France or to an account in some other French bank before June 30.

PORTUGAL REPORTED CLOSING HER BORDER

Yankee Clipper Passenger Says Visas Are Being Refused

BALTIMORE, May 20 (AP)—Passengers arriving from Europe aboard the Pan American Airways' Yankee Clipper, told today of preparations to close the Portuguese border to all travelers, a development that may bring disruption of air service to European ports.

Henry R. Luce, New York magazine publisher, said he and his fellow passengers had left France just in time. He said the Portuguese Embassy in Paris suddenly had refused to grant any more visas. Lisbon now is Pan American's only European terminal.

The Yankee Clipper arrived on

the first anniversary of its inauguration of commercial service to Europe. The ship could not put in at its New York base because of a heavy fog blanketing La Guardia Field.

The crossing was the 152d for the line, which in its first year of operation transported 2,174 passengers and 234,000 pounds of mail. The Yankee Clipper flew 556,900 plane-miles.

Pan American Airways officials here refused to discuss reports of passengers arriving on the Yankee Clipper that Portuguese ports were to be closed. However, Melvin Hall, chief of the foreign research section of the Civil Aeronautics Authority, speaking in Washington on May 16 before the American Scientific Congress, said that it might become necessary to transfer the Clipper ships' runs to South America because of the closing of the Portuguese border.

CANADA PLANS THIRD DIVISION FOR WAR DUTY

MAY 21 1940

Mackenzie King Reports Dominion Now Has 100,000 Men In Service

25,000 More Troops Will Also Go To Europe, Prime Minister Says

[By the Associated Press]

Ottawa, May 20—Prime Minister Mackenzie King said tonight in the House of Commons that Canada has more than 100,000 men on military duty, 23,000 in England, and will undertake to raise a third division for service.

The Prime Minister reported that the first division in Europe will be followed by another of 24,645 men.

More than 9,000 are engaged in coast defense, 16,000 are assigned to various depots, 1,665 are guarding vital centers and more than 6,000 are at miscellaneous tasks, he said.

12,000 In Air Force

The Canadian air force has 1,389 officers and 10,926 men.

The House of Commons tonight adopted without vote the "speech from the throne," which was read by Sir Lyman P. Duff, Administrator of the Government, last Thursday.

The address, prepared by the Government, declared its intention "to intensify our determination to share in the war effort of the Allied powers to the utmost of our strength."

$2,000,000 A Day

Outlining a war program involving $700,000,000 for the fiscal year—$2,000,000 a day—the Prime Minister asked approval of creation of a new Ministry of National Defense for Air.

He said the following projects were included in the Canadian war program:

To advance the date of sending the second division of the Canadian expeditionary force overseas and to advance the date of further reinforcements of the first division.

To push recruiting of reinforcements for the second division, which will follow the first division as soon as possible.

To form a Canadian corps in the field which will involve the sending overseas of several thousand men in addition to those already mentioned.

Raising of a third division, to be available for service in Canada or overseas.

Duty In Caribbean

Further Canadian contributions outlined are assignment of naval and military units to duty in the Caribbean and North Atlantic areas, and dispatch overseas of No. 112 Army Cooperation Squadron to act as a reserve for No. 110 Cooperation Squadron already there.

Canada now has twenty shipyards engaged in building ninety war vessels and the construction program is "well in advance" of schedule, it was reported.

BRITISH SEEK OIL ACCORD

MAY 21 1940

Mexican Official Announces Two Negotiators Are on the Way

TULSA, Okla., May 20 (AP)—Vincente Cortes Herrera, general manager of Mexico's oil industry, said today that two representatives of Great Britain were en route to Mexico to open negotiations over oil properties expropriated two years ago.

"Our case is much stronger now than it has been, due to the war," Señor Herrera said. "The English may want to make a settlement because they need the oil."

U. S. Staff Satisfied Nazis Have No Secret 'Nerve Gun' Weapon

MAY 21 1940

Washington, May 20 (AP)—Brig. Gen. L. D. Gasser, deputy chief of staff, declared today that the War Department was quite satisfied Germany had no secret weapon such as a "nerve gun" or other such device.

His statement was made to the House Military Affairs Committee in response to an inquiry inspired by the German high command's recent report that a new type of weapon had enabled the Nazis to capture Eben Emael, described as the strongest fort in Belgium's Liege defenses.

Neutral military attaches at Berne, Switzerland, expressed belief subsequently that the new weapon claimed by the Germans might be a gas which affected the nerves of those inhaling it and produced lassitude.

BULLETINS

MAY 21 1940

Britain Bars Firearms to Aliens.

LONDON, May 20 (A. P.).—Great Britain today deprived all aliens of the right to possess firearms—a further precaution against any fifth column of German sympathizers behind the home front. They must surrender such possessions to the police immediately.

Reynaud Confers With Naval Chief.

PARIS, May 20 (A. P.).—Premier Reynaud received Admiral Jean Darlin, commander of the French fleet, today, while Foreign Minister Edouard Daladier saw United States Ambassador William C. Bullitt.

British Destroyer Beached.

LONDON, May 20 (A. P.).—The destroyer Whitley was damaged by bombs and subsequently beached, the Admiralty announced today. The Whitley, a vessel of 1,090 tons, was launched in April, 1918, and was rearmed in 1939 as an escort ship. She carried a crew of about 130 men.

MAY 21 1940

French Workers Warned.

PARIS, May 20 (A. P.).—Premier Reynaud warned factory workmen today that they would be liable to the same penalties as "A. W. O. L." soldiers (fine or imprisonment) if they left their posts without a definite command to do so. A communique from the Premier's office said the Germans were attempting to provoke abandonment of French industrial centers by spreading false news on the advance of the Nazi Army.

MAY 21 1940

Territorial Guard Is Organized in Morocco.

RABAT, French Morocco, May 20 (A. P.).—Gen. Auguste Nogues, supreme commander of the French defense forces in North Africa, ordered today the formation of a territorial guard (similar to the United States National Guard) to help protect the interior of Morocco for the duration of the war.

The Day's War Communiques

MAY 21 1940

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

PARIS.

The French High Command's communique said:

"Our troops are fighting vigorously in the region of St. Quentin to hold the enemy push.

"In the region of Rethel enemy elements who had succeeded in crossing the Aisne (River) were repulsed in the course of the night.

"In the region of Montmedy German attacks were renewed with the same intensity but were repulsed.

"During the course of the night our bombing squadrons pursued their plan of disorganization of enemy supply lines."

LONDON.

MAY 21 1940

The British Air Ministry communique said:

"The bombing operations of the Royal Air Force were continued last night against enemy lines of communication in the south of Belgium and selected military objectives in western Germany."

The Admiralty communique said:

"The secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that one of our destroyers, H. M. S. Whitley, has been damaged by bombs and was subsequently beached.

"There were four casualties and the next of kin have been informed."

BERLIN.

The German High Command issued the following communique:

"In Belgium, the fight and pursuit against enemy reserves continued.

"The River Dendre was crossed and the upper Scheldt reached during the pursuit.

"British troops are pushing toward Channel harbors in forced march while Belgian and French troops, seeking a southern outlet, have been thrown back between Valenciennes and Maubeuge.

"The enemy suffered the heaviest losses in this engagement, especially armored troops. The enemy, after a vain attempt to break through, is retreating westward, severely shattered. Southwest of there our motorized and armored troops reached the Somme battlefield of 1916 on the line of Cambria-Peronne.

"Stuka (dive-bomber), fighting and destroyer plane squadrons destroyed an armored column moving north from Laon and forced them to turn back. The inner fort system of Liege, as well as all the forts of Namur, except one, are in our hands.

"In tank fighting the past few days in Belgium, Baron Nolde, First Lieutenant of an armored regiment, distinguished himself through special cold-bloodedness (Kaltbluetigkeit).

"On May 19, the German air force increased its attacks on rear connections and roads of retreat of the enemy in the north of France and Belgium.

"The attack against enemy airdromes continued with success.

"Two enemy destroyers were destroyed in the course of armed reconnaissance of the sea area before the Belgian and French coasts; one destroyer and one French torpedo boat, the Incomprise ("Janes Fighting Ships" lists no such boat), as well as three merchantmen totaling approximately 15,100 tons, were severely damaged.

"The enemy total loss yesterday was 141 airplanes, of which ninety-five were shot down from the air, fifteen by anti-aircraft guns, the remaining were destroyed on the ground. Thirty-one German airplanes are missing.

"Before dawn this morning British airplanes repeated their planless bombing of west Germany, whereby a number of civilians were killed and wounded. The single military objective hit was a prison camp. A number of prisoners were killed."

War Flashes

MAY 21 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, May 20—It was officially announced today that during the week end certain classes of reservists were recalled to the colors to strengthen the Irish defense forces.

Belfast, Northern Ireland, May 20 (AP)—Three men held up and burned a truck of the Dublin newspaper "Irish Press," unofficial organ of Premier Eamon Devalera's party, today.

London, May 20 (AP)—Telephonic communication between London and the continent was broken off tonight.

Operators attributed the break to a "cable breakdown" and said messages were subject to "indefinite delay."

Bucharest, May 20 (AP)—The Rumanian Government banned war maps and war headlines from the press today. Comment on battles also was barred.

There was no confirmation of a report that the action followed a German complaint that many war maps appearing in the press had been based on claims of the Allies.

Belfast, Northern Ireland, May 20 (AP)—Four men believed to be members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army tonight beat and severely injured a British soldier on leave at his home.

French

MAY 21 1940

PARIS, May 20 (AP)—The French communique issued tonight stated:

The German push is still strong in the region north and west of St. Quentin.

New enemy attacks were repulsed in the region of Montmedy.

Nothing of importance on the rest of the front.

Great activity of our aviation continued during the day.

Numerous reconnaissances prepared for the engagement of bombing formations against the enemy's armored elements.

A heavy tonnage of bombs was launched on columns, delaying their progress and inflicting severe damage.

30.24-2395

30.24-2395

BRITISH

London, May 20 (AP).—The text of the night communique of the British Air Ministry:

Bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force maintained their pressure on enemy lines of communication last night.

Oil refineries in northwest Germany also were successfully attacked.

South of Brussels operations were carried out against railway stations and bridges. A railway bridge at Roux sustained a direct hit. Damage was done to rolling stock and the permanent way.

Troop and tank concentrations were attacked in the Aisne sector. Near Sedan a lorry park was set afire.

From all these operations involving a large number of R.A.F. bombers only two have failed to return in spite of intense enemy ainti-aircraft fire.

An aerodrome at Varnes, north of Trondheim, also was attacked successfully last night. A large number of enemy aircraft standing out on the aerodrome were repeatedly bombed and machine-gunned by relays of Hudson aircraft. Much damage is believed to have been done. Seven fires were started.

From our fighter aircraft day by day come stories of matchless courage. All day long they are called on to engage superior forces of the enemy, to drive off formations of bombers which continually harass the Allied troops and to attack their fighter escorts.

(NORTHWEST OF ST.QUENTIN), SOUTHEAST THROUGH LAFERE AND LAON, SOUTHWEST TO THE OISE-AISNE CANAL, APPROXIMATELY 10 KILOMETERS (SLIGHTLY MORE THAN SIX MILES), THEN WEST THROUGH RETHEL MONTMEDY AND LONGWY AND ALONG THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER TO THE WEST WALL.

MAY 21 1940

WD1111PED

LONDON,MAY 20-(AP)-POLICE SWOOPED DOWN ON GUNSMITHS' SHOPS THROUGHOUT BRITAIN TODAY AND CARRIED OFF STOCKS OF ARMS IN THE LATEST MOVE TO MEET "FIFTH COLUMN" DANGER.

MAY 21 1940

WD948PED

LONDON, MAY 20-(AP)-W.LINTS SMITH, FORMER MANAGER OF THE LONDON TIMES, WAS APPOINTED CHIEF PRESS AND PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER TODAY IN THE REORGANIZED MINISTRY OF INFORMATION.

MAY 21 1940

W305PED

BERLIN,MAY 20-(AP)-LATEST AUTHORITATIVE GERMAN REPORTS TODAY GAVE THE FRONT LINE OF THE EUROPEAN WAR APPROXIMATELY AS FOLLOWS:

MAY 21 1940

FROM DUTCH BELGIAN BORDER AT THE MOUTH OF THE SCHELDT RIVER SOUTHWARD, ALONG A LINE RUNNING JUST WEST OF ANTWERP AND FOLLOWING THE SCHELDT AND DENDRE RIVERS BEFORE THEY REACH GHENT; THEN WEST ALMOST TO AUDENARDE (WHICH IS SOUTH OF GHENT AND West OF BRUSSELS; THEN TO EAST OUTSKIRTS OF TOURNAI, (15 MILES EAST OF LILLE,) EAST TO A POINT IMMEDIATELY NORTH OF MONS AND THEN FARTHER EAST ACROSS JUMET AND CHATELET, THE LATTER ABOUT SIX MILES EAST OF CHARLEROI.

THEN SOUTHWEST OVER NALINNES AND BEAUMONT TO AVESNES, NORTHWEST TO LEQUESNOY, THEN TO EAST OUTSKIRTS OF CAMBRAI, SOUTH TO PERONNE

CANBERRA, AUSTRALIA, MAY 20-AP- PREMIER ROBERT MENZIES TODAY ORDERED AN IMMEDIATE REVIEW OF AUSTRALIA'S WAR RESOURCES, PARTICULARLY MUNITIONS PRODUCTION.

AT THE SAME TIME BRIGADIER G. A. STREET, ARMY MINISTER, ISSUED AN APPEAL FOR MORE VOLUNTEERS FOR THE SEVENTH DIVISION OF THE AUSTRALIAN IMPERIAL FORCE.

LONDON, MAY 20-AP-CAPTAIN WILLIAM WEDGWOOD BENN, LABORITE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND WINNER OF THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS AND THE DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS IN THE WORLD WAR, HAS RE-JOINED THE ROYAL AIR FORCE AT THE AGE OF 63. HE SAID TODAY HE WOULD "DO WHAT I AM TOLD AS A JUNIOR COMMISSIONED OFFICER."

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MAY 21 1940

BY GODFREY ANDERSON

WITH THE BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FRANCE, MAY 20-AP-BRITAIN'S ADVANCE AIR STRIKING FORCE, BATTERED BUT UNBROKEN, TODAY CONTINUED ITS FIGHT AGAINST VAST GERMAN BOMBING AND FIGHTER SQUADRONS UNDER SPECTACULAR CONDITIONS.

REPORTS REACHING HEADQUARTERS TODAY TOLD OF A SERIES OF AMAZING ESCAPES BY FLEEING CREWS WHOSE PLANES WERE SHOT APART.

DAYS AFTER MEN HAVE BEEN GIVEN UP AS LOST THEY HAVE RETURNED TO THEIR UNITS AND TOLD HOW THEY BAILED OUT AMID FLAME AND EXPLOSIONS.

TODAY IT WAS THE PILOT OF A BOMBER SHOT DOWN IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED TERRITORY NEAR SEDAN WHO CAME BACK TO HIS UNIT BEFORE SEEKING HOSPITALIZATION.

BOTH COMPANIONS OF THIS OFFICER WERE SEVERELY WOUNDED AND WERE MADE PRISONERS. THE ONE WHO ESCAPED ALSO SUFFERED TWO WOUNDS BUT HE SWAM THE RIVER MEUSE AND REACHED FRENCH FORCES.

ANOTHER BRITISH OFFICER WAS ABOUT TO LAND HIS CRIPPLED PLANE WHEN HE DISCOVERED IT WAS ON FIRE. HE WAS 500 FEET ABOVE THE GROUND AND HIS PARACHUTE DID NOT OPEN QUICKLY ENOUGHT TO SAVE HIM FROM A SHOULDER INJURY. HE REACHED HIS BASE AFTER A PAINFUL JOURNEY AND NOW IS IN A HOSPITAL.

ELGIN, SCOTLAND, MAY 20-AP-THE INTERNMENT OF FIVE MASTERS, ONE "GUEST" TEACHER AND 11 PUPILS OF GORDONSTOUN SCHOOL NEAR HERE WAS DISCLOSED TODAY AS PART OF THE MINISTRY OF HOME SECURITY'S ROUNDUP OF ENEMY ALIENS.

THE SCHOOL WAS FOUNDED SEVEN YEARS AGO BY DR. KURT HAHN, A RHODES SCHOLAR WHO WAS JOINT FOUNDER OF THE SALEM GERMAN "PUBLIC SCHOOL" ON THE SHORES OF LAKE CONSTANCE, GERMANY. HAHN CAME TO GREAT BRITAIN AFTER THE NAZIS REX REMOVED HIM FROM SALEM BECAUSE THEY SAID HIS LINEAGE WAS NON-ARYAN.

KAHN, SAID TO BE A BRITISH CITIZEN, WAS NOT INTERNED. HE SAID THE INTERNMENTS HAD "NOT INTERRUPTED CLASSROOM OR OUTDOOR LIKE."

THE 178 GORDONSTOUN SCHOOL PUPILS LEARN FORESTRY AND SAILING AND STUDY INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

MAY 21 1940

BASEL, SWITZERLAND, MAY 20-(AP)-GERMAN BOMBERS TOOK OFF FROM AIRPORTS BEHIND THE RHINE IN BADEN AND IN THE BLACK FOREST TODAY FOR WHAT APPEARED TO BE A CONCENTRATED DRIVE ON OBJECTIVES IN NORTHEASTERN AND NORTH CENTRAL FRANCE.

THEY WINGED OVER THE RHINE NORTH OF BASEL, APPARENTLY AIMING AT AIRPORTS AND SUPPLY LINES SERVING GIGANTIC FRENCH CONCENTRATIONS AROUND REIMS AND IN THE MARNE RIVER AREA.

FH757AED

MAY 21 1940

BATAVIA, NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, MAY 20-(AP)-QUEEN WILHELMINA IN A MESSAGE TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES PARLIAMENT RECEIVED HERE TODAY EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE IN THE LEGISLATURE'S COOPERATION TO MAINTAIN THE UNITY OF THE NETHERLANDS EMPIRE.

"GOD BE WITH US TO ASSURE VICTORY FOR OUR RIGHTEOUS CAUSE," SHE SAID.

FH650AED

MAY 21 1940

BERLIN, MAY 20-(AP)-COL.-GEN. WALTHER VON BRAUCHITSCH, ACTING IN THE NAME OF ADOLF HITLER, TODAY ORDERED GENERAL ALEXANDER VON FALKENHAUSEN TO ORGANIZE A MILITARY ADMINISTRATION IN OCCUPIED HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, FORMER NAZI GOVERNOR OF AUSTRIA AND DEPUTY GOVERNOR OF GERMAN-OCCUPIED POLAND, WAS NAMED CIVIL ADMINISTRATOR OF HOLLAND YESTERDAY.

MAY 21 1940

UNTIL 1938 VON FALKENHAUSEN WAS HEAD OF THE MILITARY MISSION WHICH, FOR THREE YEARS, HELPED CHINESE GENERALISSIMO CHIANG KAI-SHEK ORGANIZE CHINA'S DEFENSES. HE RETURNED TO GERMANY WHEN THE JAPANESE AND GERMANS WERE APPROACHING AGREEMENT ON THE ANTI-COMINTERN PACT.

W310PED

WEYGAND SEPARATE

AY 21 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE NEW SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED LAND FORCES WAS KNOWN AS "MARSHAL FOCH'S SHADOW" IN THE WORLD WAR.

HE IS GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, 73. HE SERVED AS MARSHAL FOCH'S CHIEF OF STAFF IN 1917-18. IN HIS NEW ROLE, HE SUCCEEDS FRENCH GENERAL MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN.

HE AND MARSHAL FOCH BECAME INSEPARABLE THEREAFTER.

"SEE WEYGAND ABOUT THIS" WAS A PHRASE SO REPEATEDLY USED BY FOCH THAT IT SOON WAS A BY-WORD AT FRENCH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS.

IN 1918, WHEN GENERAL LUDENDORFF WAS HAMMERING AT THE BRITISH FRONT IN A DRIVE TOWARD THE CHANNEL, WEYGAND WAS DESIGNATED AS THE FRENCH REPRESENTATIVE AT A MILITARY COUNCIL OF ALLIED GENERALS CONSIDERING THE EMERGENCY.

LATER, WHEN THE RUSSIANS WERE THREATENING TO CAPTURE WARSAW, THE POLISH MARSHAL, JOSEF PILSUDSKI, WIRED THE FRENCH: "SEND US FOCH OR WE PERISH."

30.24-8397

30.24-2397

FOCH TOLD THE FRENCH WAR OFFICE:

"SEND THEM WEYGAND--HE WILL DO AS WELL AS I."

FIVE DAYS AFTER WEYGAND TOOK OVER AT WARSAW THE RUSSIANS WERE IN FULL RETREAT.

MAY 21 1940

BORN IN BRUSSELS, WEYGAND RELINQUISHED HIS BELGIAN CITIZENSHIP AT 20 TO BECOME AN ADOPTED SON OF FRANCE, WHERE HE PREVIOUSLY HAD RECEIVED MILITARY INSTRUCTION AS "A FOREIGN STUDENT."

WEYGAND ENTERED THE FRENCH ARMY IN 1888 AS A SECOND LIEUTENANT OF CAVALRY. HE BECAME A CAPTAIN IN 1896, A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL IN 1912 AND A COLONEL AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WORLD WAR.

FOLLOWING THE WORLD WAR, WEYGAND WAS MADE A COMMANDER OF THE FRENCH LEGION OF HONOR IN RECOGNITION OF HIS SERVICES TO THE REPUBLIC. THE QUALITIES ASCRIBED TO HIM ON HIS APPOINTMENT WERE:

"ACTIVITY, VIGILANCE AND DECISION."

W814AED

HERMOSILLO,SONORA,MEX.,MAY 19-(AP)-THE POSSIBILITY OF EUROPEAN AGGRESSION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IS "EXAGGERATED," GEN.MANUEL AVILA CAMACHO, PRO-ADMINISTRATION CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY OF MEXICO, SAID IN AN ADDRESS TODAY.

"I AS A SOLDIERICAN TELL YOU THAT GEOGRAPHIC CONDITIONS MAKE A SUCCESSFUL INVASION IMPOSSIBLE," HE TOLD CHEERING LABORERS AND FARMERS WHO GATHERED FOR HIS POLITICAL RALLY.

"THE MAJOR PROBLEM OF THE UNITED STATES, IN THE EVENT OF A GERMAN VICTORY OVERSEAS, WILL BE THE MAINTENANCE OF VALUABLE MARKETS IN SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA."

MAY 21 1940

GENERAL CAMACHO SAID THAT HE WOULD CONTINUE THE GOVERNMENTAL POLICIES OF PRESIDENT LAZARO CARDENAS, INCLUDING OIL EXPROPRIATION, IF ELECTED.

"WE ARE INTERESTED IN SEEING THIS PROBLEM WORKED OUT IN A WAY WHICH WILL BE SATISFACTORY TO BOTH THE UNITED STATES AND MEXICO."

HE PROMISED THE CONTINUANCE OF THE NATION-WIDE HIGHWAY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM AND THE ENCOURAGEMENT OF TOURISTS.

NO REFORMS IN THE AGRARIAN SYSTEM ARE UNDER CONSIDERATION, THE GENERAL EXPLAINED. HE PRAISED SONORA'S ALTAR DISTRICT FARM DEVELOPMENT AND PROMISED THAT THE GOVERNMENT, IF HE IS ELECTED, WOULD HELP TO PROVIDE NECESSARY FARM IMPLEMENTS.

IN AN ADDRESS PRECEDING CAMACHO, COL.ANTONIO ROMERO, SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF MEXICO (CQ) ATTACKED THE CANDIDACY OF CAMACHO'S RIVAL, GEN.JUAN ANDREU ALMAZAN, CHARGING THAT ALMAZAN "IS IN ACCORD WITH THE AMERICAN OIL COMPANIES TO BETRAY MEXICO."

GENERAL CAMACHO'S RALLY CLIMAXED A 24 HOUR CELEBRATION HERE. WHILE IN HERMOSILLO, HE IS THE GUEST OF GOV.ANSELMO MACIAS OF SONORA.

THE GENERAL SAID HE HAD DECIDED TO FOREGO A SCHEDULED VISIT TO NOGALES MAY 22 OR 23 AND GO TO BAJA CALIFORNIA, WHICH HE HAS NOT SEEN FOR 20 YEARS.

MAY 21 1940

FJ1135PCS

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 20--WHITLEY (BR) DESTROYER, 1,090 TONS. BOMBED AND BEACHED. 4 LOST OUT OF NORMAL CREW OF 130.

WD1157PED

SPRINGFIELD,MASS.,MAY 20-(AP)-THE AMERICAN BOSCH CORPORATION ANNOUNCED TODAY THAT 535,000 SHARES OF ITS CAPITAL STOCK FORMERLY OWNED BY MENDELSSOHN & CO., OF AMSTERDAM, NETHERLANDS, HAVE BEEN ACQUIRED BY INTERESTS IDENTIFIED WITH THE STOCKHOLM ENSILDA BANK, OF STOCKHOLM,SWEDEN.

NO CHANGES IN MANAGEMENT OF THE COMPANY WILL BE MADE AS A RESULT OF THE PURCHASE, THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID.

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MAY 21 1940

MAY 21 1940

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

FRENCH MILITARY AUTHORITIES THIS MORNING EXPRESSED BELIEF THAT THE NEXT 24 HOURS WILL SETTLE THE QUESTION OF WHICH DIRECTION THE MAIN GERMAN OFFENSIVE WILL TAKE--WHETHER IT WILL CONTINUE IN FULL FORCE TOWARDS PARIS OR CONCENTRATE ON THE WESTWARD DRIVE WITH THE IDEA OF CUTTING OFF THE ANGLO-BELGIAN FORCES IN THE NORTH AND REACHING THE CHANNEL PORTS.

I THINK WE MIGHT PUT THE SITUATION IN TERMS OF THE PEAK OF THE CRISIS BEING REACHED WITHIN THE NEXT DAY OR SO.

THAT IS TO SAY, THE TIME IS RAPIDLY APPROACHING WHEN ONE WOULD EXPECT THE NAZI OFFENSIVE TO LOSE ENOUGH OF ITS MOMENTUM SO THE ALLIED FORCES COULD STABIGIZE THE FRONT AND BEGIN TO COUNTERATTACK.

MECHANIZATION HAS REVOLUTIONIZED WARFARE BUT THERE STILL REMAIN A COUPLE OF THINGS IT CAN'T DO. ONE IS TO OVERCOME FATIGUE IN THE HUMAN BODY AND THE OTHER IS TO PREVENT AN ADVANCING ARMY'S LINES OF COMMUNICATION FROM EXTENDING.

MAYBE I'M UNDERESTIMATING THE GERMAN POWERS TO OVERCOME THE LAWS OF NATURE, BUT I BELIEVE THE TIME NXXX MUST COME SOON WHEN THE NAZI FIGHTING MEN WILL HAVE TO PAUSE FOR A BREATHER. AFTER ALL, THE HUMAN BODY CAN STAND ONLY ABOUT SO MUCH AND THE ATTACKING TROOPS HAVE BEEN UNDER A TERRIFIC STRAIN.

MEANTIME, OF COURSE, THE MECHANIZED BRANCHES HAVE BEEN GETTING FURTHER AWAY FROM THEIR SUPPLIES OF GASOLINE, AND EVEN THE MOST PERFECT GAS ENGINE EVER CREATED WON'T RUN WITHOUT ITS FUEL.

THE MOMENT THERE IS A DEFINITE SLACKEING OF THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT WE MAY EXPECT A HEAVY COUNTER-ATTACK, IF THE STAMINA OF THE ALLIED DDEFENSE HASN'T BEEN SHATTERED, AND I DON'T BELIEVE IT HAS.

MAY 21 1940

THEN WE SHALL KNOW WHETHER THIS IS GOING TO BE A BLITZKRIEG OR JUST A KRIEG WHICH HAS BEEN STRIPPKED OF ITS BLITZ.

IT MUST BE EMPHASIZED THAT THE SITUATION IS STILL CRITICAL FOR THE ALLIES.

FIERCE FIGHTING IS PROCEEDING IN THE ST. QUENTIN SECTOR ALONG THE HEAD WATERS OF THE SOMME RIVER WHICH AGAIN, AS SO OFTEN IN THE PAST, IS RUNNING RED. A GREAT DEAL UNDOUBTEDLY DEPENDS ON THE OUTCOME OF THIS PHASE OF THE OFFENSIVE.

THIS ZONE IS THE GATEWAY TO THE WINDING VALLEY OF THE SOMME AND ONE OF THE ROUTES TO THE CHANNEL PORTS WHICH THE NAZIS ARE SEEKING SO EAGERLY IN ORDER TO LET LOOSE THE POWER OF THEIR AIR FORCE ON ENGLAND.

IF THE GERMANS BREAK THROUGH HERE AND CHOOSE TO PURUSE THIS ROAD TO THE COAST WE SHALL HAVE ANOTHER BATTLE OF THE SOMME SUCH AS DEVELOPED FROM THE GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN THE SPRING OF 1918

30.24-2399

WHEN THE KAISER CAME SO CLOSE TO WINNING THE WAR THAT A FLIP OF THE HAND WOULD HAVE CHANGED THE RESULT.

I WAS IN THAT BATTLE UP TO MY NECK WITH THE ALLIED FORCES. THAT WAS AMONG THE TITANIC STRUGGLES OF HISTORY, AND ONE REASON WHY I REFUSE TO BE STAMPEDED INTO BELIEF THAT THE ALLIED CAUSE IS HOPELESS NOW IS BECAUSE I SAW THEM STAND OFF A VZXXX VAST FORCE WHICH OUTNUMBERED THEM NEARLY FOUR TO ONE AND FINALLY SMASHED THE GREAT GERMAN MACHINE TO ATOMS.

THE ALLIED COUNTER-ATTACK CAME WHEN THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE BEGAN TO SLOW DOWN, AS ALL OFFENSIVES MUST DO IN DUE COURSE.

THE GERMANS THEN, AS PROBABLY NOW, WERE HEADED FOR ABBEVILE ON THE

THE GERMANS THEN, AS PROBABLY NOW, WERE HEADED FOR ABBEVILLE ON THE COAST THROUGH THE HISTORIC CITY OF AMIENS, AND FOR THE OTHER CHANNEL PORTS, INCLUDING THE IMPORTANT CITY OF CALAIS, ONLY TWENTY MILES AWAY FROM THE WHITE CHALK-CLIFS OF ENGLAND'S DOVER.

THE ALLIES PLZXXX PLACED GENERAL FOCH IN SUPREME COMMAND TO STEM THIS AVAILANCHE. NOW THEY HAVE CALLED ON THE MAIXXX MAN WHO WAS HIS RIGHT HAND HAND AIDE--GENERAL WEYGAND.

MAY 18 1940

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THEN WE SHALL KNOW WHETHER THIS IS GOING TO BE A BLITZKRIEG OR JUST A KRIEG WHICH HAS BEEN STRIPPED OF ITS BLITZ.

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MAY 21 1940

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30.24-2399

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THIS ZONE IS THE GATEWAY TO THE WINDING VALLEY OF THE SOMME AND ONE OF THE ROUTES TO THE CHANNEL PORTS WHICH THE NAZIS ARE SEEKING SO EAGERLY IN ORDER TO LET LOOSE THE POWER OF THEIR AIR FORCE ON ENGLAND.

IF THE GERMANS BREAK THROUGH HERE AND CHOOSE TO FOLLOW THIS ROAD TO THE COAST WE SHALL HAVE ANOTHER BATTLE OF THE SOMME SUCH AS DEVELOPED FROM THE GREAT GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN THE SPRING OF 1918 WHEN THE KAISER CAME SO CLOSE TO WINNING THE WAR THAT A FLIP OF THE HAND WOULD HAVE CHANGED THE RESULT.

I WAS IN THAT BATTLE UP TO MY NECK WITH THE ALLIED FORCES. THAT WAS AMONG THE TITANIC STRUGGLES OF HISTORY, AND ONE REASON WHY I REFUSE TO BE STAMPERED INTO BELIEF THAT THE ALLIED CAUSE IS HOPELESS NOW IS BECAUSE I SAW THEM STAND OFF A VAST FORCE WHICH OUTNUMBERED THEM NEARLY FOUR TO ONE AND FINALLY SMASHED THE GREAT GERMAN MACHINE TO ATOMS.

MAY 18 1940 MAY 21 1940

THE ALLIED COUNTER-ATTACK CAME WHEN THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE BEGAN TO SLOW DOWN, AS ALL OFFENSIVES MUST DO IN DUE COURSE.

THE GERMANS THEN, AS PROBABLY NOW, WERE HEADED FOR ABBEVILLE ON THE COAST THROUGH THE HISTORIC CITY OF AMIENS, AND FOR THE OTHER CHANNEL PORTS, INCLUDING THE IMPORTANT CITY OF CALAIS, ONLY 20 MILES AWAY FROM THE WHITE CHALK-CLIFFS OF ENGLAND'S DOVER.

THE ALLIES PLACED MARSHAL FOCH IN SUPREME COMMAND TO STEM THIS AVALANCHE. NOW THEY HAVE CALLED ON THE MAN WHO WAS HIS RIGHT HAND AIDE--GENERAL WEYGAND.

TO MY MIND CAPTURE OF THE CHANNEL PORTS, WHICH WOULD PLACE THE GERMANS RIGHT UP AGAINST ENGLAND FOR AIR ATTACKS, LIKELY REPRESENTS THE NUMBER ONE PROJECT IN THE GERMAN MIND. SHOULD THE DRIVE INTO THE HEART OF FRANCE DEVELOP WELL, IT MIGHT SUPPLANT THE NORTHERN PUSH IN IMMEDIATE IMPORTANCE. FOR THE MOMENT, HOWEVER, THE IDEA OF BRINGING FRANCE TO HER KNEES IN THIS WHIRLWIND SMASH MUST REMAIN A GRAND NAZI HOPE RATHER THAN SOMETHING THEY HAVE CONFIDENTLY EXPECTED TO ACHIEVE.

YOU AND I HAVE DISCUSSED THE IMPORTANCE OF THE CHANNELPORTS SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE. OCCUPATION OF HOLLAND ALREADY HAS BROUGHT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE WITHIN LESS THAN TWO HUNDRED MILES OF IMPORTANT ENGLISH PORTS, INCLUDING THE ALL IMPORTANT PORT OF LONDON ITSELF.

IF THE NAZIS GET THROUGH TO THE BELGIAN COAST THIS DISTANCE WILL BE SLASHED TO A LITTLE OVER A HUNDRED MILES, AND THE OCCUPATION OF THE FRENCH PORT OF CALAIS, NEAR THE BELGIAN BORDER, WOULD BRING THE INVADERS UP THE NARROWEST PART OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL ONLY 20 MILES FROM BRITAIN. THIS IS WHERE THE CHANNEL SWIMMERS DO THEIR STUFF--AND HOW MUCH MORE COULD A BOMBING PLANE DO OVER THIS SHORT STRETCH.

MAY 18 1940 MAY 21 1940

GERMANY'S GREATEST MENACE IS THE BRITISH NAVY AND THAT NAVAL BLOCKADE WHICH HAS SHUT OFF ALL HER SEA-BORNE SUPPLIES. HITLER MUST SHATTER THE BRITISH NAVAL POWER IF HE IS TO WIN. HENCE THE GERMAN DRIVE FOR THE CHANNEL PORTS WHERE THEY CAN GET AT THAT BLOCKADE, WITH THEIR AIRFORCE, TRY TO CUT BRITISH COMMUNICATIONS WITH THE EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE AND STRAFE THE GREAT PORTS AND MERCHANT SHIPS ON ENGLAND'S EASTERN SEABOARD.

IN SHORT, THE NAZIS PROPOSE NOT ONLY TO SMASH THE BRITISH BLOCKADE AND BREAK THE POWER OF THE NAVY, BUT IMPOSE A COUNTER BLOCKADE ON ENGLAND, WHICH ALSO IS LARGELY DEPENDENT ON THE OUTSIDE WORLD FOR SUPPLIES OF ALL SORTS INCLUDING FOODSTUFFS.

THE POSITION OF THE ANGLO-BELGIAN DEFENDERS IN BELGIUM IS ONE OF EXTREME DIFFICULTY. IT WILL REQUIRE SOME SMART SOLDIERING TO PREVENT THE ONRUSHING GERMANS FROM CUTTING THE BRITISH AND BELGIANS OFF FROM THE FRENCH AND INFLICTING A GRIEVOUS DEFEAT.

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DEATH FOR ERROR, WARNS REYNAUD

Nazi Flyers Drop Bombs On Great Britain

REYNAUD CONCEDES DISASTER TO FRENCH

Premier Admits Blitzkrieg Tactics Upset Army's Conception of War—Reveals Bridges Were Not Blown Up.

PARIS, May 21 (AP).—Premier Reynaud blamed the French High Command today for "incredible faults," as a result of which "disaster" and "total disorganization" were inflicted by German armored blows on the French Army defending the Meuse.

Warning that "the Fatherland is in danger," the Premier solemnly told the Senate that those "faults will be punished." The Senators cheered.

But he asserted that there was no need for further disaster "if each soldier realizes his enormous task and the millions of sons of France realize their future is at stake."

"France cannot die!" he declared. "If a miracle is needed to save France, I believe in miracles because I believe in France!"

The Premier painted a dark picture. He admitted that the Germans had taken Amiens and Arras, and that, pouring through a sixty-two-mile-wide breach on the French-Belgian front, "they were taking in the rear of our entire fortified system" on that front.

Admits French Concept Was Upset.

He freely confessed that the classical French concept of war had come up against something new in deep motorized raids and parachutists; that vital bridges had been left undemolished; that thinned-out French forces, badly trained and badly entrenched, had been asked to stand up to the massive blows of Germany's Panzer (armored) divisions.

Telling the Senators "the truth," because it alone "can save the Fatherland," the Premier declared that "we must take immediate decisions."

He explained the disorganization of the army assigned to hold the line of the Meuse River in Belgium by a disclosure that French divisions "were less numerous" in that sector.

"The best troops had been sent farther into Belgium," he continued, declaring that made it "easy" for enemy mobile units to penetrate into the Meuse region.

French Bridges Not Blown Up.

The Premier laid part of the blame (here three words censored) for the Nazi advance on the failure of French defenders to blow up bridges across the Meuse.

These faults "will be punished," he shouted, and the Senate, which had been listening in somber silence, broke into cheers.

The Premier's announcement indicated a twenty-five-mile German advance within the last twenty-four hours as the Nazis pushed toward the English Channel.

M. Reynaud spoke about ten minutes, after which the session adjourned, leaving the Government free to call another when it deemed it necessary.

Reynaud Explains Retreat.

M. Reynaud told the Senators that the French withdrawal had started when the army of Gen. Andre George Corap (here one word censored), famed in France as the conqueror of Abd-el-Krim, was forced to fall back from its advance positions in Belgium to the line of the Meuse River.

Explaining the first phases of the operations, M. Reynaud said that when the Germans invaded Holland, Belgium and Luxemburg, the French were forced to move forward to meet them out of their line of prepared fortifications along the Belgian frontier.

It was then, M. Reynaud said, that the enemy launched its attack, forcing Gen. Corap's advancing army to withdraw.

"One would think the Meuse River was easy to defend, because of the way it winds and because of the woods which are about it," the Premier said, adding that it is "just because of these things that it is difficult to defend."

Defense also was difficult, he continued, because of "faults which will be punished," and went on amid cheers to explain that bridges across the Meuse had not been demolished.

Hails Return of Heroes.

"When I took over the War Office" . . . the Senators interrupted with loud cries of "finally!" . . . "that was the situation," M. Reynaud said.

"We must make immediate decisions," he declared. "This is not the first trial we have met and surpassed.

"But we will reply to the enemy—but this only if each soldier realizes his enormous task and the millions of sons of France realize their future is at stake."

"Two of these sons can be proud they came forward to serve the country. I speak of Gen. Weygand and Marshal Petain.

"Petain, the winner of Verdun, and Weygand, the man of Foch who stopped the Germans in 1918!

"Weygand is on the field of battle today.

"Between Petain and Weygand and myself there is complete accord."

Over last week end, M. Reynaud appointed Gen. Maxime Weygand to replace Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin as the Allied Commander-in-Chief and brought Marshal Philippe Petain, France's first Ambassador to nationalist Spain, into the War Cabinet as Vice Premier.

Praises British Air Force.

As he concluded, Mr. Reynaud told the Senators:

"There you are, gentlemen. I have told you the truth because it alone can save the Fatherland."

He praised the "admirable" British air force and "the full aid Great Britain has offered."

"These two great peoples (France and Britain) are united," he said. "France cannot die."

Indicts War Ministry.

M. Reynaud bluntly indicted the manner in which the War Ministry directed operations before he took it over.

Speaking of "incredible faults," he cited as an example that a reduced number of French divisions was thinned out along the Meuse River, because it had been considered in itself a "redoubtable obstacle."

French divisions, "badly intrenched and badly trained to bear such attacks," were forced to combat the mighty thrust of the German armored divisions because bridges were not blown up, he cried. cried.

"You understand now the disaster, the total disorganization of the Corap army!"

Took Over From Daladier.

This, in detail, was the situation which Mr. Reynaud said he found when he went to the War Ministry with Marshal Petain and Gen Weygand to take over yesterday from Edouard Daladier, former Premier:

"A breach 110 kilometers (sixty-two miles) wide had been opened. Into that breach surged a German army made up of armored divisions followed by motorized divisions which, after having opened a large pocket in the direction of Paris, launched out to the west toward the sea.

"They were thus taking in the rear our entire fortified system along the French-Belgian frontier and menacing the Allied forces still engaged in Belgium who were not given the order to retreat until the evening of May 15.

"The day before yesterday, an armored division had reached the line of Quesnoy-Cambrai-Peronne and the Somme River to Hamm.

"For the last forty-eight hours, the German advance has continued.

"This morning at 8 A. M. (3 A. M., New York time) the High Command informed me that Arras and Amiens were occupied."

MAY 22 1940

Paris Admits German Sweep

PARIS, May 21 (A. P.).—The Germans, striking with devastating force, hurled armored cars today almost to the English Channel.

Amiens and Arras, on the edge of the coastal plain, were ablaze and in German hands.

Nazi motorcycle vanguards had reached the outer environs of Abbeville, twelve miles from the Channel and about twenty-five miles west of Arras and Amiens.

A War Ministry official said that light German elements of 3,000 to 4,000 men pierced the Allied lines to take Amiens and Arras.

The front became "completely confused," he said, with French forces still holding Cambrai, east of Arras, and still behind German advance positions.

"I do not think Abbeville itself has been taken, but I can give no official confirmation," this official said.

There was no mention of any Germans actually reaching the English Channel.

Out of Touch With Gen. Giraud.

The spokesman said that general headquarters had been "out of communication" with Gen. Henri Giraud for forty-eight hours and he could neither confirm nor deny German reports that the General had been captured.

Some of the General's staff was acknowledged to have been taken prisoner. There was one report that Gen. Giraud had escaped in a tank.

The spokesman called the situation "exceptionally grave," but said that with the French holding Cambrai and the British battling the Germans in other sectors the Allied command was confident it could "re-establish" its lines.

A French spokesman said that the Germans had thrust long points (advance units) of motorcycle soldiers along chosen roads toward the Channel. German planes, the spokesman said, bombed and machine-gunned these roads, and also others which were packed with civilian refugees.

The French had withdrawn from Laon, on the southern edge of the Nazi "bulge" into France.

Aims to Separate Armies.

The full might of the Nazi power fell on the Allied forces as the German drive rushed toward its goal—possession of the Channel and separation of the Allied armies.

At the same time, a semi-official French news report said that "the whole region behind Cambrai," east of the German thrust through Arras and Amiens, "is being burned systematically by incendiary bombs."

Nazis Set Villages Ablaze.

The region immediately west of Cambrai was described by an Information Ministry spokesman as "completely in flames."

The Germans, he said, systematically fired villages and hamlets. Some Nazi troops carried flame throwers, he declared, while others, descending from the sky, set blazes to railroad stations, post offices and hotels.

The destructive advance of the Germans, the spokesman said, was "certainly not confined to military objectives, but objectives of all sorts were attacked and ruined."

Tonight's Communique.

Tonight's French communiqué said:

"In the region north of the Somme, the enemy, continuing their pressure, succeeded in pushing advanced elements to Amiens and Arras.

"On the rest of the front the situation is unchanged despite local efforts of the enemy.

"Intense activity of our scouting aviation and bombing formations, in co-operation with dive-bombing units of the navy, harrassed enemy land troops without respite.

"The minimum number of enemy planes which French aviation and anti-aircraft guns have brought down in our lines during the period from May 10 to May 19 is 303."

Parisians Not Yet Told.

Parisians, who have taken calmly the news of the war's grim course had not been told late today of the latest German thrust into Arras and Amiens, across the north of France. The reduced-sized newspapers of Paris in late afternoon editions carried no account of the capture of the cities.

The attitude of the average Parisian was stoicism. For several days the city of gayety has had a more serious air, heightened by an 11 P. M. curfew and closing of all dance halls.

There has been little traffic on the usually bustling boulevards. Many have left for suburban refuges, but millions who remained expressed confidence they were safe.

Meanwhile, as the melee continued on the world war battlefields of Picardy, German bombers sped to attack Channel ports.

Advance motorcyclists and other light armored units of the enemy pushed west and north of St. Quentin to be met in violent combat in the Peronne-to-Cambrai region, which is midway between the Meuse River and the English Channel.

Rear guard stabs were made by both sides.

German refueling was interrupted vigorously, a French spokesman said, by French bombers which caused considerable damage on "magnificent objectives" formed by the enemy's rear line concentrations of armored vehicles.

The Germans, following tactics which succeeded in the Netherlands, sent parachute troops ahead of the armored columns in "rather deep raids to the west," the spokesman said.

This aerial infantry seeks to capture or put out of commission railway stations, bridges and other strategic points behind the Allied lines.

British Flyers Join French.

The British Air Force joined French flyers in harassing German operations by bombing lines deep into the Rhineland. German aerial casualties now far exceed the ratio of three planes to each one lost by the Allies previously announced, the spokesman asserted.

[The Germans maintain they have the edge on a four-to-one basis.]

The spokesman gave this picture of land fighting elsewhere on the front:

Two or three German infantry attacks between the Somme and Aisne rivers were repulsed. These were especially strong in the Rethel sector, where the Germans had been tossed back after attempting a crossing.

Heavy artillery fire was poured on French fortifications in the Montmedy region.

Allied troops in Belgium continued their withdrawal to intercept the German threat to channel ports.

In the region between the Somme and Cambrai the situation was described by the French High Command as "confused." Here the Nazi armies apparently had turned westward to drive toward the Channel after having driven principally southward toward Paris.

Rethel, where enemy attacks were reported repulsed, is at the bottom of the "pocket" formed by the German advance line where the Nazis yesterday were reported thrown back in an abortive attempt to cross the Aisne at two points.

The repeated push in this sector was taken as an indication that the Germans had not given up the idea of an attempted southward thrust toward Paris despite the evidence that the main effort now was being exerted in the direction of the sea.

Battle Surges Around Peronne.

The swiftly changing fortunes of war surged meanwhile around the little Picardy town of Peronne, sixty miles from the English Channel, as the Allies battled furiously to halt the German offensive westward across the plains of north France.

So fast was the pace of fighting on this shifting front that the authorities found it difficult to keep abreast of developments, but French military dispatches said that Peronne itself, which was reached by Nazi motorcycle troops yesterday, remained in Allied hands.

The French also said that they were in possession of Cambrai, twenty miles northeast of Peronne, and LaFere, twenty-five miles to the southeast.

A War Ministry spokesman said that an Allied counter-attack on the German left flank had been launched from LaFere in the general direction of German-occupied St. Quentin, thirteen miles to the north.

The advance units of the German army which filtered into Peronne yesterday, led by hard-riding motorcycle troops, were said to have paid for their advance with terrific losses. Allied planes swooped low over the Germans, bombing them and strafing them with machine-gun fire, the French said. French tanks were said to have aided in beating them off, cutting wide swaths in their lines.

Nazi Technic Discovered.

The technic employed by the Germans was said to hinge on swift daylight sallies by mechanized units, which returned to temporary bases after nightfall. On discovering these methods, the French asserted, they have been able, by sudden slicing attacks, to cut off the retreat of many of the units and to destroy them.

Fresh motorized divisions of French and British troops were rolling up to join the fighting in the LaFere-Cambrai sector, which was one of the famous battlegrounds of the world war.

It was at Cambrai that the first large-scale attack by tanks—a British development—was launched in the last conflict.

Literally thousands of vehicles jammed the roads behind the lines on both sides of the front in this sector today. Heavy forces of French infantry were being massed there.

Fighting at the Aisne.

Sharp fighting continued at the eastern end of the pocket which the Germans have driven into France through the border defense system just north of the heavily fortified Maginot Line, which ends at the junction of the Belgian, Luxemburg and French frontiers.

At Rethel, 100 miles from Paris on the lower fringe of this pocket, the Germans succeeded in crossing the Aisne River, but the French said they were driven back by fierce counter-attacks. A number of Germans were said to have been taken prisoner in this action.

In Belgium, where the forts at Liege and Namur were said to be holding out still, in spite of German claims that all had fallen but one at Namur, the British and Belgians continued a strategic withdrawal necessitated by the German advances in the St. Quentin sector, which threatened to cut them off. Allied spokesmen said that the withdrawal was being carried out with a minimum of casualties.

GERMAN EXPLOSIVES FALL ON SOUTHEAST DISTRICTS; NO DAMAGE IS REPORTED

Reich Allied Forces Drive British Back To Channel, Nearly Cutting Troops In North Off From Main French Army

[By the Associated Press]

London, Wednesday, May 22—The Air Ministry announced that German aircraft dropped bombs in two districts in southeast England last night. No casualties or damage were reported.

The text of the communique:

"Enemy aircraft jettisoned bombs in two districts

30.24-2403

in the southeast of England last night. Some bombs fell on land and others in the sea. Anti-aircraft guns were in action. There were no casualties and no damage is reported."

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Wednesday, May 22—The German thrust toward Paris has reached the region of Rheims, it was said in official German circles early today.

Rheims is eighty miles east and slightly north of Paris. Occupation of this region would mark a new bottom of the "pocket" formed by the advancing German armies in the French lines. It would be an advance of twenty-five miles southwest of Rethel or thirty miles southeast of Laon, the previous far points of the German drive in that sector.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 21—The German armies of the west pounded their iron spike tonight to Abbeville on the English Channel's Somme estuary, 12 miles from the open water, and made their death threat to England one of the immediate hour.

In a vast "encirclement within encirclement" maneuver, which Germans estimated had trapped a million soldiers of the French, British and Belgian northern armies, Hitler's armored men on the twelfth day of their great offensive swept westward through Arras and Amiens and reached Abbeville.

Infantry Waves Surge In

Behind them, the high command said, came wave after wave of infantry.

Caught also in the German military thresher as it gouged across northern France was the Ninth French Army, which had been fighting from Namur, Belgium, west to Maubeuge, France, to hold a connection between the northwestern outposts of the Maginot Line and the Belgian front.

The high command asserted General Giraud, new commander of the French Ninth Army in this "battle of the bulge" had been captured with his staff; that his crushed army was being dissolved.

Command Post Overrun

Giraud scarcely had received his command, said DNB, before German troops overran his headquarters.

With the Allies in the north fighting what Germans proclaimed as "the battle of desperation," the German advance southward toward Paris appeared, from the high command's report, to be moving on schedule, though that schedule seemed less spectacular.

Reports from the field said the Eiffel Tower was clearly visible to the advance troops who moved south from Laon twelve miles to reach the Oise-Aisne Canal and, farther east, completed the occupation of Rethel. At their point farthest south, the Germans thus are about sixty miles from Paris.

Nazis Press Toward England

Etched in clearest outline for Germans by military spokesmen and by the press, however, was the picture of the battle being carried toward England.

The plunge of the German army from the Cambrai-Peronne front to Abbeville, seventy miles from the English coast, was said by Nazis to have put the German army in position for a battle to destroy the British Expeditionary Force.

This force is considered thwarted in its attempt to reach the Channel ports for homeward flight "in the delusion that the British Isles are invincible."

Seaports Bombarded

The massed German air force now is bombarding the seaports of Zeebrugge and Ostend, Belgium and Calais and Boulogne in France, above Abbeville, to cut off this path of escape.

Then comes England's turn, the press warned.

"England need not worry," said *Der Angriff*, organ of Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister. "She herself will have to pay with her own money, on her own soil, for the bill she has run up!"

At several points past the furthermost penetration of the imperial German armies during the World War, the German troops now are declared by military sources to have raced a total of 240 miles since they first crossed the Belgian frontier May 9.

Some days they have made break-throughs of 45 miles and their speed has averaged 20 miles a day.

Bridgehead Established

Late today, German military spokesmen said, the German wedge toward the Channel was steadily broadened by strong forces. They declared that any attempt of the Allies to break through was bound to fail.

A German bridgehead over the Somme at Amiens, to the south, was declared established, and lines were being pushed further north.

Military experts said the German strategy had inclosed the Allies in a circle within a circle.

They drew this picture of the Allied predicament:

While combined Allied and northern forces as a whole are bottled up between the Somme and the east coast, one Belgian-French army in the Valenciennes sector of northern France is surrounded within the greater encirclement.

They said that estimates abroad of a million Allied soldiers sewn up in this pocket were "not too great."

Allies Fighting Hard

Especially in the Valenciennes area, which is heavily wooded, the French and Belgians were acknowledged to be making desperate efforts to break through the German lines southward.

"But their fate is sealed," one German commentator said.

Strong Allied resistance developed also at Ghent and along the River Scheldt, where the extreme northern wing of the German front is attempting to move southwestward along the Belgian coast.

Early Decision Expected

German authorities said they believed the final decision for the northern forces would come within a few days.

This, they declared, is being hurried by disruptive German bomber attacks on marching columns and the general chaos on the clogged roads resulting from the trek of refugees and retreat of the Allied soldiers.

The air force likewise was carrying out heavy punishment of transports, merchantmen and war vessels of the Allies off both the French and Belgian coasts, the Germans said.

ALLIES BATTLE GERMAN DRIVE FOR CHANNEL

British Bearing Brunt As Nazis Threaten To Isolate England

French Declared Confident They Can Reestablish Lines In North

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[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 21—The Allies, with their backs to the English Channel, tonight fought against a new German advance which spread a party of fire across northern France and threatened to isolate England.

The French high command's night communique admitted the Germans had driven their advance guard to Amiens and Arras on the edge of the coastal plain leading to the English Channel.

A War Ministry spokesman added that German motorcycle troops had pushed on to penetrate the outskirts of the Abbeville region. The city of Abbeville is on the Somme estuary, 12 miles from the Channel's open waters, and about 25 miles west of Arras and Amiens.

British Feel Bombardment

Heavy rumbling like distant thunder, such as that heard during the World War, rattled teacups and windows across the Channel in the British east coast towns of Great Yarmouth and Gorleston. Old-timers recalled the artillery fire heard on windy days during the World War.

The British Expeditionary Force was bearing the brunt of the battle. The troops of Lord Gort, British field commander, were installed in the coastal sector fighting with rifles and machine guns against German planes and tanks in a last stand to keep the Reichswehr from taking control of the Channel.

Farther east, the French were reported still holding out at Cambrai, behind the German advanced lines.

There was no mention in Paris of any Germans reaching the Channel itself.

"Extremely Grave"

The French called the situation "extremely grave," but said that with their troops holding Cambrai, east of Arras, and the British battling the Germans in other sectors, the Allied command was confident it could "reestablish" its lines.

General headquarters have been out of communication for forty-eight hours with Gen. Henri Giraud, commander of the Meuse area, and a War Ministry spokesman said he could neither confirm nor deny German reports that he had been captured.

One report said General Giraud caped in a tank. Some members of his staff were taken prisoners.

The War Ministry spokesman said he believed the Frnech still held Abbeville itself, but that "I can give no official confirmation."

Motorcycle Units Lead

German motorcycle units thrust along roads to the west of Arras and Amiens behind advance bombardments and machine gunning from Nazi planes.

Other roads radiating from the French towns, filled with refugees, were reported strafed by the Germans from the air.

Amiens and Arras were enveloped in flames by the time they were reached by German motorized elements of 3,000 to 4,000 men each.

After their fall the French said the front became "extremely confused."

Nearing Objective

The Germans unleashed their full blast of destruction as they neared their objective of reaching the sea and cutting off the British, French and Belgian forces in Belgium.

To the bombs launched from planes and shells fired from armor-covered guns were added flames from incendiary bombs and torches carried by parachute troops.

Towns, villages and fields west of the battle lines were reported burning as the German tanks lumbered through clouds of smoke into Amiens and Arras, two of their greatest prizes since their invasion of France.

The Allies called upon all the force they could muster to meet the German challenge.

Bombers Taken From Fleet

The high command announced that dive bombers had been taken from the fleet to harass the German land columns, in cooperation with scouting and bomber formations.

A number of American dive-bombing planes were delivered recently to the French navy.

The French alone were reported to have brought down 303 German planes with their anti-aircraft guns and fighter ships since the German push started May 10, not counting those accounted for by the British.

There were no signs of a weakening (*one word censored*) in the French determination to fight on.

400-Mile-Long Front

At the close of the twelfth day of the German offensive, the Western front ran nearly 400 miles from Belgium, south through Arras and Amiens, then east along the Aisne river to Montmedy and down the Maginot Line to Switzerland.

The Germans turned most of their power to the west, racing to cut off the Allied armies falling back from Belgium into northern France but persisting also in attacks on the Aisne river front toward Paris, less than 100 miles to the south.

Thus the Nazi war machine, slowed down yesterday to gather strength, had bounded forward again.

Paris had a 35-minute air-raid alarm just before nightfall. It ended in a drizzling rain as the capital remained strangely silent and calm.

INVADERS SEIZE AMIENS AND ARRAS; REPORT CRUSHING GIRAUD'S ARMY

Berlin Announces General Captured and Million Men Trapped—Invasion of England Appears Imminent—Enemy Only Sixty Miles From Paris.

MAY 22 1940

By the Associated Press.

The Blitzkrieg knifed today deep into France within sight of the Eiffel Tower in Paris—only sixty miles away—and smashed a salient sixty miles west to reach the outskirts of Abbeville, twelve miles from the English Channel.

The peril of a Nazi invasion of England, already heralded by Prime Minister Churchill, appeared hourly more imminent. So great was the din of battle on the Continent, where swift-striking Nazi mechanized legions threatened to cut off more than 550,000 British and Belgian soldiers in Belgium, that distant rumblings of gunfire could be heard on the English coast.

The historic city of Amiens, site of the great French cathedral of Notre Dame, and nearby Arras were ablaze. A French military spokesman admitted that both cities had fallen to the Nazi invaders in their sweep to the sea.

The German High Command said that Abbeville—a possible springboard for an attack on England—also had been captured. The French admitted that motorcycle vanguards had reached the environs of that channel estuary town.

Premier Reynaud warned a grave-faced French Senate that "the fate of the fatherland is at stake," and bitterly criticized the French High Command for "incredible faults" which permitted Nazi armored columns to inflict "disaster . . . total disorganization" on the French Army defending the gateway to Paris.

In a triumphant communique, the German High Command reported that the Ninth French Army on the Meuse River front estimated at 112,500 men had been crushed "in the biggest attacking operation of all time." The High Command also reported the capture of Gen. Giraud, newly appointed Commander of the French Ninth Army.

Nazis Drive Close to Channel

MAY 22 1940

BERLIN, May 21 (A. P.).—The German armies of the west pounded their iron spike tonight to Abbeville on the Somme estuary of the English Channel, twelve miles from the open water, and made their death threat to England one of the immediate hour.

In a vast "encirclement within encirclement" maneuver, which Germans estimated had trapped a million soldiers of the French, British and Belgian northern armies, Adolf Hitler's armored men on the twelfth day of their great offensive swept westward over Arras and Amiens and reached Abbeville.

Behind them, the High Command said, came wave after wave of infantry.

Caught also in the German military thresher as it gouged across northern France was the Ninth French Army, which had been fighting from Namur, Belgium, west to Maubeuge, France, to hold a connection between the northwestern outpost of the Maginot Line and the Belgian front.

MAY 23 1940

Germans Report Giraud Captured.

The German High Command asserted that Gen. Giraud, new commander of the French Ninth Army in this "Battle of the Bulge," had been captured with his staff and that his crushed army was being dissolved.

[This may refer to Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, whom British sources Saturday identified as commanding "groups of armies" in the "Battle of the Bulge" in northern France, attempting to roll back the Nazi tide.]

Gen. Giraud scarcely had received his command, said DNB, the German news agency, before German troops overran his headquarters.

With the Allies in the north fighting what the Germans proclaimed as "the battle of desperation," the Nazi advance southward toward Paris appeared, from the High Command's report, to be moving on schedule, although that schedule seemed less spectacular.

Reports from the field said that the Eiffel Tower was clearly visible to the advance troops, who moved south from Laon twelve miles to reach the Oise-Aisne Canal and, further east, completed the occupation of Rethel. At their front furthest south, the Germans thus are about sixty miles from Paris.

Drive on England Stressed.

Etched in clearest outline for Germans by military spokesmen and by the press, however, was the picture of the battle being carried toward England.

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This force is considered thwarted in its attempt to reach the channel ports for homeward flight "in the delusion that the British Isles are invincible."

The massed German Air Force now is bombarding the seaports of Zeebrügge and Ostend in Belgium, and Calais and Boulogne in France, above Abbeville, to cut off this path of escape.

Then Comes England's Turn.

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pay with her own money, on her own soil, for the bill she has run up!"

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Picture Allied Predicament.

They drew this picture of the Allied predicament:

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Especially in the Valenciennes area, which is heavily wooded, the French and Belgians were acknowledged to be making desperate efforts to break through the German lines southward.

"But their fate is sealed," said one German commentator.

Strong Allied resistance developed also at Ghent and along the River Scheldt, where the extreme northern wing of the German front is attempting to move southwestward along the Belgian coast.

German authorities said they believed that the final decision for the northern forces would come within a few days.

This, they declared, is being hurried by disruptive German bomber attacks on marching columns and the general chaos on the clogged roads resulting from the trek of refugees and retreat of the Allied soldiers.

The High Command also reported heavy naval blows during air operations in which, it said, it lost fifteen planes to forty-seven by the Allies.

Claims Sinking of Transport.

It said German flyers had:

Sunk—six transports and a tanker, totaling 43,000 tons, before dawn today in the Straits of Dover.

Severely damaged—four additional ships of about 13,000 tons, a French destroyer, the French navy tanker Niger of 5,482 tons, the French freighter Pavon and two additional freighters.

Newly acquired air bases in Holland are being used in these operations and in attacks on enemy shipping in the North Sea.

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 21 — The British Admiralty spokesman said tonight that no British transports or tankers had been sunk in the Dover Straits on Monday night. A German communique claimed six transports and tankers, totaling 43,000 tons, had been sunk.

Nazis Drive Close to Channel

BERLIN, May 21 (A. P.).—In a lightning breakthrough, the Nazis declared today that they had stormed to within fifteen miles of the English Channel, while their vanguards on the southern front had pushed within sight of the Eiffel Tower in Paris.

The Germans reported these successes:

1. Capture of Abbeville, Amiens and Arras in the drive toward the English Channel.

2. Crushing of France's Ninth Army and the capture of a French commander, Gen. Giraud, with his staff.

3. Elimination of the last Allied resistance in Rethel, the capture of Laon and an advance to the Aisne-Oise Canal on the southern edge of the bulge in northern France.

4. Capture of the last fort in Belgium's Namur fortifications, attacks east of Ghent and frustration of an "enemy attempt to force a way out southward from Valenciennes."

5. Heavy damage by air attack to transports, merchantmen and war vessels on the French-Belgian coast; bomb hits on a British battleship and heavy cruiser off the Norwegian coast.

British Army Reported Endangered.

The plunge to Abbeville, about midway between the French channel ports of Dieppe and Boulogne, was said by the Nazis to have put Adolf Hitler's army in position for a battle which might bring destruction to the British expedition in France, as well as to a large segment of the Belgian-French defenses.

Opposing the German march, the Nazis have estimated, are about 300,000 British, 250,000 Belgians and 1,000,000 French troops.

In the drive westward, called by the Germans a march of unprecedented magnitude, the Nazi armies apparently had succeeded in cutting off the mass of Allied troops fighting for the last twelve days on Belgian soil.

They said that the developments of the last twenty-four hours—apparently carrying the Nazis farther at some points than the German armies pushed throughout the world war—indicated that the Allies were on the verge of paralyzing losses in Belgium and northern France.

The Germans seemed confident that they had bottled up the whole British Expeditionary Force.

English Reported Fleeing.

Acidly, these sources asserted that the English were fleeing to the channel ports to embark for home "in the century-old conviction that the British Isles are invincible."

In the dozen days since crossing the Belgian border on May 10, the Germans have raced 240 miles, first toward Paris and then in a strategic shift toward the coast. Their speed averages about twenty miles a day, while on some days there have been break-throughs of as much as forty-five miles.

"In the German drive on Amiens, French and Belgian troops fought bravely," an authorized source said, "but their technical equipment was no match for the German Army.

"We recognize that the French are bending every effort psychologically and militarily to stave off—in vain, however—the German advance.

"It is a tragic collapse of the time-honored French democratic system."

Called Record Attack.

The High Command called the swift advance northward to the channel "the biggest attacking operation of all time."

"The Ninth French Army, which was on the Meuse between Namur and Sedan to hold and maintain connection between strong enemy operation groups in Belgium and the Maginot Line south of Sedan," it said, "has been crushed and is about to be dissolved."

It said that "Gen. Giraud, hitherto commander of the Seventh French Army who assumed command over the Ninth Army," had been captured with his army staff.

[This may refer to Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, whom British sources Saturday identified as commanding "groups of armies" in the "Battle of the Bulge" in northern France, attempting to roll back the Nazi tide.]

Spearhead of Nazi Drive.

The drive toward the coast was the spearpoint of a general German advance which widened the pocket in northern France and pushed forward the conquest of Belgium.

On the southern boundary of the bulge, the High Command said, German forces have overcome the last French resistance in Rethel, have captured Laon and pushed on to the Aisne-Oise Canal over the Chemin des Dames, famous world war battlefield.

In Belgium, it said, the Germans attacked east of Ghent and farther south on the Scheldt River and blocked "enemy attempts to force a way out southward from Valenciennes."

Nazis Report Swift Stroke.

The German progress was so swift that the communique described Nazi forces as "crowding toward the channel coast all the French and Belgian armies still to be found north of the Somme."

"German divisions flow into the breach forced by the German thrust," it said. "German armored cars and motorized troops at their head took Arras, Amiens and Abbeville."

The German advance from St. Quentin forked westward to Abbeville, about sixty-three miles west of St. Quentin, and northwestward to Arras, about thirty-eight miles beyond St. Quentin.

The High Command also reported heavy naval blows during air operations in which, it said, it lost fifteen planes to forty-seven by the Allies.

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Severely damaged—four additional ships of about 13,000 tons, a French destroyer, the French navy tanker Niger of 5,482 tons, the French freighter Pavon and two additional freighters.

It was indicated that the Germans sought to close a "bag" around the territory on all sides of Valenciennes, from which the Belgians and French were attempting to flee. Valenciennes is in France just below the Belgian frontier, north and slightly east of Paris.

Earlier today Germany reported triumphantly that her iron legions had scored fresh gains that carried the Nazi battle flags to within sixty-nine miles of Paris and threatened with encirclement hundreds of thousands of Allied troops fighting in Belgium.

The High Command announced that the German army, driving southward toward the French capital, had already reached the Oise-Aisne Canal after capturing Laon, and official spokesmen declared with high confidence of German superiority that there would be no repetition of "the wonder of the Marne" which halted the big push for Paris in 1914.

It was said that only eleven days had been required to seize Laon—a feat which the Kaiser Wilhelm's armies needed twenty-six days to accomplish.

Report British Trapped.

Military spokesmen were equally jubilant over the progress being made in Belgium, where a British retreat, they said, had turned into a "headlong flight."

The Allied troops in Belgium were described as being caught at the bottom of a huge sack, which the Germans are attempting to close by driving west through northern France toward the Channel and south along the Belgian coast from Antwerp.

The action was said to be developing into a race for the Channel ports, where the Germans seeking to draw tight the strings of the sack before the British can reach the coast to flee by boat.

Bombers Harassing Troops.

Spokesmen said that the British withdrawal was being severely impeded by German dive bombers, which are destroying bridges and railway lines and harassing troop columns.

Newly acquired air bases in Holland are being used in these operations and in attacks on enemy shipping in the North Sea.

German forces were reported making fast progress through Belgium and to be "before Ghent," which is thirty-eight miles from the Belgian coast at Ostend.

Large Nazi forces released from the campaign in the Netherlands are assisting in the action in Belgium, authorized spokesmen said.

Million French Troops in Belgium.

It was estimated that the Allied troops opposing the Germans in Belgium include approximately 1,000,000 French, 250,000 Belgians and 300,000 British—but the latter were said to be "no longer a factor."

All the inner forts around the Belgian city of Liege have fallen to the Germans, it was said, and all but one at Namur.

The Germans said that Allied warplanes were continuing a series of raids on northern Germany but declared that these were "planless" and had resulted in no serious damage to military objectives.

Authorized spokesmen expressed complete confidence in the superiority of the German air force. This superiority, they said, is being increased steadily by the current fighting through the destruction of four Allied planes to every one lost by Germany.

PREMIER SAYS FAILURES ARE NOT TOLERATED

Pledges Speedy Penalty Against Saboteurs Or Cowards

Senate Gives Government Free Hand To Cope With Crisis

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 21—Declaring death is mild punishment for errors against the vital interests of the country, Premier Reynaud today told the Senate no failure would be tolerated in the effort for public safety.

There will be no dilatory procedure against traitors, saboteurs or cowards, he added and "no private interest will have anything to say."

When the Premier finished his address the Senate adjourned indefinitely, giving the Government a free hand to cope with the crisis.

"The fatherland is in danger," said Reynaud, in beginning his speech.

"The first duty of the Government is to tell the truth to the Senate and to the country.

"You know that the fortifications which protected the country could be divided into two parts: The Maginot Line, going from Basel to Longwy, on the Luxembourg frontier; and a lighter line of fortifications going from Longwy to the sea.

"Holland, Belgium and Luxembourg having been invaded, the left wing of the French army left its fortifications between Sedan and the sea and, pivoting on Sedan, went into Belgium on a line from Sedan to Antwerp and even to Bois le Duc in Holland.

"In the face of this situation which they counted on, what did they do?

Unleashed Attack

"They unleashed a formidable attack on the hinge of the French army established behind the Meuse between Sedan and Namur.

"The Meuse, a difficult river at first sight, had been considered wrongly a redoubtable obstacle for the enemy.

"This is the reason why the French divisions which were charged with defending it were not numerous and were spread over a great width along the river.

"Moreover, the Corap (Meuse) army had been put there composed of divisions less solidly formed and less trained, the best troops having been assigned to the marching wing in Belgium.

"Now, if it is true that the Meuse is a river which looks difficult, it is precisely because it is difficult to defend. Flanking fire by machine guns is impossible. On the other hand, infiltrations are easy for maneuverable troops.

"Add to that the fact that more than half the infantry divisions of the Corap army had not yet reached the Meuse, although they had the shortest movement to make since they were nearest the pivot.

Bridges Not Destroyed

"That is not all. As a result of unbelievable errors which will be punished, the bridges on the Meuse had not been destroyed. Over these bridges passed the *panzer divisionen* (armored divisions) preceded by fighting planes which came to attack divisions scattered out, poorly organized and poorly trained for such attacks.

"You understand now the disaster, the total disorganization, of the Corap army.

"That is how the hinge of the French army was broken.

"The day before yesterday when I arrived at the War Ministry I was joined by Marshal Petain and General Weygand. What was the situation?

"A breach 100 kilometers wide was opened in our front. Into this breach poured a German army composed of armored divisions followed by motorized divisions, which, after having opened a large pocket in the direction of Paris, were launched west toward the sea, taking from the rear all our fortified system on the Franco-Belgian frontier and menacing the Allied forces still engaged in Belgium, to whom the order to retreat was given only on the evening of May 15.

"The day before yesterday an armored division had reached the line of Quesnoy-Cambrai-Peronne and the Somme to Ham.

Continues 48 Hours

"For forty-eight hours the German advance has continued. This morning at 8 o'clock the command informed me Amiens and Arras were occupied.

"How did we come to that?

"Is the morale of our army at fault? Not at all. The battles in Belgium in the first days proved it.

"The truth is that our classic conception of the conduct of war has come up against a new conception. The basis of this conception is not only the mass use of armored divisions and the cooperation of armored divisions with fighting planes, but an effort to disorganize the enemy rear by raids in depth and by parachutists which in Holland almost took The Hague and which in Belgium captured the most powerful fort of Liege.

"I shall not speak to you of false news and orders given by telephone to civil authorities, for example, to provoke evacuations.

Needs Immediate Decisions

"The Senate understands that of all the efforts for recovery which are required of us, the first is of an intellectual nature. We must think of the war, the new war which is being waged against us and make immediate decisions.

"This surprise is not the first we have undergone and then overcome in the course of our history.

"At the beginning of the last war we knew the inferiority which resulted for us from the lack of heavy artillery; we suffered from the too small number of machine guns; we underwent the great surprise of the foul arm of gas and, nevertheless, we replied, we adapted ourselves, we ended by dominating.

"It will be the same today if everyone so wishes it, if every soldier understands the immense role he plays, if every worker who is laboring twelve hours a day attaches himself to his machine with fierce passion, if every man and every woman understands the grandeur of the hour we are living.

Beginning To Understand

"They are beginning to understand abroad. There are millions of men, women and children far off who are beginning to understand that they themselves and their futures are involved. May they understand before it is too late.

"In the misfortune of the fatherland we are proud to think that two of its children who would have had the right to rest on their glory have come to put themselves at the service of the country in these tragic hours: Petain and Weygand.

"Petain, the victor of Verdun, the great chief who knew how to be human, who knows how a French victory can come out of an abyss. Weygand, the man of Foch, who stopped the German rush when the front was split in 1918, who then changed the fates and led us to victory. I thank them each in the name of France.

"General Weygand yesterday took up his command. Today he is on the battlefield. The conduct of military operations is up to him alone.

"What I want to say to the Senate is that on the plan of conduct of the war there exists a complete communion of ideas among Marshal Petain, General Weygand and me.

Will Tolerate No Failure

"Effort for the public safety has been undertaken, no failure will be tolerated. Death is indeed mild punishment for any error against the vital interests of the country.

"While our soldiers are dying there will be no dilatory procedure with traitors *saboteurs* or cowards.

"No private interest will have anything to say.

"Let us be equal to the sorrows of the fatherland.

"I told you the truth because it alone may give us the power to act.

Urges Confidence

"Have confidence in the great chief who has taken command of our armies.

"Have confidence in the soldiers of France, they will be worthy of their ancestors.

"Our aviators are covering themselves with glory and let me thank here the admirable Royal Air Force for the complete aid it has given France both in its action on the battlefield and against the sources of enemy supplies.

"These two great peoples, these two empires, united as one, cannot be beaten.

"France can not die!

"As for myself, if I were told one day that only a miracle could save France I would say that day: 'I believe in the miracle because I believe in France.'"

Spies Behind Lines of Allies Aid Planes and Spread Rumors

Work Is Easier Because of Confusion Due to Refugees — German Air Force Ranges Widely.

By DREW MIDDLETON.

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, May 21 (A. P.). (Passed by the Military Censor).—The German Air Force, sowing death by day and night, has bombed objectives far behind the fighting lines in seventy-two hours of extensive operations. At the same time, the raiding planes undoubtedly are aided by spies working with Nazi parachute troops, who destroy communication lines, signal flyers at night, gather military information and encourage panic behind the lines by wild rumors of defeat.

[Note: This dispatch was written before Mr. Middleton returned to London with other correspondents, on orders of the B. E. F.]

Arras 'Dead and Buried.'

Arras, the birthplace of Robespierre, "is dead and buried" under the German onslaught in northern France, I was told this morning just as I was starting for London.

"Arras as we knew it last fall is dead and buried," a British officer told me, "its buildings are demolished; its people have fled or are dead."

Amiens, which when I saw it on Friday, was jammed with refugees from France, Belgium and Holland, now has felt the fist of war.

A flying officer told me that its cathedral had been shelled and bombed by Germans before they entered the city. He did not know the extent of the damage.

Until the confused situation on the western front settles into some form of stabilization spy operations are expected to continue, with the Allies taking what measures they can, where they can, to meet them.

The town in which I am writing is packed with refugees, some Dutch, some Belgian, some French.

Easier for Spies.

Here, as elsewhere, counter-espionage is handicapped by these surges of population. With the entire nation on the move, all a parachutist needs to pose as a refugee is a bicycle, tattered clothes and a forged identification card.

Rumors run through every town. There is wild talk of revolution in Paris, breaks in the defense lines and the landing of German troops behind the lines.

The bombing alone is bad enough. Two nights ago I crouched beside a wall as three bombs shattered a hotel a hundred yards away. Last night I slept in an air raid shelter where I could hear the bursting of bombs and the crackle of anti-aircraft fire.

Despite the bombing in towns from which much of the civilian populace has not been evacuated, I do not believe civilian casualties have been anywhere near as great as in Spain or China.

An Earlier Dispatch.

WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE IN FRANCE, May 20 (A. P.) (Delayed: Passed by Military Censor).—British troops fought stubbornly today along one side of a German salient thrusting northwestward toward English Channel ports.

The Nazi salient, driven at headlong speed after the Sedan break through, is many miles wide at its mouth and many miles deep.

Tonight it lies like a broad bayonet pressed to the heart of the British and French empires and is the gravest factor in the Allied military situation.

Even if the status is no worse than it was twenty-four hours ago, it remains extremely grave.

One of the war's hottest actions was fought by the Allies against the Germans in a town on the edge of the salient, which is tactically important as a junction of the roads leading north and west to the Low Countries and south and east to the center of France.

German troops in the salient, buttressed and screened by hundreds of tanks and armored cars, appeared to be gaining their second wind today.

Except for a big battle at the town mentioned above, there were no other large scale engagements along the front, which is still as inconstant and changeable as quicksilver.

The Allies' Chance.

The Allies tonight seemed faced with no other alternative than to strike—and strike quickly—at the base of the salient.

Such a counter-attack, delivered simultaneously by the British to the north and the French to the south, might end, for the moment at least, the danger which threatens the Allied cause.

If, however, the Germans have been moving fresh troops and ammunition into the area during the last forty-eight hours, the Allies will be forced to dig in, in front of the German steam-roller, and continue to fight on the defensive.

The conflict in the town mentioned above exceeded in violence any other action fought by the Allies thus far.

The Allies and Germans sifted through the narrow cobblestoned streets, sniped from half-ruined houses and swept streets and plazas with showers of machine gun fire.

As well as being important strategically, this town, which until a week ago had thousands of inhabitants, is of great historic importance.

Engagements of small bodies of troops occurred in numerous other locations in the Cambrai-St. Quentin area.

Mobile warfare of a type unseen in Europe since the first weeks of the first world war is continuing on a large scale.

It's Cavalry Fighting.

Except for the substitution of tanks and armored cars for horses, it is cavalry figthing. Sudden dashes, raids on isolated posts and occasional full-dress attacks constitute the main German tactics, but ever behind this steel screen is the mass of the German Army.

Meanwhile, the British are reenforcing every minute despite the fact that thousands of refugees continue to pour toward the coast in columns of homeless, helpless, hopeless humanity.

There is no indication by either the British or French as to the extent of casualties, but one officer who toured the front remarked to me it was the first time he had ever seen so few ambulances at the British front.

The Royal Air Force again tonight was playing a bad hand well against a force vastly superior in number of planes.

There were indications that the Germans had learned the lesson they were taught by the French at the world war battle of the Marne, and this time they are taking no chances of being hit while tired and breathless.

30.24-2407

30.24-2407

British Soldiers Prepared To Die To Keep Nazis From Channel Ports

U. S. Writer Says Tommies Mean To Fight German Horde And Perhaps Counter-Attack

Drew Middleton, Associated Press war correspondent, returned to London yesterday from France and Belgium, where he had been accompanying the British Expeditionary Force since the German offensive started against the Netherlands, Belgium and France.

By DREW MIDDLETON

London, May 21—The British Expeditionary Force, in peril of being pinned against the English Channel, means to die where it stands rather than let the Germans occupy the coast where they could base an attack on the British Isles.

I have traveled over 1,000 miles through the British positions in Belgium in the last ten days, and men I knew well are dead or horribly wounded.

But as I left France this morning (on orders from the B. E. F.), their fellows gave but one impression:

They mean to fight.

Arras "Dead And Buried"

Arras, the little city of culture where Robespierre was born and the scene of five battles, including Vimy Ridge in the World War, "is dead and buried"—as one British officer told me.

Amiens, too—jammed with pathetic refugees from France, Belgium and Holland when I saw it Friday—has felt the awful weight of war. Its famous Cathedral of Notre Dame has been shelled and bombed by the Germans, who are in possession as they were for four years during the World War.

When I left the Continent, the German attacks, to my knowledge, had not been extended to the coast, nor were the British and their Allies in Belgium completely separated from French forces in France.

Now, however, the Germans appear to have reached Abbeville, on the Somme estuary, twelve miles inland from the channel's open waters, and whether they have cut off the two Allied forces depends on the staying power of this western wedge.

Most Serious In History

It is apparent that the situation has become the most serious in the long history of British arms.

The B. E. F., plus French and Belgian units, must stand and fight to protect Channel ports, beyond which, a scanty thirty miles away, are England and the Britons' homes.

With their feet planted in the soil hallowed by generations of warring sires, the Britons appear to have but one hand left to play—a hand dealt them when the Germans first drove their salient northwestward and made plain their intention of dividing the Allied forces and striking for the channel.

Counter-Attack From North

This is a counter-attack from the British on the north and the French on the south in the region of St. Quentin and Cambrai, which, if successful, would recover the old British line and wipe out the salient.

It is a desperate measure against an enemy as powerful as the Germans.

The invaders, following their precept of divide and conquer, command the situation. They can check the British in the north and turn on the French in the south, or they can lay siege to the British lines with their force, superior in numbers, armament and aviation, and attempt to wipe out the grim line of khaki that stands once more with its back to the wall.

The British have fought savagely against the gray-green tide of Nazi soldiery.

All along the British line there was hot fighting. In Arras, still swept by flames, there was fierce battling in the streets—one of the war's heaviest actions yet.

Machine Guns In Streets

The British sifted through the narrow cobblestoned streets with machine guns to hold this town, center of a railway network that reaches into central France (including Paris) and Belgium, and also center of vital French coal mines.

But the German mechanized forces screened the German infantry masses, and Arras fell.

Raiding German planes undoubtedly were aided by spies who worked with parachute troops, signaled flyers at night, gathered military information and spread untrue tales of disaster.

All a parachutist needs, in order to appear as a refugee, is tattered clothes and a forged identification card.

The British are handicapped in attempting to hold their line by lack of prepared battle positions and gun emplacements with which to smash the armored Nazis.

Against waves of Nazi tanks and armored cars they are throwing flying columns of infantry in trucks and a few tanks while their Blenheims swoop low and plaster the German motorized sections with explosive.

The B. E. F.'s withdrawal—which was not due to its own failure—was a stubborn, rear-guard operation carried out under bomb and shell by night and day. The Tommies got sleep and food when they could, and were hindered by thousands of terrified refugees.

But still they were saying today, as I left, "Let's have a crack at that — — Hitler."

In their own language, "their tails are up."

Punishment They Took

I know something of the punishment the British went through.

As I walked along an old cobblestone street on a soft May night "it" started—the sky was lighted up by searchlights, and I saw a plane dropping bombs on what probably was a storage dump.

The German pulled up, as he always does, to about 20,000 feet, his motor purposely non-synchronized to confuse the British listening apparatus and sounding like a huge mosquito in a dark room.

I went to bed. I do not know how long I was asleep before I was awakened by a thump on the wall behind my head.

Two holes had been made by machine-gun bullets from a German plane strafing an anti-aircraft battery on the bluff behind the house.

I went away from there.

A moment later, as I groped for the door, another German bomber, diving, let three 500-pounders go hardly one hundred yards away.

Knocked Flat

The terrific concussion knocked me flat.

I left the building amid falling plaster and broken windows, the hideous noise of clanging army ambulances and the screams of some wounded.

That went on the rest of the night. A dozen times I heard that whistle which precedes the bursting of a bomb.

Crouched in a shelter I heard the clang of bursting bombs on the roof.

Not until 4 A. M. did the last German bomber leave. When he did go he left the town and its people shaken.

We had threaded our way up with the stench of putrid cadavers of horses and cows in our nostrils, with abandoned tanks, motorized guns and horse-drawn French artillery scattered here and there.

Pour In From Belgium

All day and night battalion after battalion of German infantry and artillery had been pouring into this section from conquered sections of Belgium and there was many a halt before we could move out again in the midst of vehicles moving in three columns.

At noon we had been with the man who bears the responsibility for this action, Col Gen. Walther von Richenau.

At 3 o'clock this morning he had moved into new headquarters, this time into a delightful seventeenth-century modernized chateau at Enghien, property of the Duke of Arenberg.

Greeting us warmly on the terrace, he observed that until now the German troops had not encountered the main body of the Allies.

"Utmost Confidence"

"We are facing the future with utmost confidence," he said.

"This is no mere phrase. But we have no illusions.

"We have not yet come into direct contact with the Allied main forces. That's why we do not propose to proclaim victory prematurely.

"We know we have completely offset plans of our enemies for present operations and we also know we are bound to win in the end."

Von Richenau declined firmly to make any prophecy regarding the duration of the war.

Never Took Back Reports

"I pride myself on never yet having had to take back any report I have made to my superior," he said. "That was true of the World War in 1914 and 1918 and I want it to be true also this time.

"I report only what I absolutely know. I hope that after what you yourself have seen you will agree our high command reports are accurate."

With a smile, he added, seizing his monocle and putting it tighter into his eye: "But perhaps I can answer you indirectly by describing little scenes which ensued when I talked to a captive British officer.

"'You will be treated decently and I do not think you will be with us long,' I said to the officer.

"Take It As I Do"

"To this he replied somewhat dejectedly: 'I don't know, sir, whether I can take it in the right spirit.'

"Whereupon, I said, 'Take it in the same spirit as I.'"

Asked how many enemy troops in Abbeville and Antwerp were injured, he again declined to commit himself.

With a twinkle in his eye, he observed, "The surgeon says the full facts can become evident only after the autopsy."

Adoration Of Hitler

Richenau, who often switched from German to English during the conversation, spoke with the greatest adoration of Adolf Hitler.

"He not only is the political leader of the Reich; he also in truth is the supremest commander of the Reich's armed forces," General von Richenau said.

"I talk to him every day. He knows just where every army is operating."

He seemed more concerned with routing the Belgian, French and English troops headed for the English Channel.

No less a man than Gen. Walter von Reichenau, commander of the Eighth Army, was selected to perform this task.

Yet even Von Reichenau was not too busy to offer a welcome to American correspondents visiting the German western armies as Hitler's personal guests.

Compares Paris to a Ripe Apple.

Von Reichenau is credited with knowing every detail of Germany's famous pincer tactics. He distinguished himself during the Polish campaign by a practical illustration of how these tactics can be applied.

With Von Reichenau's army on the right wing apparently heading in the direction of the French and Belgian coastal points and with the left wing gradually moving southward, Hitler could afford to let the center take care of itself, as indicated in yesterday's High Command communique.

Paris will fall into his lap, he feels, like a ripe apple from a tree if Von Reichenau can intercept the Allied forces heading for the coast. Besides, Hitler is not nearly so much interested in Paris as in London.

Calls England the Foe.

One must not forget that Hitler regards the present war primarily as a fight with the British empire. Months of incessant propaganda have inculcated this idea also in the minds of the German people.

Significantly, every radio announcement concerning events in the west ends with the stereotyped playing of the song "We Are Sailing Against England." No tune is

Lochner Sees Germans Push Back British Army

U. S. Correspondent Stands On Ground Held Day Before By English And Watches Nazi Forces Drive Ahead

MAY 22 1940

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Western German Army, May 21—From a hill within one mile of the retiring Allied forces, I witnessed this afternoon the brilliant attacks along one small sector of Gen. Walther von Richenau's Eighth Army as it relentlessly drove to complete the encirclement of perhaps 500,000 British, French and Belgium soldiers.

Some German sources said there may be even 1,000,000 Allied soldiers in this trap against the English Channel.

The Allies, chiefly British, were below me in a valley withdrawing from the Sheldt Canal, near Renaix, thirty-five miles southwest of Brussels.

The German artillery was behind me.

Watches Shells Drop

Cannon boomed, shrapnel rent the air, and German scouters roared overhead directing the artillery. Ugly clouds of yellow-white or gray smoke indicated when the deadly loads were deposited on the roads upon which Allied troops were withdrawing.

Invisible to us, because they were hidden by trees, were German infantrymen relentlessly pushing after the enemy.

Where we stood English artillery observers had been only a day before. Thus quickly do the fortunes of war change in this area.

Nazis in Sight of Eiffel Tower, But Push Is Aimed at Channel

Von Reichenau, Master of Pincer Tactic, in Command of Vast German Attack—Louvain Library in Ashes Again.

MAY 22 1940

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN WESTERN ARMIES, May 21 (A. P.).—The famous Eiffel Tower of Paris was clearly visible to the advance guards of Adolf Hitler's forward-dashing army today but it was by no means certain that Der Fuehrer would endeavor to capture the French capital in a hurry.

ever played indicating an anti-French theme. The anti-English song also was played during the seizure of Denmark and the Norwegian campaign.

Once in control of the Belgian and French coastal harbors, Hitler would want to get ready for a smashing drive on the British Isles, for which the first chapter would be a gigantic air attack.

Here, among army people, one constantly hears this phrase uttered with decided advance satisfaction: "Not since 1066 has England had an enemy on her shores. Hitler will continue where the Normans left off."

This may be wishful thinking, but there is no doubt that a spirit of supreme confidence pervades the army as it pours reserve after reserve into gaps opened in the French and Belgian defenses.

Louvain Library Destroyed.

Meanwhile another war tragedy has been repeated. The library of the University of Louvain, burned in 1914 and rebuilt in 1928 with American funds, is charred wreckage once more.

Flames have gutted the $500,000 structure, erected through public subscription in the United States, and have destroyed its 700,000 rare volumes, collected from around the world and contributed to replace those lost in 1914.

The loss of the new library was discovered by American newspaper correspondents visiting Louvain as guests of Adolf Hitler. No one seemed to be able to say how the fire began. All floors had been swept by the flames, and smoke still came from the basement as we looked at it late yesterday.

350,000 Books Contributed.

Many American universities cooperated to erect the new building on Herbert Hoover Square.

In the Germans' world war advance through Belgium they occupied Louvain on August 19, 1914. A week later the library was destroyed by fire, with thousands of books and manuscripts which could not be replaced.

To help equip the new building, which was built after Cardinal Mercier, head of the university, had visited the United States and suggested aid for it, various governments contributed a total of 350,000 volumes. Of these, 30,000 came from Germany, 55,000 from Great Britain and 33,000 from France.

The ancient town of Louvain itself, a fourteenth-century cloth-making center and long famous as the seat of the university, was shelled and shattered, and practically the entire population of 41,000 had fled. It presented a picture of desolation.

Wanderers Trek From Town.

Entire families, from aged grandmother to nursing infant, were seen perched miserably on top of springless carts drawn by horses. Interminable lines of wanderers on foot, weighted down with as much as they could carry, trekked out of the town.

The German administration was trying to organize relief with characteristic efficiency.

Later when the correspondents passed through Louvain a second time some homes had been opened up and found undamaged. Before other houses citizens sat weeping or stood and stared.

Otto's Castle Bombed.

I saw another scene of wrecking at Steenockerzeel, where the little Belgian castle of the Archduke Otto of Hapsburg, pretender to the Austrian throne, had been bombed and blown apart.

The Germans were prompted to bomb the castle because the British had made it a Divisional Staff Headquarters, it was said. One bomb struck beside it, digging a hole thirty feet deep and blowing off part of the roof. Otto's shaving equipment was spread over the grand piano. Costly French prints were scattered in the wreckage.

Letters belonging to Otto's mother, the former Empress Zita, were strewn about.

[Reports last week said that Zita and her family had fled safely to France in advance of the German invasion. Otto had been home but a few days after returning from his trip to the United States.]

Brussels Almost Unhurt.

These scenes at Steenockerzeel and Louvain were in marked contrast to the situation found at Brussels, where I had expected to find at least a large part of the capital in ruins. But as a matter of fact that city is practically unhurt.

The Schaerbeek Railway station, outside the city, from where trains normally journey to all parts of Belgium and Europe, was demolished, but in Brussels proper life seemed amazingly normal.

German officers and soldiers were treated courteously by the people, who seemed relieved that their city had ben spared bombing.

Germans Anxious to Be Nice.

It is reported that there has been no sniping in any part of Belgium or Holland, and as a result the German authorities say they expect it will be much easier than in 1914-1918 to put into operation the German administration of the occupied areas.

In numerous shops I visited people bought and sold as usual. Cafes and restaurants were well filled and still had peacetime stocks and rations. There was butter, bread, eggs and meat aplenty.

Telephone lines were not working yet, but this was not because they had been cut, but because the High Command deemed it inexpedient at present to resume general telephone service.

The German soldiers on their part seemed most anxious to be nice to children and to deal courteously with grownups. The average German soldier, I have observed again and again, is a bitter, unyielding, determined and even terrible fighter, but he also has a vast sentimental strain in him.

BRITAIN BRACES ITSELF TO MEET GERMAN ATTACK

Defense Measures Speeded With Air Raids or Invasion Expected.

PEOPLE HAVE FAITH IN FLEET

More Men Called to Balloon Barrage Duty---Bill Rushed to Equip Volunteers.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—Great Britain mustered her defense power tonight to save the heart of the empire from a German thrust across the English Channel.

German claims of an advance to the Channel and isolation of the British and Belgian armies on the Continent were said by a spokesman in London to be "grossly exaggerated" and another described the battle there as "confused."

However, the menace of a Blitzkrieg across the channel—described by Lord Beaverbrook's Daily Express as "perfectly feasible"—broughtt hese developments:

1. Prime Minister Churchill asked the House of Commons to hurry through to passage a bill providing equipment for the local defense force. A quarter of a million men already have volunteered for a minuteman army to combat invaders.

2. The Air Ministry called for men 35 to 45 years of age to man balloon barrages protecting vital areas from dive bombing.

Death for Treachery.

3. The Government announced hastening of enactment of the death penalty for the treachery bill to combat fifth column activties.

Mr. Churchill, after the first session of the House of Commons attended by his new ministers, was received in audience at Buckingham Palace by King George.

The Air Ministry announced tonight that British bombers had been "continuously engaged" over the French and Belgian fronts throughout the day.

It reported repeated British aerial forays yesterday and last night also in the embattled northern French regions of Arras, St. Quentin and Cambrai, especially on German armored columns and troop concentrations.

Five Blenheim bombers, it acknowledged, failed to return.

Anti-Aircraft Fire.

This Afternoon terrific anti-aircraft fire was heard twice off the southeastern coast as airplane motors droned overhead. "Everything shook ond trembled," residents thereabouts said.

The average Briton said of the plight of the British expeditionary force "pretty bad, but they'll pull through."

Today's final editions told London newspaper readers of German claims of advances toward the English Channel. Smaller headlines: "But London treats claims with reserve."

All evening papers carried French Premier Paul Reynaud's speech admitting the capture of Amiens and Arras by the Germans.

In earlier editions there were headlines saying that German thrusts had been repulsed and editorials asserting that Britain "can take it—and win."

Correspondents who had accompanied the B. E. F. have returned to England, so that Britains were without any direct word from the front from these sources.

Faith in the Navy.

Far more reassuring to the average Briton than the statement, "the B. E. F. is fighting on positions assigned," was faith in the navy as a bulwark against invasion.

This first line of defense against any German Blitzkrieg blow is Britain's home fleet with bases at Devonport, Chatham and Portsmouth, skirting the Channel.

Even without many wartime auxiliaries, the home fleet is three times as large as the entire German Navy and is supplied with anti-submarine and anti-aircraft ships. The Admiralty has called for all privately-owned small craft of more than thirty feet to aid in coastal defense.

The naval craft are backed up by coastal defense batteries around the whole of Britain.

Air Raid Defenses.

To fight invasion from the air, Britain has hundreds of fighter planes based on islands, a network of anti-aircraft batteries and a nationwide organization of civilian defense in the air raid precautions system.

German fuel storage depots at Rotterdam were the target again of British night bombing attacks. The Government spokesman said that the bombings threw behind-the-lines communications into confusion and wrecked many gasoline storage tanks. Direct hits at Rotterdam that sent yellowish smoke columns 7,000 feet into the air were described. Despite heavy shrapnel fire from ground batteries, damage to the raiding bombers was termed slight.

Nurses Are Wanted.

The Ministry of Health appealed for more trained nurses as convoys of wounded soldiers arrived at English ports, and the Ministry of Supply appealed to arms and munitions workers to put on "war speed." The Supply Minister, Herbert Morrison, said:

"The hour is critical; the nation's need is great. . . . If we waste a minute at our desk or bench, we sacrifice a life."

Parliament was called to meet this afternoon in its first regular session since the Whitsun recess, which was interrupted for a brief session on May 13 after the new Government under Prime Minister Winston Churchill took office.

The Ministry of Home Security disclosed that the production of a new filter for civilian gas masks, increasing their efficiency against smoke and gases, has been going on for some time. Supplies are being sent first to the more vulnerable areas.

Malcolm MacDonald, Minister of Health and former Colonial Secretary, moved today for second reading of a bill authorizing expenditure of £5,000,000 (about $16,325,000) annually for ten years for colonial welfare and development.

He commented that passage at this critical hour would show confidence in ultimate victory, and added:

"We must not default upon our colonial obligations.

The Cardiff Peace Pledge Union was ordered today to quit its stall in the Central Market because of pamphlets considered subversive.

British Rush Home Defenses

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—British home defenses were pressed at war speed today as the German lightning drive toward France's north coast brought steadily nearer the double threat of air attack and actual invasion.

"Invasion of Britain is perfectly feasible," said the Daily Express, published by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, "but it cannot be successful if we are prepared."

War Secretary Anthony Eden told the House of Commons that response to the call for local defense volunteers had been satisfactory.

Prime Minister Churchill sat between his predecessor, Neville Chamberlain, now Lord President of the Council, and Mr. Eden at the first session of Commons attended by his new ministers.

The Air Ministry called today for more men 30 years old to 45 for duties with the balloon barrage, the system of balloons attached to steel cables by which a defensive cordon has been placed around London and other cities and along Britain's coasts.

An authoritative source said today that the claims made by today's German communique, which declared that the Germans had captured Abbeville, fifteen miles from the English Channel, as well as Amiens and Arras, were regarded as grossly exaggerated.

The spokesman said that the western front battle, however, was "more confused than ever, with everybody behind everybody else's lines."

"Bands of German tanks wandering about living on the country," he said, are thrusting a wide salient into France, but are becoming more vulnerable to counter attack and he added that the French hold many places from which to deliver such blows.

Nurses Are Wanted.

The Ministry of Health appealed for more trained nurses as convoys of wounded soldiers arrived at English ports, and the Ministry of Supply appealed to arms and munitions workers to put on "war speed." The Supply Minister, Herbert Morrison, said:

"The hour is critical; the nation's need is great. . . . If we waste a minute at our desk or bench, we sacrifice a life."

The London Times commented:

"The plain reason for the dangerous position into which the Allied armies have been forced is not a failure of strategy or valor but a deficiency of material.

"The German onrush could have been stayed and their future defeat can be secured only by overcoming their immense superiority in the air."

Parliament Meets.

Parliament was called to meet this afternoon in its first regular session since the Whitsun recess, which was interrupted for a brief session on May 13 after the new Government under Prime Minister Winston Churchill took office.

Mr. Churchill announced that a bill carrying the death penalty for treachery would be hurried through its second and third readings tomorrow to hasten its enactment as a move against Fifth Column activity.

He assured James Maxton, Laborite, that if any attempt had been made to suppress criticism or opposition in the Commons, it was apparent that it already had failed.

The speaker told William Gallacher, Communist, that he would do his best to see that all sides were heard.

As further points of order were raised, the American-born Lady Astor interjected heatedly: "Does the House of Commons realize that there is a war on?"

Want Producton Speeded.

Public clamor echoed Mr. Churchill's demand of Sunday:

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"We must have quickly more tanks, more airplanes, more shells and more guns," as reports indicated a lack of material had caused repeated withdrawals in France.

Supply Minister Morrison is to broadcast a call tomorrow, urging the nation to mobilize its industrial manpower and drop internal quarrels to speed supply output.

Britons found some cheer in the Germans' wastage of airplanes and trained crews in a ratio which Mr. Churchill placed at three or four to one, but it was recognized that this was not decisive.

The effect on morale of German tank assaults is lessening, an army spokesman said, with the realization in the ranks that the Nazi armored strength is being destroyed.

Lord Beaverbrook's newspaper said that British sea power, without air parity, could not resist an invasion of the British Isles with absolute certainty.

Recalls Norway.

It compared Britain's situation with that of Norway, should the Germans reach the Channel, and painted this picture:

"If Hitler conquers the French coast, his planes could escort troopships and drop a curtain of bombs to screen a point of landing.

"Land batteries could cover the channel. A sea passage for transports might be mined on both sides. . . .

"Hitler landed troops in Norway's western ports by decoy which deceived the British Navy.

"The lesson of Norway is this: Invasion of Britain is perfectly feasible. But it cannot be successful if we are prepared."

Col. J. J. Llewellin, Parliamentary Secretary of the Ministry of Aircraft Production, said that production of war planes had been hampered, but not seriously, by calling to the colors of skilled workmen.

He said that steps to protect this vital industry against the inroads of conscription were considered.

Food Price Controls.

A Food Ministry spokesman told the House that price controls and greater imports of food were being arranged.

Hugh Dalton, Minister of Economic Warfare, said that there had been a sharp decline in copper imports through Vladivostok, the Russian Pacific port.

He said that the Government was considering means of stopping traffic in other war materials.

The Air Ministry told of successful attacks by British bombers against oil refineries in northwestern Germany and of a steady pounding of lines of communications of the Germans' mechanized offensive.

A communique said that British fighter plane pilots displayed "matchless" courage in battles with numerically superior German air forces and caused heavy losses among the German bombers.

The Ministry of Home Security disclosed that the production of a new filter for civilian gas masks, increasing their efficiency against smoke and gases, has been going on for some time. Supplies are being sent first to the more vulnerable areas.

Britain Musters Defense To Meet German Threat

London, May 21 (AP)—Great Britain mustered her defense power tonight to save the heart of the empire from a threatened German thrust across the English Channel, narrowed now by the roar of guns and bombers on the eastern shore.

German claims of an advance to the Channel and isolation of the British and Belgian armies on the Continent were said by an authoritative London source to be "grossly exaggerated," and a British spokesman described the battle there as "confused."

Menace "Feasible"

However, the menace of a *Blitzkrieg* across the Channel—described by Lord Beaverbrook's *Daily Express* as "perfectly feasible"—brought these developments:

1. Prime Minister Churchill asked the House of Commons to hurry through to passage a bill providing equipment for the local defense force. A quarter of a million men already have volunteered for a minute-man army to combat invaders.
2. The Air Ministry called for men 35 to 45 years of age to man balloon barrages protecting vital areas from dive bombing.
3. The Government announced hastening of enactment of the death penalty for the treachery bill to combat "fifth column" activities.

Churchill Sees King

Churchill, after the first session of the House of Commons attended with his new ministers, was received in audience at Buckingham Palace by King George.

The navy, on which the first shock of any lightning attack would fall, disclosed the loss of the 9,550-ton cruiser Effingham and the minelayer Princess Victoria with thirty-four men and officers feared lost. The Effingham, first cruiser officially listed by the British as lost, went down after striking a rock off Norway.

To add to the picture, an authorized spokesman said four British merchant ships totaling 8,955 tons, one Allied vessel of 316 tons and three neutral ships totaling 5,737 tons had been sunk "by enemy action" in the week ended May 12.

Bomber Raids Coast

A German bomber skirted the southeast coast of England tonight and dropped several bombs a short distance offshore, apparently in an effort to hit anchored shipping.

The raid was one of a series of feints against the British coast line. None of the bombs found a target.

GERMANS SAY BOMBS STRUCK 2 BRITISH SHIPS

Call One a Battleship—London Admits Cruiser Went on Rocks.

IT HAPPENED OFF NARVIK

Admiralty Also Announces Loss of a Minelayer With 33 Believed Dead.

BERLIN, May 21 (A. P.).—A battleship, probably of the 29,150-ton Resolution class, was hit heavily twice near the forward turrets and a heavy cruiser also hit wtih bombs yesterday off Narvik, Norway, the High Command said today in a special communique.

[The class, which the British call the Royal Sovereign class, was composed of five dreadnaughts, each of 29,150 tons with normal complements of about 1,100 officers and men.

One, the Royal Oak, was torpedoed and sunk in Scapa Flow on October 14, the only battleship the British have acknowledged losing. The others are the Resolution, Royal Sovereign, Ramilles and Revenge.

All are world war veterans.]

Cruiser Founders.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—The 9,550-ton British cruiser Effingham has been lost after striking a rock off the Norwegian coast, the Admiralty announced today. She became a total loss, but all aboard were saved.

The Effingham's normal complement was 749 officers and men.

The sinking by a German mine of the British mine-layer Princess Victoria with four officers and thirty-one men missing and believed lost, was also announced today by the Admiralty.

Eighty-five survivors were landed at an east coast port yesterday. Twenty-four required hospital treatment.

The Effingham is the first cruiser which Great Britain has officially listed as lost in this war.

The Rawalpindi, sunk on November 25 by the German pocket battleship Deutschland off Iceland with the loss of 280 men, was a merchant steamer converted to an armed merchant cruiser.

Nazis Sink Minelayer 4 Officers, 31 Men Lo

British Admiralty Says Capta Is Among the Missing

LONDON, May 21 (AP).—The sinking of the British minelayer Princess Victoria by a German mine was announced today by the Admiralty, which said that four officers, including the commander, and thirty-one men were missing and feared lost.

Its communique said: "The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that the minelayer H. M. S. Princess Victoria, Capt. J. B. E. Hall, R. N., has been sunk by an enemy mine.

"The commanding officer, three officers and thirty-one ratings (seamen) are missing and it is feared that they have lost their lives. The next of kin have been informed."

Eighty-five survivors were landed at an east coast port yesterday. Twenty-four required hospital treatment.

An authoritative spokesman said today that four British merchant ships totaling 8,955 tons, one Allied vessel of 316 tons and three neutral ships totaling 5,737 tons were sunk "by enemy action" in the week ended May 12.

"Some Dutch tonnage inevitably was lost as a result of the German invasion of Holland," he said, "but many Dutch vessels escaped."

The Admiralty, at the same time, issued a report that the 4,541-ton German steamship Campinas was sunk by a mine May 10. It said this brought the total known German mercantile losses to approximately 630,000 tons.

An additional five German ships, totaling about 25,000 tons, were "considered sunk as a result of submarine operations," it was said.

The spokesman estimated that the total sinkings of enemy ships, whose names and exact tonnages have not been ascertained, amounted to 190,000 tons, and the total German losses at 820,000 tons—approximately 20 per cent of Germany's pre-war tonnage.

Since the war started up to May 14, the spokesman said, 267 officers and men from Nazi U-boats have been captured.

The spokesman said German mines reported by the South African Government last week off the Cape "might have been laid" by a German surface raider, submarine or merchant ship which escaped from port.

Concedes Nazi Occupation

Britain Lists Holland, Luxemburg, Parts of Norway and Belgium

LONDON, May 21 (AP).—A Foreign Office announcement in "The London Gazette" said today that parts of Norway, the Netherlands, Luxemburg and parts of Belgium must be considered areas in occupation by Germany.

All Norway except the northern Provinces of Nordland, Troms, Finmark and Svalbard was included in the German-occupied area. The announcement did not apply to overseas dependencies of the Netherlands.

VICTORY PREDICTED BY DUFF COOPER

Briton Sees No Cause for Great Alarm.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P. via Radio).—Alfred Duff Cooper, the British Minister of Information, told his countrymen tonight that while the present war news was "grave" there was "no cause for great alarm."

Acknowledging German successes, he declared nevertheless "the army of Great Britain, and the still greater army of France, are still there."

He said three facts could be "definitely stated" and that one of them was that "the armies of Great Britain and France are undefeated."

"As I told you last week the end of this battle, whatever it may be, cannot entail the defeat of Britain and France. . . .

"Meanwhile, it is up to each one of us to bear our part. . . . We must acquit ourselves."

He warned again against "rumors," denouncing one which he said was current to the effect that the French Prime Minister had expressed fear of defeat. On the contrary, said Mr. Duff Cooper, the French were "superbly confident."

". . . These grave events will act, as they have already acted, as a tonic to the nation."

He added that the House of Commons was now "united as perhaps it never has been."

His voice was low and grave and weary, reflecting the gravity or perhaps the darkest hour yet to face the Allies.

". . . We are all one, and all engaged in a great battle. We here behind the lines must bear our part. . . . Let them know that behind their steady lines . . . is a calm, a faithful and a united people," he concluded.

DUFF COOPER ADMITS NAZI SUCCESSES

British Minister Of Information Tells Nation Situation Is "Grave"

Warns People About Possible Launching Of War On Island

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 21 — Alfred Duff Cooper, the British Minister of Information, acknowledged tonight the "grave" news of German successes, but told the people:

"The army of Great Britain and the far greater army of France are still there!"

He added that the Allies "are undefeated."

"Three facts alone can be definitely stated," he said in a broadcast to the country.

Channel Is Objective

"First, that the present objective of the enemy is the channel ports from which they hope to laupch war upon this island.

"Second, that small parts of the (German) mechanized troops have succeeded in eluding their opponents, in advancing great distances, and coming near to their objective.

"Third, that the armies of France and Great Britain are undefeated.

"In enormously superior numbers they (the Allies) occupy the battlefield, and the counter-attack, when it comes, should prove formidable. The swaying fortunes of the fight matter little; it is the end of the battle that counts, and . . . the end of this battle, whatever it may be, cannot entail the defeat of Great Britain or France in the war."

His voice low and weary. At this dark hour for the Allies he insisted there was "no cause for serious alarm, still less for panic," despite the fact that it was "no good pretending" that the news was not bad.

"In employment of a new technique," he went on, "small bodies of the German army have succeeded in penetrating to great distances, but they are small bodies only, and the successes that they have achieved involves them in fearful danger."

Warns Of Rumors

He went on then to warn the British against "the danger of rumors," declaring:

"I experienced such a good example of it myself this afternoon. I was told by a perfectly reliable and truthful reporter that the Prime Minister of France had said that nothing but a miracle could save his country.

"I could hardly believe that so brave a fighter as Monsieur Paul Reynaud had said anything of the sort, and indeed, when I came to read the full account of what he had said, I found that he had said something quite different.

Message Of Confidence

"His message was one of superb confidence. He firmly announced his faith that nothing could defeat the united forces of his country and the British Empire. . . ."

He spoke then of the unity of the country and of the House of Commons—"united as perhaps it never has been"—and called upon the people to stand firm, saying:

"The battle is being fought so close to our shores that each and every one of us is taking part in it; therefore, we are all soldiers and as such we must acquit ourselves."

Then he closed with this last appeal:

"We here behind the lines must play our part as worthily as those who are keeping watch tonight in the front lines, or those who may spring to the attack at dawn tomorrow."

"Let them feel, let them know, that behind their steady lines and stalwart hearts there exists the vast reserve of a calm, a faithful and a united people."

ORE SHIPMENTS GIVE SWEDEN NEW PROBLEM

Thaw Clears Lulea Route But Port Is Not Equal To Narvik

Improvement By Germany Would Involve Violating Neutrality

Stockholm, May 21 (AP)—German planes late today crossed the border into Sweden along the iron-ore railway from Narvik, Norway, returning to Norway after the Swedish neutrality guard had fired warning shots.

Other planes were seen in other parts of Sweden during the day.

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, May 21—The melting ice barrier far north in the Gulf of Bothnia clearing the short route from the Swedish iron ore fields to Germany posed a new problem tonight for neutral Swedish.

Germany, whose war machine needs iron, has been awaiting the thaw. With the ice gone, ore can be shipped directly down the gulf between Sweden and Finland from the key port of Lulea, seventy miles south of the Arctic Circle.

Cannot Load As Readily

That ore would help supplant the supply which the British cut off at Narvik, on the Norwegian coast. However, because of less adequate port facilities, ore cannot be loaded at Lulea as readily as at Narvik.

There have been insistent rumors of German demands for access to the port to improve loading facilities with German engineers and German equipment.

Taking the port over by Germans for improvement would be a violation of Sweden's neutrality.

Deny Plan Was Discussed

Authoritative sources have denied emphatically that such improvement even has been discussed. A report that Germany had asked permission to transport troops to the Narvik area from Lulea, also was denied.

In 1936, Lulea shipped 2,700,000 tons of ore. It has been estimated that shipments from Lulea and the nearby ports of Gavle and Oxelosund could be boosted to a top total of 8,000,000 tons.

YUGOSLAV-ALBANIA FRONTIER CLOSED

Italians Order It Shut—Ciano Is on Way.

SKOPLJE, Yugoslavia, May 21 (A. P.).—The frontier between Yugoslavia and Italian-held Albania was closed late today by Italian order. Reports filtering across the frontier to Yugoslav military quarters here said that the Italian Army had speeded up transport of large quantities of war materials across the Adriatic to the Albanian port of Durazzo.

News of the border closing was received here shortly after the announcement in Rome that Italian Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano was leaving for Tirana, capital of Albania.

Although it is reported that only 70,000 Italian troops are now in Albania, it is said that barracks, storehouses and arsenals are being built on twenty-four-hour shifts, leading to the belief in Yugoslav military circles that a large number of troops soon will be sent there.

Albania would be a likely starting place in the event of an Italian push toward Salonika, which, military experts say, also would be the goal of Allied air, sea and land forces in the case of war in the Mediterranean area.

Italy Reported Rushing Arms To Yugoslav Border In Albania

Fears Of Strife In Balkans Growing As Frontier Is Closed On Orders From Rome

[By the Associated Press]

Skolpje, Yugoslavia, May 21—Fresh fears that Italy might be girding to strike into the Balkans were stirred tonight by reports filtering across the suddenly closed Yugoslav - Albanian frontier that munitions were being rushed to Albania.

The frontier was closed by Italian order shortly after announcement in Rome that Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano was leaving for Tirana, capital of Italian-held Albania.

Yugoslav military staffs along the frontier heard that barracks, storehouses and arsenals were being built on twenty-four-hour shifts in Albania, where Italy is reported to have only 70,000 troops, and that vast shipments of war materials were being speeded across the Adriatic from Italy.

It was said, too, that Italians were circulating propaganda maps to excite Albanian ambitions. The maps were described as depicting a "greater Albania," which would embrace parts of southern Serbia.

In some Yugoslav quarters it was suggested Italy might be preparing to guard her "backdoor" in Albania against an Allied counter-blow, while she enters the war with a main attack upon France.

Italy's purpose in Albania, above all, would be to prevent the Allies from debarking troops at Saloniki, Greece, for a counter-blow.

This view seemed supported by reports from Fiume, near the northern Yugoslav frontier, that big Italian troop concentrations there were being reduced and apparently moved in the direction of the Greek border.

afterward naturally would be discussed at least in general terms.

The country's newspapers reported the country merely was awaiting il Duce's orders to go into action as blackouts and air raid drills in Rome, the munitions center of Terni, forty-five miles northeast, and the northern cities of Milan, Turin and Genoa made it appear the country was preparing to enter the war.

Blue Lights In Streets

Blue lights on Rome's street lights reappeared as if by magic tonight, for the first time since last Septemb when they were removed as a sign Italy's non-belligerency.

Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Foreign Minister Count Ciano's newspaper *Il Telegrafo*, wrote that it is obvious that "the hour is near in which our influence on the course of events must become more active."

When Italy does move, he said, one of her objectives will be "territorial increases."

Complementary To What She Has

He said these increases would be complementary to Italy's natural territory or her colonial empire.

Although Britain and France undoubtedly would react differently to Italian aspirations than they did eight months ago, Ansaldo declared it is "too late."

He emphasized that the choice of the actual moment for Italy to move is up to il Duce.

British Push Trade Talks

The British, nevertheless, pressed efforts to reach a trade arrangement with the Italians.

J. W. Nicholls and Sir Wilfred Green, representatives of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, were due to arrive for an attempt to appease Italian objections to Britain's contraband control without giving Germany an advantage. The principal difficulty in the trade negotiations has been Britain's determination not to allow Italy to build up raw material stocks which might be useful in war.

Telephone communications between Rome and London, suspended yesterday, continued so today.

Count Ciano Leaves

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano entrained for Brindisi tonight to go to Albania for an inspection of public works. Before leaving, he entertained the Japanese trade delegation at Villa Madama, Italy's guest house for important visitors of state.

More than the usual importance was attached to Ciano's Albanian trip in view of the unsettled situation in the Balkans, especially in Yugoslavia where Italy is reported to have closed the Albanian-Yugoslav frontier.

The Japanese trade negotiators arrived last night and a Fascist welcome arranged in their honor developed into one of the most vociferous anti-Allied demonstrations yet staged in Rome.

Solid ranks of troops and carabinieri were thrown around the British and French embassies and the British consulate and were kept on duty all night to prevent the demonstrators from reaching the buildings.

Reich Colonial Expert Confers With Mussolini

Rome, May 21 (AP)—Premier Mussolini and Germany's colonial expert, Gen. Ritter von Epp, held a long talk today, presumably on the outlook for colonial expansion of both Italy and Germany, while Italians awaited a call to arms.

Nothing was disclosed as to the conversation, but foreign circles said the outlook for expansion in the war or

Greek Dictator Holds Parley With Generals

Athens, May 21 (AP)—Dictator George Metaxas conferred tonight with his council of generals, then went to see the King.

It was assumed that Greek defense measures were discussed in the light of the present Mediterranean situation. However, no communique was issued.

The Greek-Albanian frontier remained open. Officials said they had no reason to believe attack from Italian-"protected" Albania was imminent, but that the Greek public, strongly pro-Ally, was dismayed by the news from the Western front. Considerable tension was evident.

AIR RAID DRILLS AND BLACKOUTS ORDERED IN ITALY

Rome Hears Nation Awaits Mussolini's Word on Entering War.

ROME, May 21 (A. P.).—Italy, Germany's non-belligerent ally, appeared today to be preparing to enter the war as she ordered blackouts and air raid drills in her chief industrial areas for a three-day test beginning tonight.

Speeches at Milan and Cremona, in which the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, said that Italy awaits only "the order of the day" from Premier Mussolini, "when he will have decided upon it," increased the feeling among Italians that they may be shortly called to fight on one of their frontiers. Many simply wondered whether the call would come within a week, a fortnight or later still.

Diplomatic observers attached significance to an article by Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of Count Ciano's Leghorn newspaper Il Telegrafo, asserting: "The hour is near when our influence on the course of events must be more active."

When Italy does move, he added, one of its objectives will be "territorial increases."

He declared that, although Britain and France would undoubtedly react differently now to Italian claims than they did eighteen months ago, it would be "too late."

English Mission Due Tonight.

Meanwhile today Premier Mussolini had a long talk with the German Colonial chief, Gen. Ritter van Epp.

On the other hand, the British pressed their efforts to arrive at a trade arrangement with the Italians which would lessen their objections to contraband control. Two representatives of the British Ministry of Economic Warfare, J. W. Nicholls and Sir Wilfred Green, were expected in Rome tonight to try to iron out difficulties, particularly the question of permitting Italy to import raw materials to build up her war stocks.

The British were believed to be seeking satisfactory assurances that the supplies admitted to Italy will not reach Germany.

Telephone connections between Rome and London remained suspended.

The possibility of Italy's entering the conflict in the immediate future was indicated further by the air raid drills, which were the first ordered since the opening days of the war last September.

Anti-aircraft Guns on Roofs.

The drills were ordered for Rome province; Terni, forty-five miles northeast, where great arms and munitions factories are operating at top speed, and Milan, Turin and Genoa. They were to test anti-aircraft guns and to give Italians another taste of what to expect when the nation goes after its so-called "aspirations."

Fascists were ready to patrol the streets and to see that pedestrians take shelter when the sirens screech their warnings of pretended raids.

Anti-aircraft batteries were uncovered on the roofs to "fire" at sky invaders who might be expected to swoop in mock raids at any time during the next three days.

Anti-allied Rallies Continue.

Along with these preparations for war, there were continued demonstrations against Britain and France which brought out troops and carabinieri. A shouting group of young Italians marched toward the British consulate but were held back by helmeted soldiers who appeared suddenly on the scene.

For a time early today solid ranks of troops and carabinieri were still massed on the streets around the French and British embassies and the British consulate.

The demonstration began as a friendly welcome to a Japanese delegation arriving here on a combined good will and trade agreement mission. A group of about 1,000 youths, waving Japanese and Italian flags, suddenly changed the character of their demonstration by shouting "Down with France!" The crowd then headed for the embassies and the consulate.

Il Duce Gets Report on Troops.

With Italians feeling that they were about to be called into war, the questions of when and how remained.

Premier Mussolini had reports from Marshal Pietro Badoglio on troops posted along the frontier. Earlier Il Duce received a report on the Littorio Line of fortifications in the north, which he had ordered further strengthened.

Whether an Italian move might come on the French frontier or on the eastern borders facing the Balkans, should Italy join Germany, was a secret. Nothing developed to indicate whether general mobilization was imminent, but military experts said that the closing of schools on May 31, two weeks earlier than usual, would make the school buildings available for use as barracks.

Russia Refuses To Cut Commerce With Reich For Pact With Britain

Moscow, May 21 (AP)—Tass, the Soviet news agency, said tonight that Premier Molotoff has informed Great Britain that Russia "cannot subordinate the trade policy of the U. S. S. R. to the war aims of any foreign state" in connection with newly reopened British-Russian trade negotiations.

"Being a sovereign state, the Soviet Union will carry on its foreign trade both with belligerents and neutrals on the basis of principles of complete

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equality of parties and reciprocity of obligations," Molotoff said.

Britain has sought to limit Russian trade with Germany in seeking a trade agreement with Moscow. In this connection Molotoff stated:

"The Soviet Government notes that the very fact that the British Government has raised for discussion questions coming solely under the competence of the Soviet Government does not testify to the desire of the British Government to conduct trade negotiations with the U. S. S. R."

Imports From U. S. Under Curb in India

BOMBAY, May 21 (A. P.).—Restrictions on the importation of some seventy commodities from the United States and other non-sterling countries were announced by the Government of India today, to be effective May 27.

The commodities affected include canned goods, automobiles, trucks, tires and tubes, radios, toilet articles and patent medicines.

Calcutta Stock Exchange Closed

BOMBAY, May 21 (A. P.).—The Calcutta Stock Exchange was closed today until further notice and directors of the Bombay Stock Exchange appealed to members to narrow the volume of business.

MOSCOW--FIRST ADD BRITISH TRADE X X X U.S.S.R."

THE SOVIET GAVE NEW ASSURANCES, HOWEVER, THAT PROPOSED IMPORTS FROM BRITAIN WERE INTENDED FOR ITS OWN REQUIREMENTS AND NOT FOR RE-EXPORT, PRESUMABLY TO GERMANY.

BRITISH EXPLANATIONS CONCERNING THE DETENTION OF TWO SOVIET FREIGHTERS, SELENGA AND MAYAKOVSKY, WHICH WERE SEIZED BY THE BRITISH SEVERAL WEEKS AGO AND TAKEN TO FAR EASTERN PORTS, WERE TERMED NOT "CONVINCING." THE SOVIET SAID IT WAS HOLDING BRITAIN RESPONSIBLE, EVEN THOUGH THE FREIGHTERS IN QUESTION HAVE BEEN TURNED OVER TO FRENCH JURISDICTION.

IN A REVIEW OF THE TRADE DISCUSSIONS, TASS SAID THE SOVIET AMBASSADOR IN LONDON, IVAN MAISKY, ON APRIL 29 HAD REPLIED TO BRITISH FEELERS BY DECLARING THAT RUSSIA "HAS TRADED AND WILL TRADE WITH BOTH BELLIGERENTS AND NEUTRALS, BEING GUIDED BY ITS OWN REQUIREMENTS" AND "OBSERVES AND WILL OBSERVE" ITS TRADE AGREEMENT WITH GERMANY.

IN REPLY, TASS SAID, BRITISH FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX, INSTEAD OF CONCRETE PROPOSALS FOR A TRADE AGREEMENT, SUBMITTED A NUMBER OF QUESTIONS WHICH SOUGHT TO LEARN THE EXACT STATUS OF EXCHANGE OF MATERIALS BETWEEN RUSSIA AND GERMANY.

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SWEDEN PROTESTS SHARPLY TO NAZIS

Say German Plane Fired on Crowd at Station.

STOCKHOLM, May 21 (A. P.).—The Swedish Foreign Office said today that a sharp protest was being made at Berlin against the machine-gunning of a railroad station at Vassijaure, across the Swedish frontier east of Narvik, Norway. Stockholm newspapers said a German seaplane flew over the frontier yesterday, firing into a crowd of fifty persons waiting for a train. One was killed.

A shortage of ammunition in the German garrison at Narvik, the Norwegian port, which is besieged by strong Allied and Norwegian forces, is reaching a critical stage and occupation of the city by the attackers is imminent, reports from the Swedish frontier said.

These reports indicated that the Germans might resist to the last man rather than surrender or retreat into Sweden.

An official Norwegian communique, broadcast by the British radio today and picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System, said: "German troops have taken up new fortified positions on a pleteau north of Narvik, . . . and have ceased fighting in the area between Narvik and Trondheim."

MOSCOW SAYS TIME FAVORS THE ALLIES

Sudden Change of Emphasis Noted in Russia.

MOSCOW, May 21 (A. P.).—If the European war is of long duration, the time factor favors the Allies because of their huge resources, raw materials and also the economic backing of the United States, Trud, the organ of the Russian trade unions, declared today.

"The productive capacity of the American steel industry," it said, "is twice as much as Germany's.

. . . A war of exhaustion, prolonged for years, would serve in the Allies' favor."

Hitherto the Soviet press has recorded the progress of the war as favorable to Germany.

The Soviet Union, since the signing of the Russo-German non-aggression and trade agreements last summer, has been cited both in Berlin and Moscow as a Nazi source of supply.

'CHUTE TROOPS TOUGHENED UP

Look Like Football Squad in Preliminary Stage.

GYMNASIUM WORK STRESSED

Out-of-doors Training Comes Last, Nazi Film Shows.

BERLIN, May 21 (A. P.).—German parachute troops undergoing their initial training look like American football players engaged in toughening up exercises.

How they are groomed for their work was disclosed in a motion picture film on parachute jumping shown to the foreign press and soon to be released to theaters.

Besides the training of men, the picture showed cases of rifles and light machine guns landed separately in attacks. As soon as the parachute troopers hit the ground they rip off their parachutes and rush to these weapons. They also carry light arms.

Beginning their careers, the troopers first receive thorough infantry training. Then they are introduced to the art of parachute jumping indoors.

They tumble and perform somersaults on heavy mats. They are dragged along the ground and then struggle to their feet against a tugging parachute.

Then, suspended from cords just a few feet above the ground, they experience the sensation of swinging through the air and learn how to land properly and manage in capricious winds.

The technic of jumping at intervals from an airplane so that they will not become entangled is practiced by diving from the doorway of a transport on the ground into a sandpit.

Then the troopers in this new type of war are ready for the real thing.

The film emphasized the care with which each parachute must be packed to guard against the chance that it may not open.

Each series of parachutes manufactured is first tested by being dropped with a heavy, sand-filled dummy.

ITALIAN CASUALTIES

Two of Freighter's Crew Killed at Antwerp.

CORK, Ireland, May 21 (A. P.).—The Italian freighter Fidelitas, arriving in Cork harbor today, reported that two members of her crew were killed and three wounded in a bombing and machine gun attack at Antwerp.

The Fidelitas left Boston for Antwerp with a load of grain on April 17, and was in Antwerp at the start of the German invasion of the Low Countries.

NEWSPAPER MEN OUT OF BELGIUM

Americans Sent to London Apparently for Safety.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—American correspondents who had been with the British Army in Belgium returned today to London. Among them were Drew Middleton of the Associated Press and Arthur Mann of the Mutual Broadcasting System.

Messages reaching New York said it was believed that all correspondents with the British troops on the continent had been ordered back to London.

This was interpreted as an indication that the situation of the British Army of 300,000 men in Belgium had become extremely precarious as a result of the German Army's great mechanized thrust toward the English Channel.

If that drive reaches the coast, said Berlin dispatches, the British Army will be cut off from its French Allies and penned between the coast and greatly superior numbers of Germans.

Masaryk Wants America To Help Stop Aggression

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—Jan Masaryk, former Czecho-Slovak Minister to London, told the American Chamber of Commerce today. "While Americans are not in the war—they certainly are not out of it.

"We must realize there is no stopping this aggression unless we pool together to do it."

Commons Discusses Getting U. S. to Buy

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—A Member of Parliament suggested today that Britain start a Buy British campaign in the United States to utilize pro-Allied sympathy.

Sir Andrew Rae Duncan, president of the Board of Trade, replied that British exporters would take full advantage of the opportunity which renewed participation in the New York World's Fair offers for the promotion of increased trade.

Prince Bernhard Returns To Juliana in London

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—Prince Bernhard, the German-born consort of Crown Princess Juliana of the Netherlands, arrived in London last night.

The Prince had accompanied the royal family here on their flight from Holland, then returned to his troops in Zeeland province and later had gone to Paris.

RUBBER EXPORT QUOTA UNCHANGED

Will Allow U. S. to Accumulate Reserves.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—The International Rubber Regulation Committee today fixed the export quotas for the last six months of this year as 80 per cent of the basic quotas, the same as the quota for the current quarter.

In addition the committee requested governments of rubber-producing areas to issue as soon as possible export permits for the whole period covered by the announcement.

LONDON EXPLAINS TELEPHONE DELAY

Says Wires to Continent Are in Government Use.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—The interruption of telephone communications between England and the Continent was reported today to be the result of heavy requirements for Government and military purposes.

Service was broken off at 7 o'clock last night (2 P. M., New York time).

A telephone official said that contact between the British and French governments was unbroken but that there were long delays on ordinary lines, the result of "a main cable failure."

The Western Union Telegraph Company which has a direct cable between London and Paris said there had been no interruption there or on the New York to Paris cable, and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company said that its radio telephone service with London and Paris had not been affected. RCA Communications and Commercial Cables reported no disruptions.

Western Union and RCA said that communications with Holland and Belgium were still suspended but the A. T. & T. was able to reach a few Belgian points by radio telephone and Commercial Cables said messages for Belgium were being accepted, subject to delay.

SEES FAITH IN PERIL

Archbishop of Canterbury Says It Is Assaulted.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—The Archbishop of Canterbury said today: "We are witnessing an assault upon Christianity and all that it means, unprecedented in its scale and violence and backed by ruthless force."

Addressing a church province convocation, he said that the army's moral problems were being considered, but added: "I cannot bring myself even to mention, still less discuss them at the moment when these brave men are fighting a life and death struggle."

Britain Calls Every Available Nurse

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—The Ministry of Health today appealed for "every available nurse" in its program for building up a "hospital machine" to care for possible air raid casualties on the home front as well as for the wounded men arriving from continental battlefields.

Wounded soldiers now are arriving in convoys at English ports.

'5th Column!' Shouted At Communist M. P.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—William Gallacher, the only Communist member of the House of Commons, suggested today that the Opposition should replace the Churchill Government and "extricate the people from the tragedy they are in."

He was greeted with shouts of "Fifth Column!" and "You ought to be locked up!"

Four More Americans Missing From War Ambulance Corps

Inspector And Three Drivers Among Volunteers Reported Either Killed Or Captured In Battle

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 21—Three drivers and an inspector were reported missing tonight by the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, bringing the total to five since the German drive began.

Their identities were not immediately made public. The corps said they either were killed or captured.

Lawrence A. Jump, of Nantucket, Mass., was reported missing May 16 after his ambulance had been shelled near Sarreguemines.

The latest group was lost in northern France. Two ambulances are a total loss and others have been battered by shellfire.

The American Volunteer Ambulance Corps issued an urgent appeal for men and equipment, saying there was a "tragic percentage" of casualties unattended.

Missing Men Identified

New York, May 21 (AP)—The four American Volunteer Ambulance Corps members reported missing tonight in the French war area were identified by the New York headquarters of the corps as follows:

COMMANDER ALBERT RAYMOND, of Chicago.

LIEUT. LOUIS WEIBLE, a native of Berne, Ind.

MURRAY SHIPLEY, of Cincinnati.

JAN GLOWACKI, of Jersey City, N. J.

Raymond was in charge of ambulances loaned to Miss Anne Morgan, sister of J. P. Morgan. Shipley and Glowacki were emergency volunteers enrolled in Paris particularly to aid the Morgan unit.

Bans Wealth Removal From Egyptian Lands

Government Acts After Italians Had Converted Property Into Cash

Alexandria, Egypt, May 21 (AP)—The Government today banned the removal of wealth from Egypt.

Many Italians, fearing that Premier Mussolini might decide at any moment to join Germany against the Allies, had converted their property into cash in their anxiety to leave.

Now no persons may take away more than twenty Egyptian pounds (currently about $65.)

Seafino Mazzolini, Italian Minister, is going to Rome early next month "for a vacation," it was announced.

EGYPT BARS AIRCRAFT

Planes Over Certain Areas Will Be Fired On

Cairo, Egypt, May 21 (AP)—Aircraft attempting to fly over prohibited Egyptian areas will be fired on, it was announced tonight.

The proscribed areas include Alexandria, the Western Desert and the Suez Canal Zone. Steps are being taken to form an anti-parachutist corps.

Civilians Flee Paris in Packed Trains and Cars

Champs Elysees Deserted as People Hear Nazi Gains, but Cafes Keep Up Gayety

By The Associated Press

PARIS, May 21.—Many civilians left the French capital tonight by train and automobile as the official announcement of the German capture of Amiens and Arras, and Nazi penetration to Abbeville, became generally known.

The gates to the south and west of Paris (here two words were censored) with slowly moving lines of automobiles.

The Lyons, Austerlitz and Montparnasse stations, feeding the southern and western sections of France, were packed with refugees waiting for trains.

Each train carried more than (here four words censored) normal number of passengers, with people standing in the aisles and half-grown children sitting on their mothers' laps.

Paris itself was a strange, mixed picture of emptiness and normal gaiety. Sections such as the great Champs Elysees, running from the Place de la Concorde in the heart of the city, were almost deserted.

Along the boulevards, however, sidewalk cafes were full of people sipping coffee or champagne in the shadowy light of blacked-out windows. Orchestras played gay music in the brightly lighted interiors.

It was almost impossible to find taxis. Bus service was suspended several days ago. (Thirty-seven words censored.) Subway trains were almost the only means of transportation. (Four lines censored.)

At the Austerlitz station policemen in steel helmets were pushing hand trucks piled with refugee luggage.

Red Cross nurses and doctors were in attendance on every train, helping mothers care for their children. Many of the children had been standing in the trains since nightfall and were faced with an all-night ride to the south of France.

British Print Nazi Claims

But Press Says London "Treats Them With Reserve"

LONDON, May 21 (AP).—Today's final editions of London newspapers told readers of German reports of advances toward the English Channel. Smaller headlines added, "But London treats claims with reserve."

All evening papers carried French Premier Paul Reynaud's speech admitting capture of Amiens and Arras by the Germans. In earlier editions there were headlines that German thrusts had been repulsed and editorials that Great Britain "can take it—and win."

Women Leave Gibraltar

Gibraltar, May 21 (AP)—Women and children of Gibraltar began to leave for French Morocco today under a compulsory scheme of transfer.

An official announcement said, however, there was "no need for anxiety" over the intentions of Spain, which "has reiterated her strict neutrality."

Communists

New York, May 21—(AP)—Several thousand members of the Communist party and their sympathizers marched into the Times Square area in a "peace demonstration" tonight and clashed with police who were hurriedly called to maintain order.

Police put the number of demonstrators at 4,500. Marching two abreast, they blocked pedestrian traffic on Broadway between Forty-second and and Forty-seventh streets and caused a partial tie-up of crosstown automobile traffic.

They carried placards bearing such words as "Roosevelt, Dewey and Hoover are united for war," and shouted "no, sir, the Yanks are not coming," "let God save the king," "we want peace" and "keep America out of war."

Fifth Column

New York, May 21 (AP)—The City Council adopted today a resolution asking Governor Lehman to call the Legislature into extraordinary session on the ground that fifth-column activities had brought an emergency.

Councilman Walter R. Hart read a communication to the effect that 11,000 Nazi sympathizers had been meeting in nearby New Jersey to celebrate the successes of German arms in Europe.

The resolution, in addition to asking the Governor to summon a special session to enact "laws designed to check fifth-column activities," also urged him to call a conference of all Governors "for the purpose of taking similar action."

Aliens Interned at Barbados

BRIDGETOWN, Barbados, May 21 (AP)—This British West Indies island interned today enemy aliens in a drive against possible "fifth-column" activities.

More U. S. Warships Are Expected Soon In Portuguese Waters

Lisbon, May 21 (AP)—Additional United States warships are expected in Portuguese waters, it was reported here today.

A new naval squadron, it was said, is coming to replace the one now on the Tagus river, but both will be here for several weeks so "the United States may have a number of units on the Tagus at the opening of centennial celebrations."

The United States cruiser Omaha, flagship of the new squadron, it was said, is due next week. The cruiser Trenton is flagship of the squadron now stationed here.

Department Silent

Washington, May 21 (AP)—The Navy Department declined to comment today on reports that a second United States squadron was due to arrive at Lisbon soon. The department explained that all news of the movements of naval vessels had been restricted rigidly since the start of the war last September and the inauguration of a neutrality patrol.

Chile's President Asks Unity Among Americas

Tells Joint Congress Session Accord Might Aid European Peace

Santiago, Chile, May 21 (AP)—President Pedro Aguirre Cerda told a joint session of Congress today that American solidarity might "help Europe toward a future tranquillity."

In his annual message, delivered before a formal session attended by foreign diplomats, the President stated this policy;

Chile must plan to base her national progress "on vigilant neutrality and a systematic policy of maintaining economic independence and the necessary preparation for the post-war period."

30.24-2413

Madame Lupescu, Carol's Favorite, Coming To U. S.

[By the Associated Press]

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New York, May 21—Mme. Magda Lupescu, long-time favorite of King Carol of Rumania, arrived in southern France today en route to the United States, the New York *Daily News* says in a copyrighted dispatch from Paris.

The titian-haired Jewess, for many years an influence in Rumanian politics because of her friendship with the King, also is reported by the newspaper to have rejected a Nazi offer to induce Carol to place the kingdom under "German protection."

The route and method of her travel to this country was undisclosed. The *News* says that Carol and the woman for whom he divorced his Queen have ended their "long-standing love affair" and adds that with her arrival in France it was learned that she has been secretly wed for three years to Major Ernest Urdarenau, secretary to Carol.

Girl Parachutist Captured

Canadian Says She Saw Armed Nazi Valkyr, 17, Seized in Belgium

LONDON, May 21 (AP).—Gaby Barthelemy, daughter of a Belgian-born Canadian who arrived in London tonight from Belgium, said she saw the capture of a girl German parachutist armed with a formidable pistol.

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The girl, seventeen years old and flaxen-haired, was captured with another German parachutist at Malines, halfway between Brussels and Antwerp, Miss Barthelemy said.

Canadians Reach England

Ottawa, Canada, May 21 (AP)—The Defense Ministry announced tonight that a new contingent of Canadian troops has reached England. They are auxiliary troops and further reinforcements for the First Canadian Overseas Division.

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Canada Speeding Up Men And Materials

[By the Associated Press]

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Ottawa, May 21—Canada's war effort is to be speeded up by a series of new Government decisions which include appointment of two additional cabinet ministers and enlistment of a third army division.

Acceleration of the national war program was announced in the House of Commons last night by Prime Minister W. L. McKenzie King. Other steps which he said were "being translated into action" included:

Advancement of the date for the Canadian Second Division to sail abroad and further reinforcements of the First Division.

Early enlistment of Second Division reinforcements.

Assignment of certain naval and military forces to service in the Caribbean and North Atlantic areas.

Adoption of "every feasible method" of accelerating the output of pilots and air crews from Canada.

Conferring of special powers on the Ministry of Munitions and Supply, "which would not be accorded in normal times," so that it can expedite the provision of war equipment and materials.

Calls On Britons To Work Week Ends

London, May 21 (AP) — Lord Beaverbrook, newly appointed Minister of Aircraft Production, appealed today to all employes of airplane factories to work full speed throughout the next two week ends. "They are asked to work by night and by day, full overtime for the present," his appeal said.

BULLETINS

Bombs Wound Duke of Gloucester.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—The Duke of Gloucester, brother of King George VI, was disclosed tonight to be suffering from cuts caused by bomb explosions on the Franco-Belgian front. Both hands also are badly bruised. For three successive nights the Duke, who holds the rank of Major-General, was in areas which were heavily bombed. Last September he was appointed chief liaison officer to the British field forces in France.

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English Sight a German Plane.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—A German plane was reported tonight off the English southeast coast. Anti-aircraft guns immediately went into action. During the afternoon intense anti-aircraft fire was heard twice off the same coast. The crash of guns mingled with the drone of airplane engines high overhead.

Air Raid Alarm in Paris.

PARIS, May 21 (A. P.).—An air raid alarm was sounded in Paris at 6:10 P. M. today (1:10 P. M., New York time). The end of the alarm was sounded thirty-five minutes later.

MAY 22 1940

Artillery Believed Heard in England.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—Heavy rumbling like distant thunder was heard tonight in the east coast towns of Great Yarmouth and Gorleston and residents thought that it was gunfire on the Continent. Doors were shaken and crockery rattled. Dwellers there often heard artillery fire in the first world war.

French Said to Have Annihilated a Column.

A French language announcement by the British Broadcasting Company said today that French artillery had annihilated an entire German motorized column north of Laon. The announcer, heard in New York by the National Broadcasting Company, said that it was reported that new Allied re-enforcements had arrived in the vicinity of Cambrai and were checking the German drive westward.

Turkish Military Mission Goes to See Allies.

ANKARA, Turkey, May 21 (A. P.).—A second Turkish military mission was reported today to be leaving shortly for Syria to confer with the Allied staff. One delegation already is in Beirut. The Government, meanwhile, asked the National Assembly to vote a new extraordinary credit of 25 million pounds sterling (about $75,000,000) for defense, be added to 47 million pounds previously authorized.

MAY 22 1940

LORD SIMON SWORN IN

Former Sir John Becomes Lord Chancellor.

LONDON, May 21 (A. P.).—Lord Simon, recently appointed Lord Chancellor in the Churchill Government, took his oath of office today before Lord Chief Justice Hewart.

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The former Sir John Simon, he relinquished the post of Chancellor of the Exchequer and his seat in the House of Commons to assume his new office, which necessitated his elevation to the peerage. He has taken the title of Viscount Simon of Stackpole Elidor in the county of Pembroke.

The Lord Chancellor is the presiding officer of the House of Lords as well as a Cabinet Minister.

France and Germany Exchange Civilians

BERNE, Switzerland, May 21 (A. P.).—France and Germany carried out their second exchange of civilian prisoners through the Swiss Red Cross today, ninety-two French Nationals entering France by way of Geneva, and sixty-five Germans returning home by way of Schaffhausen.

Those involved were all women, children or invalided men, except for seven French Dominican friars from Warsaw.

ABBEVILLE MISSED BY KAISER'S ARMY

German Forces Never Got So Far West in Last War.

MAY 22 1940

By Associated Press.

The German High Command, in reporting that Hitler's legions had taken the cities of Abbeville, Amiens and Arras, in north France, claimed a further western advance in twelve days of war than the Imperial German Army gained at any time in four years of the world war.

Abbeville, used as a British base throughout most of the world war, lies ten miles west of the farthest advance of the Kaiser Wilhelm's forces. The city is twelve miles from the mouth of the Somme, which flows into an inlet of the English Channel.

Abbeville is sixty miles south of Calais, where the distance to England is shortest—twenty miles across the Straits of Dover.

Amiens, the chief city of Picardy and site of a famous Cathedral of Notre Dame, is eighty-one miles north of Paris and twenty-five miles southeast of Abbeville.

The Germans entered Amiens on August 24, 1914, but abandoned the city a week later. In 1918 it was defended successfully against German attacks. It was the scene of a German victory over the French in 1870.

Arras, 120 miles north of Paris and thirty-five miles northeast of Amiens, was the scene of five major battles in the world war. This ancient city became so famous for its tapestries that it's name was given to tapestry hangings.

NAZIS' PRISONERS OVERWORK ENVOY

MAY 22 1940

U. S. Embassy Supervises Treatment of Allies.

WASHINGTON, May 21 (A. P.).—With thousands of British, French and Belgian prisoners of war being transported into Germany Alexander C. Kirk, Charge d'Affaires of the American embassy in Berlin, has appealed to the State Department for help in supervising their treatment.

Mr. Kirk, a career diplomat, has formed a special organization in the embassy to handle such supervision at the request of the Allies. It consists of an American army officer who went recently to Berlin, an American public health officer attached to the embassy, and two foreign service officers.

This organization is proving insufficient, so Dr. Kirk has asked for aid. Berlin dispatches claimed the capture of 100,000 Allied soldiers during the week end.

In supervising the treatment of prisoners the United States is acting under a 1929 agreement signed at Geneva by all the leading nations, including Germany and the Allies.

It guarantees that prisoners shall not be mistreated or forced to give information, must be permitted to write letters home, cannot be compelled to work on military objectives and must be paid like civilian employees on civilian work.

Officials believe that prisoners of war are receiving better treatment in Germany than they got in the world war. In that conflict, it is said, Germany was prepared in every other respect, but had forgotten that prisoners would be taken.

Say Giraud Walked Into Trap

Nazis Assert French General Arrived at New Command to Find Germans in Charge

MAY 22 1940

BERLIN, May 21 (A. P.).—The Berlin wireless broadcast a description today of the capture by the Germans of "Gen. Giraud," whom it identified as the newly transferred commander of a French army.

The German High Command said that the General commanding the Seventh French Army had been taken in action in which the Ninth French Army had been crushed.

"His predecessor had been discharged by order of the High Command of Allied troops and had already left his army," the wireless account said.

"Shortly afterward the staff headquarters was overrun by German troops and the whole staff was captured.

"The new army leader, Gen. Giraud, entered the staff headquarters unaware of what had happened, to take over command. He was received by German troops and taken prisoner."

Captured in 1914.

If the Nazi troops have actually succeeded in capturing Gen. Henri Honore Giraud, the general commanding the group of Allied armies in northern France, the French Army has lost one of its greatest tacticians and strategists and the Germans have carried off what is considered a rare feat in any war—the capture of the chief commander of an entire army.

For Gen. Giraud it would be a particularly bitter and ironic twist of fate, for it would mark the second time he had been a prisoner of the invading Germans.

As a young officer at the outbreak of the world was Gen. Giraud was wounded at the battle of Guise, in the area where the fighting is going on today, and was captured by the Kaiser's soldiers. He escaped on his second attempt, made his way through the Low Countries and thence to England and was able to rejoin the French forces in 1915 and to fight throughout the remainder of the war.

Born in Paris.

Gen. Giraud was born in Paris on January 18, 1879, and entered St. Cyr at the age of 19 years. On his graduation he joined the Fourth Regiment of Zouaves. He served for years with the regiment.

When the Armistice ended the world war he was Chief-of-Staff of a Moroccan division. Later he fought in the Moroccan campaign in North Africa and, as a colonel, directed the campaign against the rebellious Riffs in 1925. During one of the most important engagements of that war he led a small force against a large army of Riffs. He was shot twice in the legs, but his aids held him on his horse and he won the battle and saved the strategic city of Taza.

Captured Abd-el-Krim.

A short time later he captured the crafty Riffian leader, Abd-el-Krim, and crushed the rebellion. He received high praise from Marshal Lyautey, France's famous Colonial builder.

He was called back home in 1936 and appointed military governor of Metz and commander of the army corps there. When Hitler's troops moved into Belgium and Holland, he was named commander of the hard-fighting armies facing the Germans in northern France. He has received thirteen citations for heroism and is an officer of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor, France's highest decoration.

GIRAUD ARMY MAY BE 112,500 STRONG

But Washington Says Size Varies Frequently.

MAY 22 1940

WASHINGTON, May 21 (A. P.).—Germany's claim to have crushed the Ninth French Army would mean, if true, that possibly 112,500 men were involved.

Experts here said that the size of an army engaged in battle probably would vary greatly from day to day, as tactical situations demanded.

They estimated, however, that an infantry division in any one of the belligerent armies normally would average 12,500 men; a corps would equal three divisions; and an army, three corps—a total of 112,500 men to an army, with each unit subject to frequent alteration in size.

In a different category are the swift, compact German armored divisions, which are believed here to consist of about 9,000 men, each manning 500 to 600 armored vehicles of perhaps seven different sizes.

The six armored divisions reported spearheading the German thrust to the English Channel thus would number about 60,000 including headquarters and supply units. That figure coincides with published information from Paris.

SAYS AMERICANS LAG IN WAR AREA

Hull Urges Citizens to Go to Eire or Bordeaux.

MAY 22 1940

WASHINGTON, May 21 (A. P.).—Secretary Hull reported today that despite repeated official warnings Americans in Europe have been slow to flee the dangers of war.

The State Department's latest efforts were devoted toward getting Americans in England to go to Ireland and those in western Europe to go to Bordeaux, France, or to Spanish or Portuguese ports.

None has gone to Ireland, Mr. Hull said, and only seventy-five have reached Bordeaux, so far as he has heard. This, he indicated, lessened the likelihood of sending a special refugee ship to Bordeaux and made it possible that the Americans there would be transported to some Mediterranean city at which an American vessel could be made more easily available.

The tide of war which swirled over Belgium and the Netherlands, Mr. Hull also reported, has cut the department off from the embassy in Brussels since May 16 and the legation at The Hague since May 15.

Through the embassy in Berlin has come word that the American foreign service officers stationed in Luxemburg are all safe.

Roosevelt Says Nazi Planes Take Terrible Refugee Toll

Tells Press Conference He Is Opposed to Weakening Our Social Gains in Rearmament Effort.

MAY 22 1940

WASHINGTON, May 21 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt declared today that enemy planes were sweeping down the roads of France with machine guns wide open, taking a death toll of refugees the like of which never has been seen before.

He said he though the United States would realize the implications of the method of warfare.

His remarks were part of a general discussion of the defense program at a press conference at which he laid down three points of policy:

1. He does not want to see a single war millionaire created in the United States as a result of what he termed the war disaster abroad.

2. He does not think labor will or should seek to take advantage of the current emergency situation, where it would hold a tactical advantage through the power to strike, to seek higher wages or privileges withheld from labor without such power.

3. The Government proposes in no way to weaken social gains made in the last few years.

This, the President termed very, very important.

Texts of the Day's War Communiques

German

BERLIN, May 21 (AP)—The High Command issued the following communiqué today:

The biggest attacking operation of all time in the West now, after a number of great individual tactical successes, is yielding the first operative effects.

The Ninth French Army, which was on the Meuse [River] between Namur and Sedan to hold and maintain connection between strong enemy operation groups in Belgium and the Maginot Line south of Sedan, has been crushed and is about to be dissolved.

The army staff and General Giraud, hitherto commander of the Seventh French Army, who assumed command over the Ninth Army, have been captured

German divisions flow into the breach forced by the German thrust. German armored cars and motorized troops at their head took Arras, Amiens and Abbeville. Thus the Germans began crowding toward the Channel coast all the French and Belgian armies still to be found north of the Somme.

In Belgium our troops attacked the enemy, which again accepted the fight east of Ghent and farther south on the Scheldt River. Enemy attempts to force a way out southward from the Velenciennes region foundered.

On the southern wing of our attack, German troops, as previously reported in a special announcement, took Laon and stormed over the Chemin des Dames [highway] as far as the Aisne-Oise Canal. Here, during a defense against French counter-attacks, numerous armored cars were destroyed. The city of Rethel, which was still controlled by enemy units, was taken.

The air force shares outstandingly in the victory of the army. The air force, through complete control of the air, through destruction of river crossings and traffic connections, through attacks on marching and transport columns, speeded up dissolution of the Ninth French Army.

All attempts at endangering the flanks of our break-through were nipped in the bud.

During reconnaissance over the sea before the French coast one French destroyer, the French Navy tanker Niger of 5,482 tons, the French freighter Pavon and two additional freighters were seriously damaged.

In the course of the night of May 21 in the Dover-Calais straits six transports and one tanker, with a total tonnage of 43,000, were sunk by bombs and four additional ships of approximately 13,000 tons were severely damaged.

Total losses of the opponents in the air yesterday amounted to forty-seven planes. Fifteen German planes were missing.

A special High Command communiqué said:

Fighting units of the air force near Narvik took effective part in surface engagements and relieved our troops.

An attack against units of the British Fleet operating off Narvik was highly successful. A battleship, probably of the Resolution class, received two heavy bomb hits near its forward turret, and a heavy cruiser was hit between its fighting top and the forward funnel.

Heavy fire and explosions were observed on both warships. It can be assumed with the greatest probability that at least two other war vessels and three merchantmen were damaged by bomb hits.

French

PARIS, May 21 (AP)—The French communiqué issued this morning follows:

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Despite numerous engagements, the enemy has not carried any important change in the situation, which remains confused between the Somme and the region of Cambrai.

Enemy attacks have been repulsed at various points of the front, notably along the Aisne in the region of Rethel.

Our aviation has continued during the night to bombard the enemy rear.

Tonight's French communiqué said:

In the region north of the Somme the enemy, continuing their pressure, succeeded in pushing advanced elements to Amiens and Arras.

On the rest of the front the situation is unchanged despite local efforts of the enemy.

Intense activity of our scouting aviation and bombing formations, in cooperation with dive-bombing units of the navy, harassed enemy land troops without respite.

The minimum number of enemy planes which French aviation and anti-aircraft guns have brought down in our lines during the period from May 10 to May 19 is 303.

MAY 22 1940

British

LONDON, May 21 (AP)—An Admiralty communiqué issued today follows:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that, as a result of damage sustained through striking an uncharted rock off the Norwegian coast, H. M. S. Effingham [cruiser, 9,550 tons] has become a total loss. There were no casualties.

Another Admiralty communiqué said:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce that the minelayer H. M. S. Princess Victoria, Captain J. B. E. Hall, R. N., has been sunk by an enemy mine. The commanding officer, 3 officers and 31 ratings [seamen] are missing and it is feared that they have lost their lives. The next of kin have been informed.

An Air Ministry communiqué issued today follows:

Yesterday heavy bombing attacks were made by R. A. F. aircraft on the enemy's lines of communication and troop concentrations immediately behind the fighting fronts in France and Belgium. The attacks were continued during the night.

In a night raid on Rotterdam oil tanks were bombed and set on fire.

An Air Ministry communiqué tonight said:

Yesterday, Monday morning, Blenheim aircraft carried out a successful attack on armored vehicles in the Arras-Cambrai area. In the afternoon heavy bombing attacks were made in the Arras-Bapaume area. All our aircraft returned.

During the night a large force of Royal Air Force bombers attacked troop concentrations in the Cambrai-Le Cateau-St. Quentin area.

In the forest of Nuvion, north of the Aisne [river], a successful attack was made on enemy troops. Several large fires were started in this area. From these operations five of our aircraft failed to return.

Today, Tuesday, our bomber and fighter aircraft have been continuously engaged in operations over the confused fighting fronts in Belgium and Northern France.

LONDON, Wednesday, May 22 (AP)—The following Air Ministry communiqué was issued early today:

Enemy aircraft jettisoned bombs in two districts in the southeast of England last night. Some bombs fell on land and others in the sea. Anti-aircraft guns were in action. There were no casualties and no damage is reported.

30.24-2415

30.24-2415

LONDON, MAY 22-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-GERMAN PLANES BOMBED ENGLAND LAST NIGHT, DROPPING EXPLOSIVES OFFSHORE AND ON LAND AT TWO PLACES ALONG THE SOUTHEAST COAST BUT, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID, WITHOUT DOING ANY DAMAGE.

ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE AND HEAVY EXPLOSIONS OVER THE MOUTH OF THE THAME INDICATED AN ATTEMPTED THIRD RAID.

THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE GERMAN PLANES DROPPED BOMBS "IN TWO DISTRICTS IN THE SOUTHEAST OF ENGLAND LAST NIGHT. SOME BOMBS FELL ON LAND AND OTHERS IN THE SEA." IT ADDED THAT THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES OR DAMAGE REPORTED.

ONE RAID OFF THE KENTISH COAST WAS IN AN APPARENT ATTEMPT BY A LONE PLANE TO HIT ANCHORED SHIPPING.

AN AIR RAID WARNING WAS SOUNDED AND ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES AS WELL AS FIGHTER PLANES WENT INTO ACTION.

BRIEF BUT X X X 3RD GRAF THIRD LEAD.

MAY 22 1940

WD1242AED

BRIEF BUT INTENSE ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE DROVE OFF ANOTHER GERMAN PLANE OVER THE SOUTHEAST COAST EARLY THIS MORNING. FIGHTING PLANES WERE SENT OUT.

ANTIAIRCRAFT FIRE IN THE THAMES ESTUARY EARLY TODAY WAS FOLLOWED BY A SHARP EXPLOSION AND A SUDDEN GLARE. THEN THERE WAS THE SOUND OF GUNFIRE OVER THE ESTUARY.

PLANES WERE HEARD AND SEARCHLIGHTS FINGERED THE SKIES, BUT NO AIR RAID WARNING WAS SOUNDED.

NONE OF THE BOMBS OFF THE KENTISH COAST LAST NIGHT FOUND A TARGET.

THE NAVAL PATROL X X X 3RD GRAF SECOND LEAD AIR RAID.

WD1108PED

THE NAVAL PATROL BLAZED AWAY WITH ANTIAIRCRAFT GUNS AS THE ATTACKER TURNED BACK.

TWICE EARLIER IN THE DAY HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE WAS HEARD IN THE SOUTHEAST COASTAL REGIONS, TOGETHER WITH THE DRONE OF A HIGH FLYING PLANE.

AND THEN, LATE TONIGHT, AN AIR-RAID WARNING WAS SOUNDED ON THE KENTISH COAST AND PURSUIT PLANES DASHED OUT TO SEA.

WATCHERS SAW STREAKS OF TRACER BULLETS, THE PLAY OF SEARCHLIGHTS AND HEARD MUCH FIRING.

NO BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON LAND AND THE "RAIDERS PASSED" SIGNAL WAS SOUNDED AN HOUR LATER.

MANY PERSONS WERE ON THE WATERFRONT DURING THE RAID AND DASHED FOR COVER.

ANTI-PARACHUTE PATROLS WERE PLACED ON DUTY AT CHATHAM.

WD836PED

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-TWO MILLION MEN OF BRITAIN'S WARTIME ARMY ARE TRAINING ON THE THREATENED SOIL OF THEIR HOMELAND, READY TO ENTER THE FIELD AT ANY POINT WITH WAR-STRENGTH EQUIPMENT.

GOVERNMENT BUILDINGS ALREADY ARE UNDER GUARD, HIGHWAY TRAFFIC IS UNDER SURVEILLANCE AND BARRICADES ARE READY TO BE THROWN ACROSS STRATEGIC ROADS.

MAY 22 1940

THE DAILY EXPRESS PAINTED A GRIM PICTURE OF HOW GERMANY'S AIR SUPERIORITY MIGHT ENABLE NAZI FORCES TO CROSS THE CHANNEL UNDER

THE "PROTECTION" OF A CURTAIN OF BOMBS.

THE NEWSPAPER, WHOSE DIRECTING HEAD IS BRITAIN'S MINISTER OF AIRCRAFT PRODUCTION, WARNED THAT THE GERMAN AIR FORCE COULD ESCORT TROOPSHIPS ACROSS THE CHANNEL, ONLY 20 MILES WIDE AT ITS NARROWEST POINT, WHILE COASTAL BATTERIES SET UP IN FRANCE HURLED A PROTECTIVE BARRAGE TO ENGLAND'S SHORE AND SWIFTLY-LAID GERMAN MINES FENCED IN THE INVASION.

SHORE GUNS ARE MORE THAN A MATCH FOR WEAPONS OF A SIMILAR CALIBER IN WARSHIPS--AS PROVED IN THE WORLD WAR FAILURE OF THE GALLIPOLI CAMPAIGN TO FORCE THE DARDANELLES.

GERMAN SUBMARINES, MARKEDLY INACTIVE IN RECENT WEEKS, ARE BELIEVED IN BRITAIN TO BE HELD IN RESERVE FOR A MASS ATTACK ON THE EMPIRE'S HOME FLEET AT THE MOMENT ANY INVASION IS ATTEMPTED.

AT THE SAME TIME, WAVES OF BOMBERS MIGHT BE DIRECTED AT BRITISH SURFACE VESSELS. ALTHOUGH NO CAPITAL SHIP HAS BEEN ADMITTED BY THE BRITISH AS SUNK BY AIR ATTACK, SOME SOURCES SAY IT IS UNLIKELY BATTLESHIPS COULD WITHSTAND CONTINUED ATTACKS WITH 2,000-POUND BOMBS.

JUST AS IN THE DAYS OF PHILLIP AND THE SPANISH ARMADA, AND ANPOLEON AND HIS FLEET OF FLAT-BOTTOMED VESSELS, WITH WHICH INVASIONS OF ENGLAND WERE ATTEMPTED, THE BRITISH TODAY DEPEND CHIEFLY UPON THEIR FLEET.

HOWEVER, THE SHIPS ARE BACKED BY COASTAL DEFENSE BATTERIES AROUND THE WHOLE OF BRITAIN.

TO RESIST INVASION FROM THE AIR SHE HAS HUNDREDS OF FIGHTER PLANES SCATTERED AT NUMEROUS BASES, A THICK NETWORK OF ANTIAIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND A NATION-WIDE AIR RAIDS PRECAUTIONS SYSTEM.

FD845PED

MAY 22 1940

DUFF COOPER TEXT

LONDON,MAY 21-(AP VIA RADIO)--FOLLOWING IS THE TEXT OF THE SPEECH BROADCAST TONIGHT BY ALFRED DUFF COOPER, MINISTER OF INFORMATION:-

LAST WEEK I WARNED YOU TO BE PREPARED FOR BAD NEWS AND ASKED YOU TO MEET IT AS BRAVELY AS OUR TROOPS ARE MEETING THE ATTACKS OF THE ENEMY. WELL, THE NEWS TODAY IS GRAVE. IT IS NO GOOD PRETENDING THAT IT ISN'T.

THERE IS NO CAUSE FOR SERIOUS ALARM, STILL LESS FOR PANIC. IN EMPLOYMENT OF A NEW TECHNIQUE, SMALL BODIES OF THE GERMAN ARMY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN PENETRATING TO GREAT DISTANCES, BUT THEY ARE SMALL BODIES ONLY AND THE SUCCESSES THAT THEY HAVE ACHIEVED INVOLVES THEM IN FEARFUL DANGER.

THE ARMY OF GREAT BRITAIN AND THE FAR GREATER ARMY OF FRANCE ARE STILL THERE. THEY ARE NEITHER IN RETREAT NOR HAVE THEY SUFFERED HEAVY LOSSES. IT IS HARD ENOUGH TO UNDERSTAND WHAT HAS TAKEN PLACE AT A BATTLE AFTER IT IS OVER; IT IS QUITE IMPOSSIBLE TO UNDERSTAND WHAT IS HAPPENING WHILE IT IS STILL GOING ON.

THE FOG OF WAR HANGS OVER THE VAST AREA WHERE THE CONFLICTING FORCES ARE ENGAGED. FLASHES OF NEWS COME OUT OF IT FROM TIME TO TIME, AND THEY ARE SUBSEQUENTLY CONTRADICTED OR CONFIRMED. WE HEARD THAT ONE VANTAGE POINT HAS BEEN GAINED, ANOTHER LOST, ANOTHER REGAINED, AND OUT OF THESE SPARSE SCRAPS OF NEWS IMAGINATION IS INCLINED TO BUILD VAST STRUCTURES OF CONJECTURES.

MAY 22 1940

THREE FACTS ALONE CAN BE DEFINITELY STATED:

FIRST, THAT THE PRESENT OBJECTIVE OF THE ENEMY IS THE CHANNEL PORTS FROM WHICH THEY HOPE TO LAUNCH WAR UPON THIS ISLAND.

SECOND, THAT SMALL PARTS OF THE MECHANIZED TROOPS HAVE SUCCEEDED

30,24-247

30.24-2417

IN ELUDING THEIR OPPONENTS, IN ADVANCING GREAT DISTANCES, AND COMING NEAR TO THEIR OBJECTIVE.

THIRD, THAT THE ARMIES OF FRANCE AND GREAT BRITAIN ARE UNDEFEATED.

IN ENORMOUSLY SUPERIOR NUMBERS THEY (ALLIES) OCCUPY THE BATTLEFIELD AND THE COUNTER-ATTACK, WHEN IT COMES, SHOULD PROVE FORMIDABLE. THE SWAYING FORTUNES OF THE FIGHT MATTER LITTLE; IT IS THE END OF THE BATTLE THAT COUNTS, AND, AS I TOLD YOU LAST WEEK, THE END OF THIS BATTLE, WHATEVER IT MAY BE, CANNOT ENTAIL THE DEFEAT OF GREAT BRITAIN OR FRANCE IN THE WAR.

MEANWHILE, IT IS THE OLD STORY WHICH HAS BEEN TOLD AGAIN AND AGAIN, BUT WHICH, NEVERTHELESS, ALWAYS COMES AS A SURPRISE TO EVERYONE. BY THE UNEXPECTED CHARACTER OF THE ATTACK, THE INITIAL GAINS ARE GREATER THAN WERE ANTICIPATED. IT IS THE STORY OF AUGUST, 1914, AND OF MARCH, 1918, AND LET US HOPE THAT IT WILL FIND THE SAME ENDING AS THOSE STORIES FOUND.

MAY 22 1940

MEANWHILE, IT IS FOR EACH ONE OF US TO PLAY OUR PART. THE BATTLE IS BEING FOUGHT TO SCLOSE TO OUR SHORES THAT EACH AND EVERY ONE OF US IS TAKING PART IN IT; THEREFORE, WE ARE ALL SOLDIERS AND AS SUCH WE MUST ACQUIT OURSELVES.

THE FIRST QUALITY OF A SOLDIER IS COURAGE, THE QUALITY IN WHICH I AM CONFIDENT WE SHALL NOT BE FOUND LACKING.

LET ME REPEAT YOU THE WARNING I GAVE THE OTHER DAY AGAINST THE DANGER OF RUMOR. I EXPERIENCED SUCH A GOOD EXAMPLE OF IT MYSELF THIS AFTERNOON. I WAS TOLD BY A PERFECTLY RELIABLE AND TRUTHFUL REPORTER THAT THE PRIME MINISTER OF FRANCE HAD SAID THAT NOTHING BUT A MIRACLE COULD SAVE HIS COUNTRY.

I COULD HARDLY BELIEVE THAT SO BRAVE A FIGHTER AS MONSIEUR PAUL REYNAUD SAID ANYTHING OF THE SORT, AND INDEED WHEN I CAME TO READ THE FULL ACCOUNT OF WHAT HE HAD SAID, I FOUND THAT HE HAD SAID SOMETHING QUITE DIFFERENT.

HIS MESSAGE WAS ONE OF SUPERB CONFIDENCE. HE FIRMLY ANNOUNCED HIS FAITH THAT NOTHING COULD DEFEAT THE UNITED FORCES OF HIS COUNTRY AND THE BRITISH EMPIRE. AND ADDED, THAT IF TODAY OR SOME SUBSEQUENT DAY, ANY FAINT-HEARTED PERSON WERE TO COME TO HIM AND SAY NOTHING BUT A MIRACLE COULD SAVE FRANCE, HE WOULD FEEL CONFIDENT THAT A MIRACLE COULD BE PERFORMED, BECAUSE HE HAD FAITH IN THE SALVATION OF FRANCE.

MAY 22 1940

I THINK THAT THESE GRAVE EVENTS WILL ACT, INDEED AS THEY HAVE ALREADY ACTED, AS A TONIC TO THE NATION. I FIND WHEREVER I GO, THE CALM SPIRIT OF INFLEXIBLE DETERMINATION.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THIS AFTERNOON WAS A VERY DIFFERENT ASSEMBLY FROM WHAT IT WAS BEFORE WHITSUN. IT REMINDED ME OF THE WORDS OF MACAULAY: "THEN NONE WERE FOR A PARTY; THEN ALL WERE FOR THE STATE."

OUR OWN PARTY DIFFERENCES, WHICH HAVE SO OFTEN BEEN SO BITTER IN THE PAST AND MAY BE SO IN THE FUTURE, HAVE BEEN LAID ASIDE AS PLAY-THINGS FOR WHICH WE HAVE NO LONGER ANY USE; SOMETHING OF SO MUCH GREATER IMPORTANCE HAS TAKEN PLACE.

THERE IS ONLY ONE SENTIMENT IN THE HOUSE. IT WAS A UNITED HOUSE OF COMMONS, UNITED AS PERHAPS IT NEVER HAS BEEN, THE DANGER IS SO GREAT AND SO CLOSE.

I DO NOT BELIEVE THERE IS ONE MEMBER OF THAT GREAT ASSEMBLY WHO

DOES NOT LOVE HIS COUNTRY MORE THAN ALL BESIDE. WE WERE ALL, I AM SURE, IMPRESSED BY ONE PASSAGE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S SPEECH LAST SUNDAY. YOU REMEMBER HE SAID: "IF THE BOMBS BEGIN TO FALL ON OUR OWN SOIL, WE WILL HAVE AT LEAST THE GRATIFICATION OF KNOWING THAT FOR EVERY ONE THAT FALLS HERE, THERE WILL BE ONE LESS TO BE HURLED AT OUR TROOPS, TO BE HURLED ON SOLDIERS, AND SAILORS, AND AIRMEN.

IT IS THAT FACT THAT GIVES US THE HIGH PRIVILEGE OF CALLING THEM OUR COMRADES.

YOU REMEMBER THE SPLENDID CLOSE OF HENRY V'S SPEECH BEFORE THE BATTLE OF AGINCOURT, WHEN HE WAS REPROACHING HIS STAFF FOR EXPRESSING THE WISH THAT SOME OF THE IDLE PEOPLE IN ENGLAND COULD BE PRESENT TO ASSIST THEM IN THE COMING BATTLE. HE SAID THAT THE CONTRARY WAS HIS OPINION, THAT THE FEWER MEN, THE GREATER SHARE OF HONOR, AND HE CONCLUDED:

"AND GENTLEMEN IN ENGLAND, NOW A-BED MAY 22 1940
"SHALL THINK THEMSELVES ACCURS'D THEY WERE NOT HERE,
"AND HOLD THEIR MANHOODS CHEAP WHILES ANY SPEAKS
"THAT FOUGHT WITH US UPON SAINT CRISPIN'S DAY."

THESE THINGS ARE ALL XXX (PICKING UP SECOND GRAPH FROM END)

RQ639PED

THESE THINGS ARE ALL CHANGED IN OUR CENTURY. NEITHER GENTLEMEN NOR LADIES WHO WILL SHORTLY BE GOING TO BED, NEITHER HOLD THEIR MANHOOD OR WOMANHOOD CHEAP, BECAUSE, AS I HAVE SAID, WE ARE ALL ONE, AND ALL ENGAGED IN THE GREAT BATTLE. WE HERE BEHIND THE LINES MUST PLAY OUR PART AS WORTHILY AS THOSE WHO ARE KEEPING WATCH TONIGHT IN THE FRONT LINES, OR THOSE WHO MAY SPRING TO THE ATTACK AT DAWN TOMORROW.

LET THEM FEEL, LET THEM KNOW, THAT BEHIND THEIR STEADY LINES AND STALWART HEARTS, THERE EXISTS THE VAST RESERVE OF A CALM, A FAITHFUL, AND A UNITED PEOPLE.

(END DUFF COOPER TEXT)

RQ513PED

A167 NEWS C O R R E C T I MAY 22 1940

95 LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-HUGH DALTON, MINISTER OF ECONOMIC WARFARE, TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT THERE HAD BEEN A SHARP DECLINE IN COPPER IMPORTS THROUGH VLADIVOSTOK, SOVIET RUSSIAN PACIFIC PORT.

HE SAID THE GOVERNMENT WAS CONSIDERING MEANS OF STOPPING TRAFFIC IN OTHER WAR MATERIALS.

(THE BRITISH HAVE INTERCEPTED AT LEAST ONE COPPER SHIPMENT FROM THE UNITED STATES TO RUSSIA ON THE PREMISE THAT IT MIGHT BE TRANS-SHIPPED TO GERMANY.)

QQ1022AED

EDINBURGH, MAY 21-(AP)-LORD HIGH COMMISSIONER SIR IAN COLQUHOUN TOLD THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND TODAY THAT "PAGANISM AGAINST CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION IS THE CLEAR ISSUE" OF THE EUROPEAN WAR. MAY 22 1940

"CAN WE AS CHRISTIAN MEN AND WOMEN FOR ONE MOMENT DOUBT," HE ASKED, "THAT THIS EVIL THING WHICH BY THE SWORD HAS ARISEN SHALL, BY AN UNITED CRUSADE OF CHRISTENDOM, BE UTTERLY DESTROYED?"

W134PED

30.24-2419

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-MALCOLM MCDONALD, MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FORMER COLONIAL SECRETARY, MOVED TODAY FOR SECOND READING OF A BILL AUTHORIZING EXPENDITURE OF £5,000,000 (ABOUT $16,325,000), ANNUALLY FOR TEN YEARS FOR COLONIAL WELFARE AND DEVELOPMENT.

HE COMMENTED THAT PASSAGE "AT THIS CRITICAL HOUR" WOULD SHOW CONFIDENCE IN "ULTIMATE VICTORY," AND ADDED:

"WE MUST NOT DEFAULT UPON OUR COLONIAL OBLIGATIONS."

MAY 22 1940

W153PED

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-THE CARDIFF PEACE PLEDGE UNION WAS ORDERED BY CITY OFFICIALS TODAY TO QUIT ITS STALL IN THE CENTRAL MARKET BECAUSE OF PAMPHLETS CONSIDERED SUBVERSIVE.

MAY 22 1940

W341PED

MAY 22 1940

London, May 21-AP-An Exchange Telegraph (British News Agency) dispatch said tonight that Mrs. Kate Saunders, German-born naturalized American, was arrested at Nassau, The Bahamas, today on charges of violation of censorship and postal regulations.

She is to appear in court Thursday.

Maximum penalty on conviction of the charge is a fine of 100 pounds sterling (curcurently about $350) or three months' imprisonment.

Mrs. Saunders, whose maiden name was Rinn, was married in Nassau last year to John Saunders, a wireless operator at Cat Cay, a deep sea fishing center.

MAY 22 1940

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-ARRAS, THE BIRTHPLACE OF ROBESPIERRE, "IS DEAD AND BURIED" UNDER THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT IN NORTHERN FRANCE, I WAS TOLD THIS MORNING JUST BEFORE RETURNING TO LONDON WITH OTHER WAR CORRESPONDENTS WHO HAVE BEEN WITH THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

"ARRAS AS WE KNEW IT LAST FALL IS DEAD AND BURIED," A BRITISH OFFICER TOLD ME, "ITS BUILDINGS ARE DEMOLISHED; ITS PEOPLE HAVE FLED OR ARE DEAD."

AMIENS, WHICH WHEN I SAW IT FRIDAY, WAS JAMMED WITH PATHETIC REFUGEES FROM FRANCE, BELGIUM AND HOLLAND. NOW IT HAS FELT THE WEIGHT OF MARS' FIST.

A FLYING OFFICER TOLD ME THAT ITS CATHEDRAL HAD BEEN SHELLED AND BOMBED BY GERMANS BEFORE THEY ENTERED THE CITY. HE DID NOT ENOW THE EXTENT OF THE DAMAGE.

MAY 22 1940

QQ411PED

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-ARTHUR CARDINAL HINSLEY, BRITAIN'S ONLY CARDINAL, APPEALED TO CATHOLICS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD TODAY TO "CONDEMN BY WORD AND DEED" THE NAZI INVASION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES.

IN A LETTER PUBLISHED IN THE LONDON TIMES HE ASKED CATHOLICS "IN THE NAME OF ALL WE HOLD SACRED" TO CONDEMN THE INVASION "BY MERCILESS NAZI HORDES."

MAY 22 1940

"THE CRUCIAL TIME HAS COME," HE WROTE, "IN THE NAME OF REASON AND OF FAITH IN THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY AND OF RELIGION THAT THE CREED OF NAZIISM MUST BE DENOUNCED AS THE ARCH-ENEMY OF MANKIND.

"TO SAVE THE WORLD, A NEW CRUSADE-' GOD WILLS IT,'--IS NECESSARY UNLESS THE FAIR LANDS OF THE EARTH ARE TO BE TURNED INTO WASTES OF BLOOD."

WD1130PED

LONDON,MAY 21-(AP)-THE DUKE OF GLOUCESTER, BROTHER OF KING GEORGE VI, WAS DISCLOSED TONIGHT TO BE SUFFERING FROM CUTS CAQSED BY BOMB EXPLOSIONS ON THE FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONT.

MAY 22 1940

WD507PED

BULLETIN

LONDON--FIRST ADD GLOUCESTER XXX FRONT.

MAY 22 1940

BOTH HANDS ALSO ARE BADLY BRUISED.

FOR THREE SUCCESSIVE NIGHTS THE DUKE WAS IN AREAS WHICH WERE HEAVILY BOMBED.

LAST SEPTEMBER THE DUKE, WITH THE RANK OF MAJOR GENERAL, WAS APPOINTED CHIEF LIAISON OFFICER TO THE BRITISH FIELD FORCES IN FRANCE.

WD510PED

LONDON--SECOND ADD GLOUCESTER X X X IN FRANCE.

EARLIER TODAY IT WAS ANNOUNCED THAT THE DUKE WAS IN ENGLAND "ON URGENT DUTY."

MAY 22 1940

WD542PED

LONDON--THIRD ADD GLOUCESTER X X X DUTY."

THE DUKE RECEIVED HIS INJURIES IN FRANCE, BUT THE EXACT PLACE WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

HIS WOUNDS WERE DESCRIBED AS SLIGHT.

WD621PED

OSLO, MAY 21-(AP)-THE OSLO STOCK EXCHANGE REOPENED TODAY FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE OCCUPATION OF NORWAY BY THE GERMANS SIX WEEKS AGO. BONDS AND BANK SHARES DECLINED AN AVERAGE OF 10 PER CENT, INDUSTRIAL SHARES DROPPED 15 PER CENT AND SHIPPING SHARES 25 PER CENT.

W1053AED

MAY 22 1940

BOMBAY, MAY 21-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA TODAY ANNOUNCED INTENSIFICATION OF ALL DEFENSE MEASURES IN VIEW OF THE POSSIBILITY OF "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES.

MAY 22 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON,MAY 21-(AP)-GRIMLY DESCRIBING EVENTS IN EUROPE AS A WORLD DISASTER, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TODAY LAID DOWN THIS TWO-FOLD POLICY TO GOVERN AMERICA'S VAST REARMAMENT PROGRAM.

1. NOT A SINGLE WAR MILLIONAIRE SHOULD BE CREATED IN THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 22 1940

2. LABOR UNIONS SHOULD NOT (AND HE EXPRESSED CONFIDENCE THEY WOULD NOT) TAKE TACTICAL ADVANTAGE OF THE EMERGENCY TO STRIKE FOR SPECIAL WAGES OR PRIVILEGES WITHHELD FROM THE REST OF LABOR.

AT THE SAME TIME, THE PRESIDENT STRUCK OUT AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE AT GERMANY'S WAR METHODS, ALTHOUGH HE DID NOT MENTION THAT COUNTRY BY NAME. ENEMY PLANES, HE SAID, WERE SWEEPING DOWN THE ROADS OF FRANCE WITH MACHINE GUNS WIDE OPEN, TAKING A DEATH TOLL OF REFUGEES THE LIKE OF WHICH HAS NEVER BEEN SEEN BEFORE.

AS THE PRESIDENT SPOKE, CONGRESS WAS IN A WHIRLWIND OF ACTIVITY PUSHING HIS RECENT DEFENSE RECOMMENDATIONS THROUGH TOWARD PASSAGE.

30.24-2421

30.24-2421

THE SENATE MADE RAPID PROGRESS WITH A $1,820,841,000 ARMY APPROPRIATION BILL, IN WHICH WERE INCLUDED THE SUMS ASKED BY THE PRESIDENT LAST WEEK FOR THAT BRANCH OF THE SERVICE. MEANWHILE, THE CHAIRMEN OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEES INTRODUCED LEGISLATION TO AUTHORIZE A FORCE OF 10,000 PLANES AND 16,000 PILOTS FOR THE NAVAL AIR CORPS.

SUMMING UP THE CAPITAL AND LABOR POLICY WHICH IS TO GUIDE THE DEFENSE PROGRAM, MR.ROOSEVELT SAID THAT THE GOVERNMENT PROPOSES IN NO WAY TO WEAKEN THE SOCIAL GAINS OF THE LAST FEW YEARS. THE WHOLE OBJECTIVE, HE ADDED, WAS TO PREVENT ANYBODY--CAPITAL OR LABOR--FROM GETTING RICH OUT OF WORLD DISASTER.

MAY 22 1940

THE COUNTRY AS A WHOLE IS UNITED ON THE DEFENSE QUESTION, HE ASSERTED, AND AS FAST AS THE NEWS COMES IN FROM THE OTHER SIDE THE MORE UNITED IT IS. HE REMARKED THAT HE PRESUMED THE CORRESPONDENTS IRESENT HAD READ OF WHAT WAS GOING ON:

THREE TO FIVE MILLION WOMEN AND CHILDREN AND A FEW OLD MEN ARE FLEEING SOUTHWARD BY ANY AVAILABLE ROAD ON A 200 MILE FRONT, HE SAID, AND ENEMY AIRPLANES ARE MACHINE-GUNNING THOSE ROADS.

THE COUNTRY, HE CONTINUED, REALIZES SOME OF THE IMPLICATIONS OF THAT DISASTER AND THAT METHOD OF WARFARE. HE DID NOT PROCEED TO SAY WHAT THE IMPLICATIONS WERE, BUT HIS POINT OBVIOUSLY WAS THAT EVENTS SHOWED THE NEED FOR A VAST ARMAMENT PROGRAM.

MR.ROOSEVELT TURNED ASIDE QUERIES ABOUT THE POSSIBILITY OF A COALITION CABINET WHICH WOULD INCLUDE PROMINENT REPUBLICAN FIGURES.

OTHERWISE THE WAR AND DEFENSE NEWS IN WASHINGTON TODAY WAS:

(1) THE HOUSE MILITARY COMMITTEE VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO REMOVE THE LIMIT OF 6,000 PLANES WHICH PRESENT LAW IMPOSES UPON THE STRENGTH OF THE ARMY AIR CORPS.

(2) THE HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE APPROVED LEGISLATION DESIGNED TO SPEED UP THE NAVAL CONSTRUCTION PROGRAM. IT FIRST, HOWEVER, STRUCK OUT A PROVISION FOR RELAXING THE WALSH-HEALEY ACT ESTABLISHING MINIMUM LABOR STANDARDS FOR GOVERNMENT CONTRACTORS. THE BILL INCLUDED PROVISION FOR THE NAVY TO EXPEL ANY CIVILIAN WORKERS SUSPECTED OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITY OR INTENT, REGARDLESS OF CIVIL SERVICE STATUS. (SIMILAR PROVISIONS WERE WRITTEN INTO ARMY LEGISLATION ALSO.)

(3) SENATOR PEPPER (D-FLA) INTRODUCED A RESOLUTION WHICH WOULD AUTHORIZE THE PRESIDENT TO SELL PLANES AND AIRCRAFT EQUIPMENT OF THE ARMY TO THE ALLIES, IN ORDER TO SPEED ASSISTANCE TO THEM IN THE PRESENT CRISIS.

MAY 22 1940

(4) THE NAVY ORDERED ALL OF ITS ESTABLISHMENTS TO EXPEDITE THE DEFENSE PROGRAM, BY PUTTING ON ADDITIONAL SHIFTS AND EMPLOYING 15,000 MORE CIVILIAN WORKERS WITHIN THREE MONTHS.

ON THE SUBJECT OF THE HOURS OF WORKERS EMPLOYED ON DEFENSE PRODUCTION, MR.ROOSEVELT SAID HE WOULD LIKE TO SEE THE WORK WEEK STABILIZED AT 40 TO 42 HOURS, WITH JUST AS LITTLE OVER-TIME WORK AS POSSIBLE. RATHER THAN THE LATTER, HE THOUGHT IT ADVISABLE THAT THE UNEMPLOYED BE PUT TO WORK.

THE WHOLE QUESTION CAME UP WHEN A REPORTER ASKED FOR COMMENT ON A RECENT STATEMENT BY JOHN L.LEWIS THAT THE CIO WOULD ENDEAVOR TO ORGANIZE THE WORKERS IN THE AIRCRAFT AND OTHER DEFENSE INDUSTRIES.

MR.ROOSEVELT MERELY REPLIED THAT THAT WOULD BE LEGAL, BUT, AFTER A PAUSE, WENT ON INTO HIS STATEMENT ON BOTH LABOR AND CAPITAL.

TALKING ABOU

(MORE) AP/WD855PED

BERLIN, MAY 21-(AP)-THE GERMAN PRESS REPORTED TONIGHT THAT THE CHANNEL SEAPORTS OF ZEEBRUGGE AND OSTEND, BELGIUM, AND DUNKERQUE CALAIS AND BOULOGNE, FRANCE, ARE BEING BOMBED BY MASSED GERMAN PLANES TO CUT OFF RETREAT OF BRITISH FORCES IN BELGIUM AND FRANCE TO THE ENGLISH HOMELAND.

THERE WERE NO DETAILS.

OTHER GERMAN PLANES ARE PATROLLING WATERS OUTSIDE THE SEAPORTS, IT WAS REPORTED.

MAY 22 1940

WY543PED

BERLIN, MAY 21-(AP)-"WE GERMANS ALWAYS WERE GOOD SOLDIERS," WAS THE PROUD EXPRESSION FREQUENTLY HEARD TODAY FROM CITIZENS WHO FREELY ADMITTED THEIR OWN ASTONISHMENT AT THE NAZI ARMY'S LIGHTNING THRUSTS TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

MAY 22 1940

THIS NEWS OF THE SPEEDY GERMAN DRIVE WAS A BREATHTAKER FOR MOST LAYMEN.

THEY HAVE BEEN ACCUSTOMED TO BULLETINS OF MILITARY SUCCESS IN THIS WAR, BUT TODAY'S COMMUNIQUE BOWLED THEM OVER.

"WE EXPECTED A SUCCESSFUL THRUST, BUT NOT THIS FAST," WAS THE CONSENSUS. "NOW THAT WE HAVE MADE A BEGINNING, IT UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE ONLY A MATTER OF DAYS BEFORE WE CONTROL THE BELGIAN AND NORTHERN FRENCH COASTS."

THE LIGHTNING DRIVE TURNED GERMAN EYES ESPECIALLY TOWARD ENGLAND.

"THE BRITISH FLEET ALREADY HAS LEARNED THE POWER OF OUR AIR FORCE," IT WAS REMARKED. "SO THERE IS NO NEED TO SAY WHAT THIS MEANS FOR ENGLAND SHOULD THE CHANNEL PORTS FALL INTO GERMAN HANDS."

SINCE THE WESTERN OFFENSIVE WAS STARTED, THE MOST POPULAR PASTIME IN GERMANY HAS BEEN TO SIT CLOSE TO A RADIO TO HEAR THE FREQUENT BULLETINS.

MAY 22 1940

IN RESTAURANTS DINERS EVEN PUT DOWN THEIR KNIVES AND FORKS TO LISTEN ATTENTIVELY WHEN THERE IS A NEW REPORT.

(EDS: LONG LINE READS XXX WHAT THIS MEANS FOR ENGLAND XXX ETC)

WE714PED

CHICAGO, MAY 21-(AP)-TWO WOMEN SURVIVORS OF THE SINKING OF THE BRITISH LINER ATHENIA, SUNK OFF THE COAST OF SCOTLAND LAST SEPTEMBER 3, WITH A LOSS OF MORE THAN 100 LIVES, FILED SUIT IN CIRCUIT COURT TODAY FOR $10,000 DAMAGES.

NAMED DEFENDANTS WERE THE DONALDSON ATLANTIC LINE, LTD., OWNER OF THE ATHENIA, AND THE ANCHOR LINE, LTD., BOTH OF LONDON.

THE PLAINTIFFS WERE MRS.JEAN SHARP AND HER DAUGHTER, MARY, 17, OF GARY, IND., WHO SAID THEY WERE IN A LIFEBOAT ABOUT 24 HOURS BEFORE BEING RESCUED. THEY ASKED $5,000 EACH, PLUS $2,350 FOR LOSS OF BAGGAGE AND PERSONAL EFFECTS.

THE SUIT ALLEGED THE ATHENIA WAS "UNSEAWORTHY, GROSSLY OVER-LOADED AND MANNED BY A HASTILY RECRUITED AND INEFFICIENT CREW. "THE ANCHOR LINE WAS NAMED DEFENDANT BECAUSE THE PLAINTIFFS SAID THEY HELD TICKETS FOR PASSAGE ON THAT LINE'S S.S.CALEDONIA, BUT WERE PUT BOARD THE ATHENIA AFTER THE OUTBREAK OF HOSTILITIES.

MRS.SHARP AND HER DAUGHTER WERE RETURNING FROM A VISIT WITH RELATIVES IN SCOTLAND.

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30.24-2423

30.24-2423

NEW YORK,MAY 21-(AP)-STEADY ADVANCES AT A RATE OUT-SPEEDING THE WORLD WAR INVASION HAVE BEEN CLAIMED BY GERMANY, DAY BY DAY, SINCE THE CONFLICT SPREAD TO THE LOW COUNTRIES.

THIS IS THE PACE CLAIMED FOR THE MARCH TO THE SEA:

MAY 10--HITLER'S MECHANIZED COLUMNS BROKE THROUGH THE NETHERLANDS FRONTIER AND RACED ACROSS LUXEMBOURG TOWARD BELGIUM BEFORE DAWN. BY NIGHTFALL DEEP PENETRATION AT ALL POINTS WAS REPORTED, WITH GERMANS HOLDING SOME BRIDGEHEADS ON THE ALBERT CANAL IN BELGIUM AND BATTLING IN BEHIND-THE-LINES POSITIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS, WHERE PARACHUTE TROOPS WERE DROPPED.

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MAY 11--BERLIN REPORTED A "SECRET WEAPON" WAS USED IN THE LIGHTNING CAPTURE OF THE STRONGEST FORT OF THE ALBERT CANAL-LIEGE DEFENSE SYSTEM. NAZI TROOPS PUSHED DEEP INTO NORTHERN PROVINCES OF THE NETHERLANDS, REINFORCED PARACHUTE POSITIONS AT ROTTERDAM AND SPARRED TENTATIVELY AT FRANCE'S MAGINOT LINE SOUTH OF LUXEMBOURG.

MAY 12--WITH LUXEMBOURG COMPLETELY OVERRUN, GERMANY STRENGTHENED THE DRIVE INTO BELGIUM, ENCIRCLING THE LIEGE FORTS AND THRUSTING 13 MILES WEST TO WAXEMME. HOLLAND'S GREBBE LINE OF WATER FORTS WAS SHATTERED AS GERMANS ADVANCED ON SECOND DEFENSES BEHIND THE IJSSEL RIVER, A THIRD OF THE WAY TO THE NORTH SEA.

MAY 13--NAZIS HOISTED THE SWASTIKA FLAG OVER HISTORIC LIEGE AND TRIED ANOTHER THRUST AT THE TOP OF THE MAGINOT LINE NEAR THE FRENCH-LUXEMBOURG BORDER. ADVANCE COLUMNS PIERCED TO WITHIN 40 MILES OF BRUSSELS. GERMANS OVERRAN GRONINGEN PROVINCE IN NORTHERN HOLLAND AND REACHED THE ZUIDER ZEE (IJSSEL MEER).

MAY 14--GERMAN LEGIONS BROKE THROUGH THE WOODED ARDENNES MOUNTAINS OF SOUTHEASTERN BELGIUM, CROSSED THE FRENCH FRONTIER AND DROVE TO SEDAN--TEN MILES INTO FRENCH TERRITORY. THE NETHERLANDS ARMY CEASED RESISTANCE TO AVOID "COMPLETE ANNIHILATION." BACKED BY FRENCH AND BRITISH TROOPS, BELGIAN RESISTANCE STIFFENED BUT THE STEADY ENCIRCLEMENT OF LIEGE CONTINUED.

MAY 15--GERMANY'S ADVANCE SPEARHEADED INTO THREE MAIN DRIVES--INTO FRANCE PAST SEDAN, SOUTH FROM THE NETHERLANDS TOWARD ANTWERP, AND NORTH OF NAMUR TOWARD BRUSSELS. TANK UNITS PIERCED THE ALLIED LINE ALONG THE MEUSE RIVER WHICH RUNS NORTH FROM SEDAN TO NAMUR.

MAY 16--GERMANY AIMED FOR THE ENGLISH CHANNEL IN A DRIVE AGAINST THE ALLIED DYLE RIVER LINE WHICH RUNS NORTH AND SOUTH 10 TO 20 MILES EAST OF BRUSSELS. PARIS WAS PLACED IN THE "ARMY ZONE" AS GERMANY'S ADVANCE GUARD DEEPENED THE THRUST INTO FRANCE PAST SEDAN, 130 MILES NORTHEAST OF PARIS.

MAY 17--BRUSSELS FELL AND THE DYLE RIVER DEFENSE LINE CRACKED. GAINING MOMENTUM, THE GERMAN ADVANCE STABBED INTO FRANCE ALMOST TO RETHEL, MORE THAN 30 MILES ACROSS THE FRONTIER. THE GERMANS REPORTED ADVANCES INTO "LITTLE MAGINOT LINE" DEFENSES IN ANOTHER SECTION NEAR AVESNES AND MAUBEUGE IN THE HEADWATERS OF THE SAMBRE RIVER.

MAY 18--GERMANY RAISED HER BATTLE FLAG OVER ANTWERP CITY HALL 57 DAYS AHEAD OF THE 1914 INVASION. THE BATTLE FRONT WAS PUSHED TO GUISE AND LANDRECIES, 90 MILES FROM PARIS, AND DEEPENED INTO THE TRIANGLE FORMED BY THE AISNE AND OISE RIVERS TOWARD PARIS AND THE PORTS ON THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

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MAY 19--THE GERMANS MOVED TO ST.QUENTIN, 80 MILES FROM PARIS, AND SPLIT INTO TWO FORKS--ONE HEADED FOR THE FRENCH CAPITAL, THE OTHER FOR THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

MAY 20--CAPTURE OF LAON WAS ANNOUNCED, BRINGING THE INVASION WITHIN 75 MILES OF PARIS. ADVANCE GUARD UNITS THRUST ON TOWARD THE AISNE-OISE CANAL. FROM LANDRECIES AND MAUBEUGE ON THE SOUTH AND POSITIONS WEST OF BRUSSELS TO THE NORTH, GERMANS SOUGHT TO TRAP BRITISH TROOPS IN A BAG BETWEEN VALENCIENNES AND CHARLEROI.

MAY 21--THE PLUNGE IN LAON REGION CARRIED GERMAN TROOPS "WITHIN SIGH OF THE EIFFEL TOWER" AT PARIS 69 MILES AWAY, THEN SMASHED A DEEP WEDGE TO THE WEST THAT WENT 60 MILES THROUGH ARRAS AND AMIENS TO ABBEVILLE, 12 MILES FROM THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. THE MOVE EMPERILED THE POSITION OF 550,000 OR MORE ALLIED TROOPS IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND SOUTHWESTERN BELGIUM.

RQ803PED

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLIGICAL SHIPS SUNK

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MAY 21--PRINCESS VICTORIA (BRITISH) MINELAYER, TONNAGE NOT GIVEN, SUNK BY NAZI MINE, 35 MEN MISSING AND FEARED LOST, 85 RESCUED.

WD1035PED

UNDATED BOX GIRAUD

MAY 22 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE GERMANS' ASSERTION THAT THEY HAVE CAPTURED A "GENERAL GIRUAD" OF THE FRENCH ARMY RECALLS THAT GENERAL HENRI HONORE GIRAUD WAS A GERMAN PRISONER FOR THREE YEARS IN THE WORLD WAR.

GIRAUD, THEN A CAPTAIN, WAS WOUNDED AND CAPTURED IN THE BATTLE OF GUISE IN 1914. HE WAS INTERNED IN GERMANY, BUT ESCAPED TO FRANCE IN TIME TO TAKE PART IN THE ATTACK ON MALMAISON IN 1917.

NOW 61, GIRAUD WAS REPORTED COMMENDING ALLIED FORCES IN THE "BATTLE OF THE BULGE" IN FRANCE.

QQ1039AED

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 21--EFFINGHAM (BRITISH) CRUISER, 9,990 TONS, STRUCK ROCK OFF NORWEGIAN COAST, CREW RESCUED.

MAY 19--VALENTINE (BRITISH) DESTROYER, 1,100 TONS, DAMAGED BY GERMAN PLANES AND BEACHED IN HOLLAND, BRITISH ADMIRALTY SAID CASUALTIES WERE BELIEVED TO BE SLIGHT.

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QQ1102AED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE GERMAN CLAIM OF HAVING SMASHED THROUGH THE ALLIED FRONT AND REACHED THE VICINITY OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AT ABBEVILLE MEANS, IF IT IS SUBSTANTIATED, THAT THE ALLIES ARE IN A PRECARIOUS POSITION.

IT DOESN'T MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT THE ALLIEX

IF IT IS SUBSTANTIATED, THAT THE ALLIES ARE IN A PRECARIOUS POSITION.

IT DOESN'T MEAN, HOWEVER, THAT THE ALLIES HAVE BEEN CRUSHED.

IT IS ALMOST FOLLY TO DISCUSS THIS WHOLLY CONFUSED SITUATION AS IT NOW STANDS. WE NEED MUCH MORE INFORMATION BEFORE WE SHALL BE ABLE TO PASS JUDGMENT, AND FOR THAT REASON WE SHOULD HOLD STEADY UNTIL WE GET THAT INFORMATION.

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HOWEVER, THERE CAN BE NO GARM IN SPECULATING ON WHAT THE DEVELOPMENT MAY MEAN, PROVIDED IT IS UNDERSTOOD BETWEEN YOU AND ME THAT IT IS SPECULATION WITHOUT SUFFICIENT DETAILS AT HAND FOR A CONSIDERED OPINION.

THE GERMANS SAY THEY HAVE CRUSHED THE FRENCH NINTH ARMY AND CAPTURED THE GENERAL STAFF WITH THE COMMANDER, GENERAL GIRAUD.

30.24-2425

30.24-2425

IT ISN'T WHOLLY CLEAR JUST WHERE THE NINTH WAS HOLDING AT THE MOMENT OF THE CRASH, BUT IT WOULD SEEM THAT IT HAD BEEN BLOCKING THE ROUTE INTO THE VALLEY OF THE SOMME, NEAR PERONNE, WHICH IS A FAMOUS MILITARY ROUTE TO THE COAST.

THE NAZIS CLAIM TO HAVE SMASHED ON AND CAPTURED AMIENS AND ABBEVILLE. THIS WOULD MEAN THAT THEY HAVE ACHIEVED IN AT LEAST SOME MEASURE WHAT THE KAISER'S FORCES ATTEMPTED IN THE SPRING OF 1918 WHEN THEY ALL BUT WON THE WAR IN THEIR GREAT ATTACK ALONG THE SOMME.

WHAT THE GERMANS DON'T MAKE CLEAR IS THE STRENGTH OF THE FORCES EMPLOYED IN THIS THRUST. WE MUST ASSUME THAT A COMPARATIVELY SMALL MECHANIZED SPEARHEAD HAS BEEN JAMMED THROUGH TO THE COAST, TO BE FOLLOWED BY SUPPORTING TROOPS.

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IN ORDER TO MAKE THIS BREAK-THROUGH STICK, THE NAZIS MUST POUR STRONG SUPPORT THROUGH THE GAP IN THE ALLIED LINE, ELSE THEY WILL HAVE MERELY TOSSED SOME MECHANIZED CONTINGENTS OUT INTO THE BLUE TO WANDER ABOUT ON THEIR OWN.

IF IT PROVES THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BROKEN THROUGH IN FORCE, THEN WHAT DOES IT MEAN?

TO MY MIND THE WORST ASPECT OF THE SITUATION WOULD BE THAT THE LARGE ALLIED FORCES IN BELGIUM WOULD BE SEVERED FROM THE FRENCH ARMIES TO THE SOUTH IN FRANCE.

IT IS USELESS TO SPECULATE FURTHER ON WHAT MIGHT HAPPEN TO THE ARMIES IN BELGIUM, SURROUNDED AS THEY WOULD BE ON THREE SIDES BY THE ENEMY. THE POSSIBILITIES ARE PRETTY NASTY. WE CAN AT LEAST SAY THAT IT WOULD TAKE MASTERFUL ALLIED GENERALSHIP TO SAVE A DISASTER.

THE GERMAN BREAK-THROUGH ALSO PRESUMABLY WOULD EASE THE WAY TO PARIS AND WE CAN EXPECT THAT THE NAZI DRIVE TOWARD THE CAPITAL, WHICH HAD LOST SOME OF ITS MOMENTUM, NOW WILL BE INCREASED AGAIN.

IF THE GERMANS ARE ABLE TO GET HOLD OF THE CHANNEL PORTS, ESPECIALLY ON THE NORTHERN FRENCH COAST AT CALAIS, THEY WILL HAVE ACHIEVED THEIR OBJECT OF GETTING BACK UP AGAINST ENGLAND FOR AIR-FORCE OPERATIONS. CALAIS IS ONLY TWENTY MILES FROM ENGLAND'S DOVER, AND EASY STRIKING DISTANCE FROM THE VAST PORT OF LONDON, INTO WHOSE MILES AND MILES OF INFLAMMABLE DOCKS A HUGE SLICE OF THE WORLD'S SHIPPING GOES.

NOW IS THE TIME TO WATCH SIGNOR MUSSOLINI. IF IN HIS MIND THE FUEHRER IS APPROACHING A DECISIVE VICTORY THE ITALIAN CHIEFTAIN MAY DECIDE THAT THIS IS THE ACCEPTED HOUR FOR ITALY'S ENTRANCE INTO THE WAR.

AN ATTACK ALONG THE ITALO-FRENCH BORDER AT THIS CRUCIAL MOMENT WOULD GREATLY INCREASE THE PRECARIOUSNESS OF THE ALLIED POSITION.

IN CLOSING I WANT TO EMPHASIZE AGAIN THAT THIS ARTICLE IS MERELY SPECULATION BASED ON THE UNAMPLIFIED GERMAN CLAIMS AND WITHOUT SUFFICIENT DETAILS TO MAKE A CONSIDERED OPINION POSSIBLE.

I CAN ONLY ADD THAT EVEN IF THE NAZI CLAIMS ARE TRUE, IT DOESN'T MEAN THAT THE ALLIES ARE OUT OF COMMISSION.

THIS IS A SWELL TIME FOR US TO KEEP OUR SHIRTS ON AND NOT GET PANICKY.

RELEASED MAY 22 1940

PARLIAMENT DRAFTS LABOR AND WEALTH

Both Houses Pass and King Approves a Bill Giving Cabinet Emergency Powers to Speed Arms and Supplies.

MAY 23 1940

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—Parliament invested the British Government tonight with dictatorial powers to conscript labor and wealth to strengthen the nation against German invasion.

Within three hours the House of Commons and the House of Lords passed and King George approved a bill giving Winston Churchill's Government unprecedented, sweeping war emergency powers demanded "in view of the grave peril in which the nation stands today."

It armed the Cabinet with administrative weapons similar in efficiency and scope to those of Great Britain's authoritarian enemy.

An order in council, prepared even before the parliamentary process got under way, gave immediate effect to the law. It set up controls under the ministers covering, chiefly, labor, banking, agriculture, transport, mining war industries and export trade industries.

Munitions Board Is Summoned.

The war material and export industries will be given absolute priority and labor will be drafted as required to the more essential industries.

Arthur Greenwood, Laborite Minister Without Portfolio and head of the Productions Council, summoned the munitions board immediately.

Supply Minister Herbert Morrison ordered all ordnance factories to work full time seven days a week until further notice. Most factories now are working two twelve-hour shifts.

Quickly, the powerful Amalgamated Engineers Union agreed to temporary relaxation of its rules to permit extended employment of women in the engineering industry.

At the same time, Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, told the Empire by radio that the situation is "grave—perhaps graver than at any time in the war of 1914-1918," but that does not mean defeat is on the horizon." He declared Britain faced her danger confidently.

Commons, rushing its three readings, approved the Government's demand that it be clothed with widest war-waging powers.

The bill gives the Government absolute control over all wealth, labor and resources. All-powerful production councils will be set up to speed supplies of munitions, ships, aircraft, farm produce and minerals.

Major Clement R. Attlee, Prime Minister Churchill's lieutenant in the House, who called for the virtual "dictatorship," declared he wanted the munitions boards to "get on the job tonight."

The new measure carries forward a swift transition from democracy to semi-dictatorship which began before Great Britain went to war.

Military conscription was introduced hastily in the days just preceding that fateful Sunday, September 3, and since then there have been measures restricting profits, limiting individuals' actions and controlling investments, all paving the way to today's complete subjection of the nation to the one idea of victory.

Major Attlee assured the House that the power conferred by the bill would be great enough so that, if Parliament could not meet because of a German invasion or some other reason, the Cabinet could govern unhampered by lack of legislation.

Great Britain has approached military, economic and financial dictatorship by steady steps since the restless spring of 1939.

The Government overlordship announced today climaxes a swing toward concentrated powers started on March 29, 1939, when Neville Chamberlain, then Prime Minister, doubled the territorial army to 340,000 men, and said that Great Britain would be prepared to send thirty-eight instead of nineteen divisions to the Continent for war. Little more than a month later Mr. Chamberlain discarded this measure and conscription was ordered.

Real Start of Transition.

The real start of transition from democracy to a wartime form of totalitarianism came August 24, 1939, when the King signed the emergency powers defense bill just speeded through Parliament.

That bill enabled the King—actually giving the power to the Prime Minister as head of the Government—to sign into law any measures needed for home defense and specifically to:

1. Take over railroads and transportation facilities.
2. Control food supplies.
3. Effect a system of defense against air raids.

The outbreak of the war brought a host of other changes. Military conscription had been extended by successive calls to all British men from 16 to 36.

Defense regulations ranged from restrictions on carrier pigeons to the operation of lighthouses.

The Admiralty took control of the vast British merchant and shipping fleets.

Censorship was clamped on foreign cables and telephone service between Great Britain and the Continent, as well as across the Atlantic.

Defense Gets Priority.

At first attention was concentrated on defense measures and for a time industrial and economic reorganization failed to keep apace. Within the first month of the war, however, England was divided into districts, each under an engineer, to make sure the full production capacity of the nation was reached.

By that time purchases of food had been limited to a three-week supply and plans for "drastic rationing" were announced.

Now there will be a 100 per cent excess profits tax, and Major Attlee said that there even might be cases where concerns would be closed and others where property would be destroyed.

Rich and Poor Alike.

All munitions factories will immediately be placed under Government control.

Major Attlee told the House that "there should be no distinction between rich and poor and all should be willing to perform services or give up property and those who were recalcitrant came into precisely the same category."

The granting of dictatorial powers to the Government, he said, did not mean that today or tomorrow everybody would be given orders to do this or that, nor did it mean that from tomorrow every form of wealth would be taken, but the power would be exercised whenever it was necessary in the interest of the nation's safety.

Government Will Set Terms.

Major Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and member of the Inner War Cabinet, said that the object of the drastic bill was to make effective the whole resources of the nation "for whatever task may fall upon it."

He called the present situation a crisis for Great Britain demanding extraordinary and immediate measures.

Some establishments, he said, will be controlled outright at once and others later as need arises.

Terms and remuneration, hours of labor and conditions of service, he declared, would be prescribed by the Government.

Every one should continue in his job until ordered to do otherwise, Major Attlee emphasized.

"There must be power to carry on essential services," he said. "Over a wide field, industry will be carried on for the community and not for private purposes."

"Wages and profits will be under Government control."

The House cheered.

Conscription of labor and wealth, Major Attlee continued, "would apply to everybody."

"At this time everything for which we stand is in jeopardy," he declared, appealing to the nation to mobilize all its strength to meet the growing menace of German invasion.

The measure, known as the emergency powers bill, was published simultaneously with his announcement.

It provides an extension of powers which may be exercised by the King under the 1939 emergency powers defense act.

"A great battle is now proceeding," Major Attlee said. "Our men at sea, on land and in the air are fighting with splendid devotion and spirit.

"The Government is convinced that now is the time that we must mobilize to the full the whole resources of this country.

"We must throw all our weight into the struggle.

"It must be clear to all that the next few weeks are critical.

"Our ruthless enemy, who is restrained by no considerations of international law, justice or humanity, is throwing everything into the scale to force a decision.

"We are resolved he shall not succeed.

'Whatever May Come—"

"Whatever may come, we shall meet it as the British people in the past has done.

"It is necessary that the Government should be given complete control over persons and property—not only some persons, but over all persons, rich or poor, employers or worker, man or woman.

"These powers I am asking the House to give, I do not ask for in any spirit of panic. There is no need for panic. But we are asking that in this emergency we should be given the requisite powers that may be needed."

In order to pass the bill through all stages, Major Attlee said it was necessary to move the procedure by resolution without notice and the Government asked Parliament to acquiesce in this procedure in view of the grave peril in which the nation stands today.

"We introduce this not because we are in any doubt of the willingness of the people," he said, "but because in an emergency like this there must be the necessary power in Government hands."

Banks to Be Controlled.

Control of banks will be required, either through a central agency or regional commissioners, Mr. Attlee continued, and production councils to speed munitions, supplies and produce would be set up.

He warned that questions of compensation will be difficult, but said that there will be interim compensation.

"It is not only industrial business that will be under control or may be under control," he continued. "There will have to be control of the finances of the country and of the banks.

"This will be done under the orders of the Government and the competent authorities in each case will be the ministers concerned.

"Broadly speaking, we are taking control in a time of emergency, so that in the national interest we may utilize all the resources for the common weal."

The essential objects of the far-reaching measure, Major Attlee said, were:

1. To eliminate waste in skilled labor.

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2. To assure that industry is carried on for the community as a whole and not for private profit.

"I believe in this critical time," he said, "the vast majority of the people of this country willingly will give their services to the country and will do all that is asked.

He dropped a hint that branches of the munitions industry might be taken over by the State.

All sections of the House spoke approvingly of the precedent-shattering measure.

Laborite Hastings Lees-Smith said:

"It is not a time for lengthy discussion, but a time for action, a time for showing that the House of Commons can be a completely efficient instrument for the conduct of war."

Justification of the drastic powers sought, said Sir Percy Harris, a Liberal, was the fact that the danger to Great Britain never was more real or imminent.

William Gallacher, the only Communist member, said that the bill was a deliberate effort on the part of the ruling class to conquer the working class, despite Major Attlee's assurance that "it is essential that every one be satisfied that the rights he had shall remain alive."

Gallacher's words brought immediate condemnation from Laborite David Gilbert Logan, who declared "it is about time that a voice like that of Mr. Gallacher was silenced under emergency powers."

Major Attlee also had declared:

"It is proposed that there should be an addition to the fair wages clause whereby employers who do not at the end of this war restore any customs or conditions set aside for the war will be ineligible to come on the list of Government contractors."

David Kirkwood, a Laborite, objected that the working classes would "be tied hand and foot," but that private property would not.

"I am going to defeat that to the best of my ability," he declared. "And I don't happen to represent Russia, Rome or Jerusalem."

"Nor reason!" interjected Mr. Logan.

Major Attlee said that the production council headed by Mr. Greenwood would include representatives of trade unions and employers and that labor supply committees also would be set up.

"Firms will be grouped for the full utilization of labor and to prevent waste," he said. "There will be compulsory notification of all men stood off (laid off) or on short time."

He said that a "bold and comprehensive scheme of training" would be launched by the Labor Ministry.

30.24-2427

30.24-2427

BRITISH LABOR AND PROPERTY CONSCRIPTED

By HUGH WAGNON

MAY 23 1940

London, May 22 (AP).—Great Britain, achieving through the methods of democracy the result of virtual dictatorship, tonight placed all her men and everything they own at the command of Prime Minister Winston Churchill in the war with Hitler's legions.

Proud of the democratic machinery which could elevate the Prime Minister to a pinnacle of power as high as Hitler's and yet retain the right to take it back, Parliament rushed into law a far-reaching act enabling the Government to conscript all labor and property.

The Commons pushed the bill through within two hours without a record vote. The King signed it a few minutes later.

Within two hours and 45 minutes the whole job of completing the transition from democracy to virtual dictatorship was completed.

First steps in this momentous transition were taken on Aug. 24 last year when the King was empowered to issue decrees with the effect of law.

Today, Orders in Council, prepared even before the parliamentary process was under way, gave immediate effect to laws setting up controls under ministers covering labor, banking, agriculture, transport, mining, war industries and export trade.

War material and export industries will be given absolute priority and labor will be drafted as required in the more essential industries. Deputy Labor Leader Arthur Greenwood, finest orator in the Commons who is a Minister without portfolio and head of the Productions Council, summoned the Munitions Board immediately.

Controls "Rich and Poor."

The first powers to be enacted under the sweeping Enabling Act, the House was told, would be:

1—Complete government control of persons and property—"not just some persons or some particular class, but all persons, rich or poor, men or women."

2—The Minister of Labor may "direct any person to perform any service required."

3—The Minister of Labor "will be able to prescribe terms of remuneration, hours of labor, and conditions of service."

4—"There will be power to inspect premises and require employers to produce their books. The object is to mobilize the effective resources of the nation for whatever task may come upon us."

5—"Some establishments may be controlled altogether right away; others may be controlled later. They will, in effect, be working on Government account with wages and profits under Government control."

6—Munitions will be controlled immediately.

7—Excess profits tax is at the rate of 100 per cent.

Excess profit, according to a special cable to The News, will be any increased yield above the normal profits of any business averaged over the four years preceding the war.

8—"Other establishments may be ordered to carry on" even at a loss, in which event "they must have adequate remuneration."

9—"There may be cases where firms will have to close down and there may perhaps be destruction of property here and there," with remuneration to be determined.

Churchill's power is greater than Oliver Cromwell's and hardly less absolute than Hitler's. Introduced by bald-headed Major Clement B. Attlee, Churchill's lieutenant in the House, who has defied doctors' to remain at his Commons post, the amendment extends for two years and enlarges powers given the King Aug. 24, 1939.

Attlee assured the Commons that if parliament could not meet because of a German invasion, or some other reason, the Cabinet could govern, unhampered by lack of legislation.

Everything, he emphasized, has been done to subordinate all to victory.

"It must be clear to all," he concluded "that the next few weeks are critical. Our ruthless enemy, restrained by no considerations of international law, justice or humanity, is throwing everything into the scale to force a decision. We are resolved he shall not succeed."

The powerful Amalgamated Engineers Union, swiftly responding to the call, agreed to temporary relaxation of its rules to permit extended employment of women in the engineering industry.

Planes Bomb German Lines.

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—The Air Ministry announced tonight that large scale bombing attacks were made on the German main line of communications connecting Namur, Dinant and Gaadmont last night.

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Other large formations of British bombers scored many direct hits on bridges, railway junctions and rolling stock in Rhenish Prussia, the ministry said.

Stavanger airdrome, in Norway, also was bombed.

Thirteen British bombers were lost or missing after Tuesday's day and night operations, but the Air Ministry said that at least twenty-four German planes were destroyed or badly damaged by its fighters.

Reasons for Hoping.

British hopes of stemming the German march to the sea and the vital channel ports rose today with reports of new air force success and the slowing down of the intensive German mechanized drive.

The nation was cheered by these reported developments:

The French recapture of Arras.

A widespread attack on targets in the industrial Rhineland area by British bombers.

The reported lessening of the force of the German thrust over soggy fields in northern France.

The arrival of a new contingent of Canadians in England.

The high morale of the British Air Force was indicated in an Air Ministry report that one British pilot had attacked twenty German bombers, damaged two and escaped.

B. E. F. Fights Desperately in Flanders.

Meanwhile the pocketed Allied forces in Flanders and northern France were fighting desperately to keep Germany's legions from winning their way to the Channel for a direct attack on the British Isles.

Some commentators thought that the High Command had decided to fight from this admittedly dangerous position at all costs.

There was nothing to indicate that the British Expeditionary Force, pocketed between the English Channel and the swiftly moving Nazi columns, would elect to undertake a strategic withdrawal.

General Headquarters omitted its customary communique on operations early today.

The Air Ministry announced today: "Dense traffic moving over the enemy communication system again was heavily attacked throughout last night." Large British bomber forces did the work.

"Objectives included railway junctions and yards and bridges over a wide area of Germany radiating eastward from Aachen," the announcement said.

"Similar targets in the immediate rear of the battle area also were heavily bombed, notably roads and bridges over the Meuse in the region of Namur."

Recovering From Black Tuesday.

Meanwhile, the British people, shaken by the "Black Tuesday" news which told of the Germans driving to the estuary of the Somme to form a wedge between the British forces and the main French armies, snapped out of their first shock today. Leaders and the press alike declared that the people were prepared to absorb even worse shocks.

In sizing up the situation, commentators decided that it was not so bad as first appeared, stating that the German advance mechanized columns which pushed westward through France into Amiens, Arras and Abbeville held their positions only lightly. These forces were said to be highly vulnerable to counter-attack.

Even if the Germans should consolidate their positions along the English Channel, British observers said, the Allied main armies still remain intact and the British Navy and air force still pack plenty of punch.

Show Confidence in Weygand.

The military comentator of the London Daily Herald in discussing the chances of success of a German invasion of the British Isles, remarked:

"There have been continental conquerors in the past, but in some strange, indefinable way their magic touch has seemed to cease at the seashore."

The British expressed confidence that Generalissimo Weygand, the new supreme command of the Allied land forces, could be counted upon to take advantage of the first opportunity to deal a blow at the Germans' elongated left flank.

The German successes, however, shook any remaining traces of apathy in this island, which once found much comfort in its channel defenses. Both employers and labor expressed themselves as ready to accept any sacrifices demanded by the Government.

Look to U. S. for Aid.

To remedy the weakest spot in Britain's defense—a lack of fighting and bombing planes—the hustling publisher, Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, appealed to aircraft workers to operate on a seven-day schedule, with shifts around the clock.

His newspaper, the London Daily Express, declared: "The tenacity of our race will be our salvation. For if we can hold on and hold out for the next few weeks and months, ours is the assurance of final victory."

Newspapers also pointed to supplies from the United States as a valuable asset for the Allies.

The London News Chronicle commented: "The great nation of the United States is awakening from its isolation, and help in ever-increasing strength will soon be on its way across the ocean."

Share Western Front Feeling.

German bombs fell on British soil during the night, but there were no casualties reported. A communique indicated that the raiding planes were unloading bombs without aiming at any target when they were beaten back by anti-aircraft fire.

The planes dropped explosives off shore and on land at two places along the southeast coast. Some bombs fell on a village, shattering window panes and awakening inhabitants, but causing no casualties.

One inhabitant related: "The bombs were all dropped within about a minute and a half. I was awakened by terrific explosions and saw searchlights across the sky. Window panes were shattered in the village, but I don't think there has been much damage to property. We feel as though we are on the western front now."

Further air activity along the southeast coast indicated that attacks were being made on shipping. Anti-aircraft fire was heard along the Thames estuary but no alarms were sounded.

The Ministry of Home Security ordered every one to sign his name and address on his identity card and to be ready to show it if called upon at any time. Cards have previously carried simply the name and registration number of the holder.

British Bring Down Own Phantom Bomber

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 22—British anti-aircraft gunners on the east coast last night brought down a "phantom bomber"—a Royal Air Force Hampden, flying empty after its crew and pilot had taken to parachutes.

German gunners had crippled the plane, the Air Ministry said today, and the crew, except for the pilot, bailed out over Germany.

"Single-handed, the pilot nursed his aircraft across the North Sea, fighting every minute of the long journey to maintain height," the account related.

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"As he crossed the British coast he was picked up by an anti-aircraft searchlight. He was all in and his aircraft was in no condition to make a safe landing.

Opens Door, Steps Out

"He said, 'Well, thank God, that's England anyway!' and opened the door of his plane and stepped out.

"At that moment anti-aircraft gunners, receiving no recognition signals, opened fire.

"As the pilot floated down in his parachute he thought of 'parashooters'"—a newly esablished civilian force to combat the possible invasion of German parachute troops—"who might be waiting beneath.

"But his luck held. He landed safely and was able to establish his identity."

Nazis Brace Line For Counterattack

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By PRESTON GROVER.

Berlin, May 22 (AP).—Groping for the narrow Straits of Dover, short-cut to England, the German armies of Flanders tonight poured men and guns into the battle zone they have cut into France, arming for "the kill" but wary of counterattack.

From several sources came evidence that Germany, in hardening its hold on northern France and the "sack" in which it is trying to hold up to 1,000,000 Allied troops, is also being bolstered against a heavy thrust from the armies now under Gen. Maxime Weygand.

An Allied drive from the south appeared to have started tonight when a French tank thrust was made in the vicinity of Laon. The Germans said it was beaten off, that 10 French tanks were set afire and that 24 surrendered.

At several points farther north, too, the Allied forces which the Germans claim to have trapped also put up stiff battle.

"It may be that our present movements will come to a temporary halt," said Gen. Walther von Reichenau, high commander in the field. "Weygand has ordered every one to stand his ground. That may mean hard fights ahead."

Today the German watchword, by land and air, was "destroy." The major task was to crush whatever French, British and Belgian divisions are in the "sack" of the German advance in Flanders and Picardy; to smash all attempts to break out of the circle; to create chaos amidst reinforcements.

Germans saw in the picture another Cannae, where Hannibal jammed the Romans into a center of encirclement so tightly that they could not even use their weapons in defense. The Nazis did the same thing in Poland—and took 170,000 prisoners of the main Polish army.

Above and around the sack, the German air force performed its correlated work of death today, from the Channel ports almost to the gates of Paris.

Strike Toward Boulogne.

Meanwhile two hooked prongs of the German wedge struck northwest toward the French seaport of Boulogne, on the shoulder of the English Channel, on a line from St. Pol to Montreuil, and, again, southward toward Paris.

The Channel at its narrowest point, in the Dover Straits, is but 22 miles wide. On the other side are the chalk cliffs of England and there, the German press dinned today, the death knell of Britain and her empire will be rung.

Germans said the arm which has struck toward Boulogne, brushing past Abbeville, is 30 miles thick.

On the south, the German blitz columns snaked around or through Soissons, World War battleground some 56 miles north of Paris. Ahead went the bombers, leaving in flames the railway stations at Compiegne and Creil, 40 and 25 miles from the French capital.

On the northwest bombs pounded down again on the quays and shingled beaches of Boulogne, Dieppe, Dunkirk, Ostend—to burn out the British escape toward home by sea.

Advices from the Flanders command of the German army told how its front is being fortified with German reserves of artillery and aircraft of all kinds, and how the fighting men of the Reich are pouring into the lines.

Three lanes deep, they are marching down the highways.

Von Reichenau's right wing was poised to swing in a ponderous sweep on the Channel ports from above.

To German generals pressing from north, east and south, while the air force harries shipping daily along the Channel coast, the closing up of the sack means not only the chance to destroy a million men but also the capture of large supply bases, millions of dollars worth of food and equipment, shells and vitally-needed oil stores.

But the High Command, even today, conceded that the Allies were resisting fiercely.

The French struck a second time in the Valenciennes region—the Germans said they were trying to break out of the German sack.

British tank units hit hard at Arras. But, the Germans said, their grip held fast.

Claim Victory at Arras.

Of the Arras battle (the French said the Allies had recaptured the town), this story was told by DNB, official news agency:

"Under the fierce fire of German weapons on the ground and the destructive attacks of dive bombers, the desperate attempt of the English to break out of encirclement at Arras suffered defeat.

"The greater part of the English tanks were destroyed or burned out under the effects of the German fire and were left standing on the battlefield while the rest of the force retreated."

The day saw German sea activity, too.

Evidently based in the ports of Holland, speedboats were declared to have sunk an auxiliary cruiser while the continuation of air attack on the Channel resulted in the destruction, the High Command said, of a cruiser and eleven merchant and transport ships.

In Norway, the Germans plugged slowly northward to the point where more effective relief can be extended to their beleaguered garrison in Arctic Narvik.

Nazis Rush To Gap In Channel Defense

London, May 22 (AP)—The Germans are using big seaplanes to land parachute troops in the region of Narvik, Norwegian Arctic port besieged by the Allies, Reuters (British news agency) reported from Stockholm today.

[By the Associated Press]

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Berlin, May 22—Germany's advancing legions spread northwestward through a gap in the Allied defenses today in the direction of the narrowest neck of the English Channel, while Nazi airmen bombed the ports where British forces might embark.

Another German force swelled out its "bulge" into northern France at the same time, informed circles said, with a swift southwestward drive toward Paris, which may have passed through or around Soissons, World War battlefield only about fifty-six miles northeast of the capital.

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Temporary Halt Possible

"It may be that our present movements will come to a temporary halt," Gen. Walter von Reichenau, German commander in the field, acknowledged. "Weygand has ordered every man to stand his ground. That may mean hard fights ahead."

Holding between 500,000 to 1,000,000 Allied troops in what they call a huge sack in Northern France and Belgium, the main German forces now are making their major job the systematic destruction of these divisions.

The Nazi drive toward the Channel was pointed toward St. Pol and Montreuil-Mer, a line toward the Straits of Dover, where only twenty-two miles of water separate the British Isles from France.

Ahead of it roared German warplanes, the high command reported, bombing the water fronts of Ostend, Dunkirk, Boulogne and Dieppe—the chief ports behind imperiled British forces fighting with their backs to the coast.

Montreuil is twenty-five miles north of Abbeville and about ten miles from the English Channel. St. Pol is twenty-five miles northeast of Abbeville, the town at the mouth of the Somme river, twelve miles from the Channel, which German units reached yesterday.

Indications of a battle north of Abbeville pointed to the possibility today that the German spearhead thrust had reached a second point close by the English Channel.

It was thought here that the battle probably was taking place somewhere near Boulogne, northern French port, only thirty miles across the Straits of Dover from the coast of England.

(German sources yesterday indicated 1,550,000 Allied soldiers have been pocketed by the swift-flying Nazi legions, and authoritative quarters indicated that the Germans would deal with these forces before undertaking the next move—presumably direct action against England.

Communique Reports Resistance

Today's high command communique said:

"In Flanders the enemy covering the retreat on the Scheldt river still offers strong resistance. At Valenciennes the attack is under way, coupled with hard fighting against French forces concentrated in this region. Attempts of the opponents to force their way out southward near Artois via Arras have been repelled. (The French high command today announced that Arras had been recaptured.)

"At Arras, Junkers dive-bombers contributed considerably to frustrating an English tank attack.

"During the fighting concluded May 19 in Zeeland (Holland) 16,000 French and 13,000 Dutch troops were captured by a smaller force of Germans.

"The modernized strong forts of Neufchateau which are part of the Liege fortifications have fallen.

"Twelve officers and 500 men fell into our hands.

Claims Success For Air Force

"On May 22 the German air force, with great success, chiefly operated to disturb the enemy retreat. Several heavily used airports were raided with bombs, and runways, hangars, equipment and airplanes on the ground were destroyed.

"The stations of Compiegne and Creil are burning.

"In and outside Belgian and French ports, one cruiser, merchant and transport ships were destroyed and a number of other ships were damaged." Speedboats of the German Navy during this undertaking against French Channel ports sank one enemy auxiliary cruiser.

"Losses of the enemy amounted yesterday to 120 airplanes, of which thirty-five were bagged in air fights, fourteen shot down by anti-aircraft guns and the rest were destroyed on the ground. Ten German planes are missing.

"In the course of the night of May 21-22, enemy airplanes aimlessly dropped bombs in western Germany, which fell mostly upon open fields. Military objectives were not hit.

"Two enemy planes were shot down by anti-aircraft defenses."

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Nazi Press Jubilant

A jubilant Nazi press played upon the theme that the Germans had carried the *Blitzkrieg* to England's door yesterday by driving advance columns past Arras and Amiens to Abbeville.

But prior to any direct action against England, authoritative spokesmen said, the Germans must first close the deep sack they have created with the Belgian towns of Charleroi and Mons and the French town of Maubeuge at the bottom and opening westward toward the Channel.

30.24-2429

30.24-2429

Bombers Getting Assignment

The Hamburger *Fremdenblatt* said: "The next few days will decide the fate of the Allied armies trapped in the region between the Somme and Scheldt rivers and the Channel coast. All that is to be done is to solidify and tighten the ring. The remaining task will be carried out by German bombers."

East and south, the German drive toward Paris was said to have reached the region of Reims, eighty miles east and north of the capital.

This would bring the bulge into the French lines to a new southerly point. Previously the Germans had reached a point twelve miles south of Laon, which is thirty miles northwest of Reims, and had occupied Rethel, twenty-five miles northeast of Reims.

Reims was bombarded heavily by the Germans in September, 1914. Americans contributed heavily to a fund for restoration of the famed Reims Cathedral.

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The capture of Amiens was described by Germans today as one of the high points of the German operations. A rail center, Amiens remained of great importance throughout the World War as a communications point.

New Optimism Sweeps France

PARIS, May 22 (A. P.).—A new wave of optimism swept over France today as reports reached the capital that the French had recaptured Arras and chased a strong advance force of Germans out of Abbeville, twelve miles from the English Channel.

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The Ministry of Information, rallying Frenchmen from the gloom that followed the terrible setbacks of the last few days, announced also that all the bridges across the Somme had been destroyed and that a strong stand had been taken by French troops to halt any southward push.

The first note of optimism was sounded by Gen. Maxime Weygand, the new Allied commander-in-chief, after a visit to the front, and every hour, as the day wore on, his words to Paul Reynaud, the Premier of France, were repeated over the National Radio System.

"I am full of confidence if each man does his duty with a fierce energy."

With all their pressure concentrated in the direction of the English Channel, the Germans were quiet in two sectors where previously they had attempted mass assaults—the Rethel region on the Aisne River and the Montmedy area on the Maginot Line. They even discontinued the artillery fire they had been pouring into the Montmedy area for three or four days.

Meanwhile, contrary to reports, the French Government still sat in Paris.

In announcing that the French had destroyed all the bridges across the Somme, a military spokesman said that the enemy would have to bring up much heavier forces than they seem to have at present if they intend to cross that stream, which is roughly seventy miles north of Paris.

It was the failure of the French to destroy the River Meuse bridges, Premier Reynaud said yesterday, that permitted the Germans to advance so rapidly into France.

The perfect weather which had favored Hitler's Polish campaign and the blitzkrieg which he hurled against the Lowlands twelve days ago was broken by heavy rains last night. The skies were clear again today, although fields and roads over which the heavy tanks and armored cars had to move were soggy.

That break in the weather gave a slight rise to the French optimism, even though tempered by the belief that the Germans may be consolidating their forces for a new and more furious lunge.

New Lines Formed.

As the Germans pushed their double-pronged fighting warfare westward toward the vital Channel ports, the French established a new front along the Somme and Aisne rivers, 200 miles across northern France. With this defense system firmly established, the Allies began their counter-attack to relieve the Allied troops from pressure of the German push. Their first success, announced in a brief communique, was the recapture of Arras. Shortly afterward the Ministry of Information announced the taking of Abbeville.

Chased Out of Town.

The communique telling of the capture of Arras said merely:

"Enemy pressure continued in the direction of the coast, taking the form of raids carried out by small motorized detachments. Arras is now in our hands."

The taking of Abbeville, where German motorcyclists and French had fought doggedly for possession of the railroad station, was announced by the Ministry of Information. A spokesman there said grimly that the Germans had been "chased out" of the town.

Fighting was also going on in the region of Neufchatel-sur-aisne, ten miles directly north of Reims, the Ministry of Information said. Details here were lacking.

Abbeville First Attacked Today.

Premier Reynaud, after his gloomy speech of yesterday, declared today that if France can hold out for one month she will be "three-quarters of the way to victory." And France will hold out, he added.

The Germans asserted yesterday that they had seized Abbeville, Arras and Amiens in their drive to control the important English Channel ports. The French admitted the loss of Arras and Amiens but denied Nazi claims to Abbeville, while conceding that German motorcycle troops were in the Abbeville area. It was not until today that these troops attacked the railway station at Abbeville, twelve miles from the channel, on the Somme estuary.

According to a French military report, one railway employee who tried to swim the Somme, was drowned after being wounded by Nazi machine gun bullets. The victim had just dispatched the last train from Abbeville, the report said, when a German motorcycle trooper rushed into the switching office.

The employee, who was with the Surete National inspector, subdued the German. A few minutes later, other Nazis broke into the office. Two Frenchmen escaped in back of the station, and, running to the Somme, which widens near Abbeville, both plunged into the water.

The Nazis hurriedly set up a machine gun on the river bank and raked the water with bullets, hitting the one Frenchman. The inspector reached the opposite bank and gave the alarm.

Part of the Nazi war technic is to send these motorcyles in swiftly moving fleets far in advance of the tanks, confusing the fighting as they go forward to try to seize strategic points in towns and villages.

They were apparently far ahead of the tanks and infantry today, for a French military spokesman said that neither the French holding the Somme line, nor the British in the northwestern corner of France and in Belgium, had come in contact with the main body of German troops.

The heaviest fighting today was in a fire-scarred triangle north of the Somme, from Amiens to Arras to Abbeville, where German parachutists descended yesterday with blazing torches, and thence eastward to the Cambrai region.

On the Lorraine front the French reported the shelling of three towns in German territory in retaliation for the German shelling of three towns behind the French lines. The names of the towns were not disclosed.

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Situation Still Confused.

Arras, which was occupied by motorized German units yesterday, and recaptured by the French today, is roughly sixty miles from the vital Channel port of Calais, the gateway to England.

Amiens, thirty-five miles southeast of Arras and about fifty miles from the Channel, was apparently still in German hands.

Expanding on the recapture of Arras, a War Ministry spokesman said that the German troops which had entered the town consisted only of motorcycle detachments. These, he continued, were dislodged from the station and several other points where they had gained a foothold South of Arras (here seven words were censored) the battle situation remained "very confused."

The announcement of the recapture of Arras heartened the civilian population of Paris, many of whom were already streaming out of the capital to seek safety in the south of France.

Say Nazi Forces Are Still Light.

It was still unknown here how many German troops actually participated in the break-through toward the coast yesterday, although a War Ministry spokesman said that "light elements" of from 3,000 to 4,000 Nazis had participated in the capture of Arras and Amiens.

The confusion in the battle zone he attributed to the fact that Allied and German troops were mingling, as a result of the break-through, in a general melee.

The French declared that they still were holding Cambrai, approximately forty-five miles northeast of Amiens and twenty miles east of Arras.

Fighting was reported in many other sectors far behind the advance positions to which the fast-moving German mechanized columns penetrated yesterday.

The immediate task facing Generalissimo Weygand was to close the breach in the Allied lines through which the Germans were able to sweep westward along the Somme valley, and to close it before the Nazis can rush sufficient re-enforcements through the hole to consolidate their new positions.

The situation was complicated by the speed with which the armored German units fanned out in all directions after their break-through, striking at unexpected places, putting the torch to towns and desolating the countryside.

The Germans were said to be dropping parachute troops and German bombing planes kept up a continual, harassing attack, smashing at Allied lines of communication and troop concentrations.

Say Refugees Were Bombed.

The French declared that the German planes attacked many non-military objectives, bombing defenseless hamlets and strafing refugees on the open highways.

Despite the admitted gravity of the situation, there was no indication of official lack of faith in Generalissimo Weygand's ability to save the nation.

The British Expeditionary Force was said to be bearing the brunt of the fighting in the coastal sector, fighting with rifles and machine guns against the power of Nazi mechanized forces in a last-ditch stand to keep them from gaining a foothold on the Channel.

The fate of Gen. Giraud, commander of the Meuse River sector, who was reported by the Germans yesterday to have been captured, remained uncertain here today. A War Ministry spokesman said he could neither confirm nor deny the report, but it was understood that some members of Gen. Giraud's staff had been taken prisoner.

Reynaud Hopes for Victory If Nation Holds Out a Month

And Asserts Confidently France Will Hold —Weygand Promises Him Victory if Every One Does Duty.

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PARIS, May 22 (A. P.).—Premier Reynaud said today that if France can hold out for one month against the relentless pressure of the German Army she will be three-quarters of the way to victory.

"And France will hold for whatever time is necessary!" he predicted, expressing confidence in the nation's men at arms and their new commander, Gen. Maxime Weygand.

The Premier told reporters that he had just seen Weygand and said the new Allied Generalissimo was full of confidence of ultimate victory if each man does his duty.

M. Reynaud cautioned France's civilian population not to become demoralized by the raids of German motorized units, whose audacity, he said, can cost them dear.

The Premier said that the population must remain at its labors if victory is to be achieved.

"Diminution of production is a weakening of the fatherland," he said. "Orders in this sense have been given to the civil and military authorities."

Text of Statement.

The text of his statement follows:

"I have just seen Gen. Weygand, who has come back from the front. The Generalissimo told me: 'I am full of confidence, if every one does his duty with fierce energy.'

"The civil population must not let themselves be panicked by the raids of German motorized troops similar to the cavalry raids of previous times, whose audacity can cost them dearly.

"They must stay at home and at work.

"Any decrease in production is a weakening of the fatherland. Orders have been given in this sense to civil and military authorities.

"I repeat to you that if we hold for one month—and we will hold for whatever time is necessary—we will have traveled three-fourths of the road to victory."

Even the Rumors Better, French Spokesman Says

Paris Finds They Are a Basis for Optimism

PARIS, May 22 (AP).—French spirits rose with new Allied successes today, and a military spokesman declared: "Even the rumors are better today."

He referred particularly to rumors, not immediately confirmed, that Amiens and Sedan had been retaken by the Allies.

TWIN GERMAN DRIVE CHECKED, ALLIES ASSERT

"Our Troops Holding At All Points," Says Paris War Ministry

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Churchill Confers With Reynaud And Weygand. French Hopes Rise

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 22—A new 200-mile Allied front along the Somme and Aisne rivers checked at least for the time being tonight the twin German drive on the English Channel and Paris.

The night communique of the French high command reported no fresh developments, except that the battle continued in northern France and Belgium, but the War Ministry spokesman declared:

"Our troops are holding the German push at all points."

Arras And Abbeville Retaken

Against the masses of Allied infantry spread west across the river valleys and north along the coastal plain, the Germans were reported to have sent ahead only light scouting forces during the day. Allied counter-attacks against the German advance guards accounted for retaking of control in Arras and Abbeville.

Although some German scouts were acknowledged to have driven deep into the French lines, the War Ministry spokesman said the main combat remained along the Somme and Aisne rivers and the Escaut (Scheldt), running north into Belgium.

Much of the great battleground was soggy from yesterday's rain and mechanized troops were meeting difficulties.

French Spirits Rise

French spirits rose with new Allied successes and a military spokesman declared:

"Even the rumors are better today."

He referred particularly to rumors—not immediately confirmed — that Amiens and Sedan had been retaken. Already the recapture of strategic Arras and of Abbeville, the westernmost point reached by the Germans, had been officially announced.

The spokesman remarked informally that there had been "hardly any change" along the front in forty-eight hours, but said that Gen. Maxime Weygand, the Allied commander in chief, was "really satisfied."

He added that there had been heavy fighting, with results unknown, during the day between Valenciennes and Cambrai (an area at some points as near as seventy-five miles to the English Channel).

Exploring Parties Rounded Up

Germans continued to send out exploring parties in motorcycles and whippet tanks, some of them crossing the Somme in their movement toward the sea, the spokesman said. But, he remarked, they were quickly rounded up and there was no mass passage over the river.

Some German scouting parties also were said to have progressed west of Arras toward the Channel.

While new hope stirred the French public that the German drive to the Channel and to Paris would be halted ahead of disaster, Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, conferred here during the day with Premier Paul Reynaud and General Weygand.

Their talk was not discussed in detail, but many naturally believed that when two forces like Weygand and Churchill met some sort of bold counter-stroke might be expected.

Premier Reynaud, after conferring with Prime Minister Churchill, received United States Ambassador William Bullitt.

Weygand "Full Of Confidence"

Hourly over the national radio was repeated this message from General Weygand, the Allied commander in chief:

"I am full of confidence if each man does his duty with a fierce energy!"

In an effort to present proof that the German drive in northern France had not cut communications between the French army and the Allied forces operating in Belgium, the Ministry of Information declared that Weygand had conferred with the chiefs of the Franco-Belgian commands in the north.

The Somme-Aisne line gave the Allies their first firm positions since the Germans broke through the Meuse front on France's northern frontier last week and took from the rear the fortifications lining the Belgian border.

The line, running from west to east through Amiens, Laon and Rethel roughly seventy-five miles north of Paris, was designed primarily to prevent any new German drive deeper into France.

Line Backs Up British In North

It backed up the British forces who are fighting in the coastal sector of the north of the line in an effort to keep a path open for the Allied units coming back from Belgium and to prevent the Germans from installing their aviation on the English Channel.

The bulk of the German forces were reported in the Cambrai sector seventy-five miles from the Channel, in their thrust west, and in the Neufchatel sector just above the Aisne in their push south.

French military dispatches acknowledged that Rethel was occupied by the Germans, but said they had been unable to cross the Aisne at Rethel or any other point.

Declared In No Way Desperate

This report was published by the semi-official Telefrance Agency, along with a vigorous denial of Italian reports that the Germans already had reached the Channel and cut off the Allied armies in Belgium.

"The situation can in no way be considered desperate," the agency said.

Reporting that the Germans had only 5,000 men at Amiens, Telefrance added: "The weakness of these effectives constituted the risk of the operation, a risk which becomes all the greater now that our armies are completely in place on the positions chosen after the break in the line from Namur to Sedan."

Bridges Of Somme Destroyed

Among the day's declarations by the Ministry of Information was that the bridges of the Somme had been destroyed to bar a further German thrust to the south.

Thus, said a military spokesman, to cross the river the Germans would need to bring up much heavier forces than now seemed at hand. The Germans were described flatly as having been "chased out" of Abbeville, which is but twelve miles from the English Channel.

Of Arras—where twenty-three years ago 132,000 Britons fell before the city was taken on May 5, 1917—a communique said:

"Enemy pressure continued in the direction of the coast, taking the form of raids carried out by small motorized detachments. Arras is now in our hands."

Reynaud Appeals For Morale

French morale was the concern not only of General Weygand but of Premier Reynaud.

If France could but hold out for one more month, he told the people, she would be "three-quarters of the way to victory."

"And," he added, "France will hold for whatever time is necessary.

"The civil population must not let themselves be panicked by the raids of German motorized troops similar to the cavalry raids of previous times, and whose audacity can cost them dearly.

Must Stay At Home And Work

"They must stay at home at work.

"Any decrease in production is a weakening of the fatherland. Orders have been given in this sense to civil and military authorities."

During the day three towns behind the German front—names withheld—were bombarded; in retaliation, the French said, for the bombardment of three towns behind the French front.

German War Hospital Set Up Near Swiss Border

Basel, Switzerland, *Thursday*, May 23 (AP)—A hospital for German wounded has been established at Konstanz on a German bridgehead on the south side of the Rhine, a circumstance which observers construed as a strong indication the Germans have no intention of invading Switzerland.

This development occurred as German legation spokesmen at Bern gave assurances no invasion is intended.

Filled With Wounded

The hospital, within sight of Swiss territory, was filled with wounded from the western offensive.

A further reassurance to the Swiss was the evident haste of both sides to concentrate tremendous forces of armament and equipment into the one mighty battle now raging in northern France and Belgium.

On both the German and French sides frontier villages which were packed with troops four days ago now are almost deserted.

French bombers, which were flown to Morocco and relieved by British planes after the retreat from Norway, winged back across the Mediterranean and to the Western front.

German battle formations south of Vienna for a possible Balkan drive also were reported being rushed to the western scene of action.

RAF Bombs Aachen Rail Center

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U. S. Newsmen Under Fire—No War Objective Hit—One Person Killed

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER

AACHEN, Germany, May 22 (AP).—Three British bombing planes attacked this rail center at the juncture of the Belgian, German and Netherlands frontiers early today but failed to hit any military objectives.

There were no immediate reports of civilian casualties.

[One person was killed, the United Press reported, saying the British bombers attacked in successive waves.]

The big planes managed to dive again and again as they dodged the beams of anti-aircraft searchlights and the bombs they loosed dug big holes in the streets.

No damage was done to the railway station.

In an hotel across from the station two other American newspaper correspondents and I were lodged as the bombs were loosed.

We had come here about 1 a. m., tired, bedraggled and dirty from the German front. We were ready to drop into bed when suddenly an air raid alarm was sounded.

The three bombers flew low over the city and were soon caught by the searchlights. For half an hour or so anti-aircraft guns picked away lustily at the invaders. Then the British disappeared.

The sections bombed were immediately roped off and families were removed from all houses near the places where bombs had dropped.

U.S. Reporter Finds Nazis at Channel

U-boats and Speedboats Now Ready to Act, He Reveals

By Louis P. Lochner

WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, May 23 (Thursday) (AP).—I have reached the English Channel to find German forces here with the Nazi Swastika flying.

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It seems almost unbelieveable that I should find Germany at this Channel.

But the Nazi Swastika waving from the local commander's headquarters leaves no doubt about it.

Crews of U-boats and speedboats are champing to be sent on their errands of destruction.

NAZIS SAY ALLIES USE CIVILIANS AS SCREENS

Fighting From Red Cross Vehicles Also Charged in Berlin

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BERLIN, May 22 (AP).—The German High Command accused British and French troops today of using Belgian civilians as shields and charged that other violations of international law were practiced by the Allies. The accusations were made in the presence of German and foreign press representatives. Officers and soldiers were presented as witnesses.

The German command charged that repeating military columns in Belgium were interspersed with civilians in such a way that German airment were forced to halt their firing, in accordance with orders, and suffered losses thereby.

[The Netherland High Command earlier had charged that German troops used Netherland citizens as shields against the Allies.]

Both mobile and stationary Red Cross equipment likewise has been used by the Allies for combat purposes, the Germans charged. This usage, it was contended, included operation of Red Cross vehicles as screens for armored cars.

REPORTER SEES LAST BIG FORT AT LIEGE FALL

Watches From the Heights as Batice Gives In to the Nazis.

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YPRES MAY SEE BIG FIGHT

Commander Says German Army Knows It Hasn't Yet Met Main Allied Force.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, May 22 (A. P.).—A gigantic fort capitulated under our eyes today as we stood on heights between Eupen and Malmedy with a superb commanding view of the whole region.

It later proved to be Batice, last of the great major fortification works around Liege, Belgium.

Artillery, followed by bomb-diving warplanes, made it easy for the infantry to force its entry.

Stukas began their attacks at 3 P. M. and we saw the Nazi swastikas raised atop the main fortification twenty minutes later.

Awaits Hitler's Order.

Meanwhile Col.-Gen. Walther von Reichenau waited in a peaceful old castle today for a telephone call from Adolf Hitler which would send the powerful right wing of the German Army westward against a half million Allied troops in Flanders.

The object would be to drive back toward the English Channel the forces which block a direct Nazi attack on England.

Expressing confidence in the outcome, Gen. von Reichenau, while he waited, checked through his General Staff plan once more.

The west Flanders town of Ypres, which the British Tommy of the first world war called "Wipers," appeared to be one of those to be struck when the newly accumulated fury of the German mechanized forces is released.

Hitler's plan for encirclement of Paris presupposes this strong right wing movement in the southern sweep, and to Gen. von Reichenau was intrusted the job of seeing it through.

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Against Encircled Troops.

Gen. von Reichenau's challenge will be to the English, French and Belgian troops caught in the German pincer between Abbeville, at the mouth of the Somme, in France, and Antwerp, the big Belgian seaport.

Ypres lies just about half way between these two points, about twenty-five miles in from the English Channel and about eight miles above the French border not far from the industrial city of Lille.

The Germans are aware that they have not yet made contact with the main Allied force, as Gen. von Reichenau disclosed to American newspaper correspondents yesterday.

"Every German soldier knows why he's fighting," Gen. von Reichenau told the correspondents during our call on him. "It is 'to be or not to be' for Germany.

"I have talked to many English and French prisoners in their own language. They do not really know what it is all about. Our men have supreme confidence in our military leadership. Others don't in theirs.

"There can be no doubt of the outcome.

"Have you looked at the faces at the end of days of enormous marches hitherto considered impossible? Have you seen them sullen or grouchy?"

Cites Careful Preparations.

I could not but admit that the good humor of the sunburned young men whom we passed every evening on our way back from the operations area to our little hotel was something that baffled me.

Gen. von Reichenau continued:

"You see, our soldiers all know that war is not child's play, but hard and grim work. They have no illusions. That has been so drilled into them that an indomitable fighting spirit animates them."

The General said that the German losses have been only one-tenth of those of the enemy taken prisoner. Shortly before our visit official figures had been released to the effect that, exclusive of those in Holland, 110,000 prisoners had been taken. According to Gen von Reichenau, then, Germany has lost only about 11,000 men, exlusive of those in Holland since the offensive began in the west on May 10.

Gen. von Reichenau said that this was the result of more careful preparations by the Germans.

"Our vanguards and scout planes," he said, "go day after day on their heroic errand of learning just where the enemy is, how his formations line up and where the weak points are. Only when we are fully ready do we dash forward.

"Another factor is the excellent advance training of our troops."

Whatever else may be needed for waging war, certainly Germany during the seven years of the Nazi regime has provided men and materials in profusion.

For almost a week now on this right wing of Gen. von Reichmau's huge army every avenue of approach to Flanders has been jammed with marching troops and vehicles. It seemed to me as though Germany, Holland and Belgium must be just about drained of men and that all are concentrated in this little area which I am privileged to visit.

Hitler's Blow At England Appears Carefully Planned

First He Intends To Destroy Naval And Air Defenses, German Officers Tell Lochner

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Armies on the Western Front, Thursday, May 23—Only after he has satisfied himself on the effective demolition of naval and air ground organization and warships and transports will Adolf Hitler probably attempt an attack on England herself.

Hitler appears definitely to follow his tried tactics of first destroying all naval and air ground organization, then the enemy's airplanes and naval vessels before aiming a decisive blow with his land forces.

Every German officer to whom I have talked here in the operations area will tell you that.

Intends To Demolish Docks

The continuous bombing of Ostend, Dunkerque, Calais and Dieppe is intended to demolish the docks to which British reinforcements might come for their force in Belgium and northern France, and from which the British and their Allies might escape in event of a rout.

The second phase of this strategic plan is a combined attack by speedboats, submarines and air bombers on British warships and transports.

Only when he is sure of these preparatory steps is the Führer likely to aim directly at England herself.

The men of the German armies with which I have traveled for five days accost us at every opportunity to ask what has happened in the English Channel.

Itching To Get To England

They seem to be itching to get over to England.

Meanwhile, an interim effort is being made; it is the smashing of enough Belgian and French airports to prevent continental Allies from bringing effective air-force aid to England in event of her need.

Until then, German divisions are mopping up what was forgotten in their first rush.

A case in point was the Battice fortress, one of the last of Belgium's big fortifications of the mighty Liege Line, which I saw fall yesterday in a twenty-minute attack by artillery, dive bombers and infantry.

Fall Of Battice Described

From a hilltop between Eupen and Malmedy, near the German frontier, I saw the swastika war flag of Germany raised over the battered fort at Battice, where Belgian defenders capitulated after one of the most gallant fights against hopeless odds in the Belgian campaign.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Battice, ten miles east of Liege, is one of the closest of the Liege ring of fortifications to the German frontier, twenty miles away. Fall of the other forts has been reported successively since German troops took the first May 11, the second day of fighting in the Low Countries.]

Cut Off For More Than Week

Cut off from the rest of their country for more than a week, and responsible to themselves alone and to their patriotic conscience, the garrison of the fort had held out determinedly.

We had decided to take in another sector of Germany's widening Western front yesterday. There were reports of daily bombings of one of the large fortifications that ring Liege—this one commanding roads to Verviers. We approached opposite Battice and climbed to the heights overlooking the fort shortly before 3 P. M. Below, in the panorama of verdant forests and rolling meadows, was the Spa, headquarters of the last German Emperor who fled to refuge in Holland at the end of the World War.

In the far distance large mounds of coke slack, looking like minature volcanoes, indicated Liege itself.

Little more of the Battice fort was discernable than the top of the fortifications, built on the principal of France's Maginot Line fortifications.

Artillery Fire, Then Silence

Within a few minutes artillery fire gave way suddenly to dead silence—whether because the Belgians at last had exhausted their ammunition we could not determine.

From a dizzying height above suddenly swooped down one dive bomber, then another and another.

There was a deafening roar and the next moment this peaceful scenery was marred with smoke smudges such as puff up from the stacks of great steel plants.

Up Goes The Nazi Swastika

No sooner had one cloud thinned than new bombers screamed down and the terrifying spectacle repeated itself.

When the smoke finally cleared there was complete silence. Through strong glasses we saw German infantry climbing into the main fortification. By 3.20 P. M. the Nazi swastika waved from the fallen fort.

Only smaller works of the adjacent fortification system remain to be taken. Officers with our group expressed the belief these now will capitulate automatically.

Meanwhile, roads leading to the front lines are jammed with troops marching up to strengthen Col. Gen. Walther von Reichenau's mighty right wing. The new arrivals might be dubbed a shawl army. Almost every German soldier, on reaching Holland or Belgium, takes the first opportunity to acquire one of the colorful red or red-and-white polka-dot shawls used in the Lowlands as protection against inclement weather. Even non-commissioned officers had them.

RUMANIA CALLS UP 300,000 RESERVES ON SHORT NOTICE

General Mobilization Is Linked to Fear of Russian Invasion.

BUCHAREST, May 22 (A. P.).—Rumania ordered a virtual general mobilization today, in a move which diplomats believed to be linked with fear in Bucharest that Soviet Russia's big army may soon march into Bessarabia.

The General Staff called 300,000 reservists to the colors within the next twenty-four hours, bringing the army to what the staff called "the highest state of preparedness."

Reports to military headquarters here said that Soviet troop concentrations on Rumania's frontier had been heavily re-enforced within the last few days.

King Carol issued a proclamation at 7 P. M. (1 P. M. New York time), calling on the people "to work strenuously for the nation and to hold steadfastly to their patriotic duty."

At the same time he announced cancellation of the celebrations planned for next month, marking the tenth anniversary of his coming to the throne.

Other Uses for Money.

In the present state of world conditions, King Carol said, it was better for Rumania to spend money on guns to defend her frontiers.

Rich in oil—which is badly needed for modern mechanized warfare—Rumania has long been worried over the possibility of a German invasion if the war should spread to southeastern Europe.

All leaves were canceled immediately by the new order, the officers and men being instructed to report back to their units before noon tomorrow.

The order caused great excitement in Bucharest. It will swell the ranks of the army, navy and air force to more than 2,000,000 men in active service—virtually a general mobilization.

To Frontiers at Once.

The only exceptions made were for men working on fortifications or strategic military highways and railways.

Normal train service was ordered reduced immediately so that the railways may carry the reservists to the frontiers.

Calls to the colors in Rumania are made according to colored mobilization cards held by the Reservists. Yellow and red cards were specified in the new order. Nearly all other colors had been summoned since the European war began last September.

Heavy guards which have been posted at the oil fields, railway centers and coastal ports for many months were increased in strength today.

How Italy Aided Nazis.

ROME, May 22 (A. P.).—Italian newspapers pointed out today, on the first anniversary of the Rome-Berlin military pact, that the alliance had served to hold British warships in the Mediterranean and French Army divisions along the Italian frontier while the Nazis were striking at the western Allies.

The papers hinted that Italy had important gains in store as her reward for this aid.

Amid persistent talk of an Italian war move soon, secret activity of Germany and Italy as part of the alliance was indicated in Fascist circles.

The newspaper Il Piccolo, listing known developments under this alliance on its first anniversary, said that "others will be known at a more opportune time."

The German Minister of Communications, Dr. Kleinmann, after meeting with Italian officials at Milan, discussed problems of the Italian-patroled railroad lines running from the Danube through Yugoslavia to Italy. Although a German spokesman said that these talks had nothing to do with relations between Italy and Yugoslavia, they served as one of many indications that the alliance is functioning.

Count Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, sailed from Brindisi today for an inspection trip in Italian-held Albania, aboard the cruiser Garibaldi, escorted by two destroyers.

He was to arrive tonight at Tirana, Albania's capital.

All the newspapers, unanimously congratulating Italy on the alliance, said it was more solid and more beneficial to both countries than ever.

One paper, exulting over advances of the German army, forecast that Italy would take the Mediterranean island of Malta away from the British.

Il Resto Del Carlino, extremist paper at Bologna, urged the Nazis on against England, saying: "Every bayonet in the back of a fugitive Englishman avenges infamies suffered by humanity."

"Our joy in these days," this paper said, "will be exceeded when we see certain big battleships disappear from our sea and the Italian flag rise victorious on the highest tower of Italian Malta."

The newspapers said that for the aid to Germany, Italians thus far have received mainly assurances of getting German coal; hence the widespread belief that Italy has more important gains yet to be collected.

Rome Incident Is Closed.

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—The incident in which British Embassy officials in Rome were molested "has been satisfactorily disposed of between the Italian Minister for foreign Affairs and his Majesty's Ambassador in Rome and is regarded as closed," R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

It was disclosed on May 12 that Sir Percy Loraine, the British Ambassador to Rome, had asked the Italian Government for an explanation of the assault the day before on members of his staff.

Sir Percy, Mr. Butler indicated, saw the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Galeazzo Ciano.

British preparedness in the Mediterranean area was emphasized by a transfer scheme put into effect for Gibraltar, the British fortress guarding the western entrance to the Mediterranean. Women and children began to leave for French Morocco under the plan.

An official announcement said that there was "no need for anxiety" over the intentions of Spain, and that Spain had "reiterated her strict neutrality."

Cairo Sees British Planes.

CAIRO, May 22 (A. P.).—Egyptians witnessed a mighty display of air power by British air squadrons over Cairo today.

Wave after wave of Blenheim bombers, fighting ships and reconnaissance planes swept over the capital.

Slovak Police Head Quits.

BRATISLAVA, Slovakia, May 22 (A. P.).—The Magyar-baiting San Mach has resigned from his post as chief of Slovakia's semi-military Hlinka Guards.

It was understood that the Berlin Government—which has a protectorate over Slovakia—advised Mach to quit after the Hungarian Government complained that he was leading anti-Hungarian demonstrations.

RED INVASION IS NOW FEARED BY RUMANIA

Bucharest Orders Virtual Mobilization By Calling 300,000 Reservists

Reich Support Of Plan To Strengthen Bessarabian Frontier Reported

[By the Associated Press]

Belgrade, Yugoslavia, May 22. Yugoslavia and Greece, it was disclosed tonight, have removed their warplanes from military airports lest their air force be destroyed in a sudden outbreak of war as was the Polish air fleet last September.

The two countries are reported to have removed their fighting planes to secret fields amply protected by heavy clumps of trees for camouflage.

[By the Associated Press]

Bucharest, Rumania, May 22—Rumania today called up 300,000 reservists and sent most of them to the Soviet frontier in a virtual general mobilization which reflected fears that the Russian army might move soon on the Rumanian province of Bessarabia.

It was an action which brought this oil-rich kingdom's defenses to what the general staff called "the highest state of preparedness."

Some observers said they saw in it an indication of deterioration of Russia's nine-month-old friendship with Germany. They insisted the Rumanian strengthening of the frontier was carried out with the approval, if not the counsel, of Germany.

Bessarabia was Russian before 1918.

Carol's Proclamation

King Carol followed up his call to the colors with a proclamation demanding that the nation "work strenuously and hold steadfastly to its patriotic duty."

He canceled celebrations scheduled for June 8, commemorating the tenth anniversary of his enthronement, declaring the money would be better spent on guns to defend Rumania's frontiers.

The story behind the reinforcement of the Bessarabian frontier, as told by certain informants here, goes back to the Russo-German agreement made in August, in the last days of an uneasy peace.

Could Have Bessarabia

At that time, they said, the Germans were understood to have told Russia she could have Bessarabia any time.

Successes of the Nazi Blitzkrieg in the West, it was declared, led Russian diplomacy to fear that Germany might renege—might even turn on the Soviet for the fulfillment of Adolph Hitler's dream of a German Ukraine.

Russian diplomats have freely expressed the fear here.

Nazi Troops In Slovakia

Rumanian official quarters point to the large numbers of German troops recently concentrated in Slovakia, expressing belief that they are there to encourage Rumania to resist if Russia moves.

Soviet troop concentrations on the Rumanian border are reported in military quarters to have been heavily reinforced in the last few days.

Rumania's great wealth lies in oil—which is essential to mechanized warfare.

OBSERVES FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF AXIS PACT

Says British Fleet Was Held In Mediterranean Aiding Nazi Invasion

King Vittorio Emanuele Makes Goering His Honorary Cousin

Rome, May 22 (AP)—Telephone communications between Rome and Paris were interrupted this afternoon. Previously those between Rome and London had been broken. There was no immediate explanation.

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 22—Press declarations that Italy's "pact of steel" with Germany had held British warships in the Mediterranean and French soldiers on the Italian frontier while the Nazi war machine smashed through the Low Countries into France highlighted today the celebration of the first anniversary of the Axis military alliance.

It was a celebration held amid mounting indications that Italy might soon enter the war.

King Vittorio Emanuele gave to Marshal Hermann Goering the right to call him cousin—by conferring the highest Italian decoration, the Collar Annunziata on Adolf Hitler's air chief—and the newspapers unanimously felicitated the alliance.

Exults Over Successes

One extremist organ, *Il Resto Del Carlino*, at Bologna, exulted over German successes, forecast that Italy would take from Britain the Mediterranean island of Malta, and declared: ". . . Every bayonet in the back of a fugitive Englishman avenges infamies suffered by humanity."

By speaking of certain known developments under the alliance and saying that "others will be known at a more opportune time," the newspaper *Il Piccolo* obliquely suggested that secret activity between the Axis powers already was under way.

An indication of close collaboration was the fact that German Minister of Communications Kleinman discussed with Italian officials the problems of the Italian-patrolled railroad lines running from the Danube through Yugoslavia to Italy.

Prepared For Defense

Many observers were expecting an Italian move in the Mediterranean or the Balkans.

This country was in any case prepared to defend itself on the French frontier behind the new Littorio Line fortifications. These are little known, except that they are built into a rocky ridge of the Alps at an altitude in some places of 8,000 feet.

The line, starting near Genoa and running virtually all the way along the French-German frontier, was built within a year. Defenses against air raids are reported to have been strengthened in the regions around Turin and in industrial centers near the French frontier.

There were rumors—without confirmation—that Premier Mussolini, to whom the world looks for some signal in the European war, might speak next Friday on the occasion of the twenty-fifth anniversary of Italy's entrance into the last war.

Ciano Goes To Albania

An Italian move is widely expected—perhaps when and if the Germans attack England directly—but the zone of the action, whether in the Balkans or along the French frontier, is a matter of speculation.

Count Galeazzo Ciano, the Italian Foreign Minister, went to Albania during the day, ostensibly to inspect public works, while further nervousness was reported among the Yugoslavs.

Among the day's press comment was this in Milan's sober *Corriere Della Sera*:

"Italian non-belligerency has not been contradictory to the terms of the (Axis) pact; it has been an application of them. Now it will have applications of another kind."

King's Brother Escapes Death And Remarks 'Quite a Show'

Bombs Strike Building Where Duke of Gloucester Is Staying in France—No Novelty to Him.

By DREW MIDDLETON.

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—The Duke of Gloucester narrowly escaped death in an air raid on a French town on Sunday night. The hotel in which he was staying was hit by two German bombs. A third exploded in the roadway outside. I was a hundred yards away when the bombs exploded, and saw the Duke, unshaken and calm, emerge from the cellar where he had had supper with friends among the cavalry officers.

A short time later he helped get out messages to General Headquarters, working at an improvised desk side by side with a grizzled top sergeant while a burning truck lit the street.

This was the fourth bombing which the soldierly third son of the late King George V has undergone. Once he was wounded in the right hand by a bomb splinter. Now he offers his left hand in greeting. Still "Henry" to old friends, he is popular with all ranks.

The morning after the bombing he told me he was "getting used to it" and he commented:

"The Boche put on quite a show for us, didn't he?"

The Duke is now in London but he expects to join the British Expeditionary Force soon to resume his duties as chief liaison officer between the British and French armies.

SAYS LEOPOLD IS IN BELGIUM

Embassy Denies Story That Government Moved.

WASHINGTON, May 22 (A. P.).—The Belgian embassy said today that it had received information that some departments of the Belgian Government had gone to Le Havre, France, but that King Leopold and most of the Government departments were still in Belgium.

Le Havre was the seat of the Belgian Government from 1914 to 1918.

The embassy said that it had not been instructed to inform the State Department of the move to Le Havre.

In Berlin the radio broadcast a Tokio dispatch saying that it was reported in the Japanese capital that King Leopold and the Belgian Government had taken refuge in Le Havre.

Says Haakon Is In Norway.

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—A spokesman for the Norwegian Legation said today that definite assurances had been received that King Haakon, Crown Prince Olav and their Ministers still were in Northern Norway.

A war of passive resistance is going on in German-occupied areas, he said, and added that the Government had no intention of leaving the country.

"Commander-in-Chief Ruge advised me within the last few hours that our army still is carrying on and we are fighting in the Narvik region alongside British, French and Polish troops," the spokesman said.

"Our information is that a war of passive resistance is being carried on in the occupied southern areas.

"Our soldiers are fighting with their Allies, and the civilian population is giving them every assistance possible.

"Not only is our Government functioning in every respect, but the Bank of Norway also is conducting its business. The Norsk Telegram Bureau, the official news agency, is in constant touch with us here.

"The King and the Crown Prince have broadcast from Norway within the last four days."

Threw 'a Kiss' at the Germans

British Scout Tells of Confronting Twelve and Tossing Grenade as Salute.

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—A Royal Air Force pilot told today of standing alone in the midst of a burning French town and, for one long moment, confronting the vanguard of German hosts advancing westward toward the sea.

Red eyed and weary from ten days of "hell on land and in the air," the pilot said he had "thrown a kiss at them—a hand grenade—and then escaped with bullets pattering about his feet.

Here's his story:

"In a town that lay directly ahead of their drive to the Channel I was checking to see that nothing had been left behind for Jerry to use. Standing in the street by my car I looked over my shoulder and there they were.

"There were twelve of them walking through the smoke of burning buildings. There were no tanks or armored cars or even planes, although three Junkers 88s had bombed the town to blazes a few minutes before. These fellows walked on steadily out of the smoke into the sunlight.

"I saw their gray uniforms, heavy black boots and flat helmets. They held rifles at their hips like a lot of deer-stalkers.

"There wasn't much that I could do. I couldn't get in my car because it was pointing toward them. I grabbed a grenade off a rack at the wheel and let it fly.

"They hadn't even fired a shot. It got one on the left and bit me in the side of a farm cart and—damned important to me—gave me an exit.

"I legged it up the street to the first turn, dashed down there, climbed through a ruined house and ran across a field beyond.

"Their bullets were knocking the spots out of the ground under my feet and look—one clipped my hair and took off my hat. Finally I ran into some of our chaps in a truck and they took me off."

9 U. S. AMBULANCE DRIVERS MISSING

New Yorkers Among Group of Volunteers.

PARIS, May 22 (A. P.).—Four more young members of Miss Anne Morgan's American Ambulance Unit, operating in the northern war zone, were missing today as officials expressed the belief that five others previously reported missing were dead or German prisoners.

The four reported missing today were last seen driving their cargoes of wounded south of a town now in German hands.

Another driver was reported wounded.

The latest additions to the missing list are Donald Coster of Montreal and New York city, John Clement of Brookline, Mass.; George King of New York city and Gregory Wait of Shelbourne, Vt.

The wounded man is Francis

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Hamlin of New York city. His injuries were believed to be slight.

A statement from the American field service headquarters in Paris said: "The missing men were last seen a few miles south of a town which now is in German hands. Two other men, driving south with wounded men, stopped and informed Coster that the city was in flames and under heavy air bombardment. Coster, in charge of the detachment, carried on to accomplish his mission. They have not been seen since."

The four listed officially yesterday as missing were named in press reports as Section Commander Al Raymond of Chicago, Louise Wehrle of Fort Wayne, Ind.; Murray Shipley of Cincinnati, and John Glowacki of Jersey City. Officials of the corps said these men either were dead or captured.

A ninth American, Lawrence A. Jump of Nantucket, Mass., was reported missing on May 16 after his ambulance had been shelled near Sarreguemines.

Germans Intensify Air Activity In Narvik Area

Stockholm, May 22 (AP)—Norwegian sources said tonight the Germans have intensified their air activity in the Narvik sector, dropping thirty-six bombs at Harstad, a British base north of the ore port, killing many civilians, and sinking the Norwegian steamer Sirius near Tromsoe.

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The bombing raids occurred soon after it was reported that the Germans had succeeded in establishing a large marine airbase on the Norwegian coast and were using flying boats for attacks over the Narvik area.

Four of the crew of the Sirius were lost and eleven survivors picked up after the vessel was hit.

Major General Fleischer, commander of the Sixth Norwegian division operating at Narvik, was quoted by the Norwegian telegraph agency as saying ousting of the Germans at Narvik probably is a "long and difficult task."

Perhaps the ha[illegible]t-fought battle on the German march from the frontier to Amsterdam unrolled here and along the Grebbe Line, with its water defenses, a few miles to the east.

We walked through this unhappy little community between Arnheim and Utrecht and one building which seemed untouched was the town church, its tower rising high above the smoking, crumbled remains.

The business district of the city of 8,000 was only a heap of brick. Practically every house on the road leading to Grebbe Hill outside the city was a skeleton, with tulips and flowers of spring adding a grotesquely gay touch.

Dutch apparently had been using the emptied brick homes along the road as hideouts in an attempt to hold up the advance, and the German response was swift and terrible.

Kaiser Rejected Offer Of British Protection, German Sources Assert

Rhenen, The Netherlands, May 22 (AP)—Kaiser Wilhelm, German authorities said today, turned down an offer of the British Government to take him and his family to Britain "in protection" when the Nazi army came this way in its march toward Amsterdam.

Ten miles to the west of this little town, where one of the fiercest battles of the occupation of the Netherlands took place, the former German monarch sat in his home at Doorn, and heard again—for the first time since 1918—the roar of battle.

He could not have missed the scarlet glow in the evening sky. Some houses here still were burning today.

When resistance was stilled, the German army units rumbled through the main street of Doorn, pausing to leave a guard at the former Kaiser's gate.

wall," today called upon civilians to work "at war speed" to combat "a more deadly menace than has threatened the peoples of these islands" since the Spanish Armada set out.

The present threat, he said, is such "that there is time for nothing but an intense, concentrated effort of muscle and mind and will. It must begin now."

Calling for "more shells, more guns, more tanks," Morrison said the effort "must leave for the civilian population a sterner way of life than we have been used to."

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He added: "A war of the character we are now experiencing makes that inevitable."

The threat, he declared, looms larger than when old Spain under King Philip attempted to "bring us under his yoke."

"We are going to cut down our leisure," he asserted, "cut down our comfort, blot out every private and sectional aim, thinking only of arms for men, arms for victory, and arms for liberty."

Nazi Tanks Dive Off Roads To Dodge British Air Raiders

Bombing Of Enemy Behind Lines In Northern France Described By R. A. F. Airmen

By G. H. P. ANDERSON MAY 23 1940
Associated Press Correspondent

With the British Royal Air Force in France, May 22—German tanks were seen diving from roads in confusion to avoid clusters of bombs dropped today by low-flying Royal Air Force planes in widesperad raids just behind the lines in northern France.

Large formations of Britain's advance air-striking force took part in the raids aimed at shattering German communications and supply lines.

At one point as their planes roared down, the pilots said, they could see a battle on the ground between two German and two Allied tanks. Twenty light tanks were counted along one road near Amiens. They were spattered with machine-gun fire from the planes.

Bombs were poured on military objectives a few miles north of Amiens, occupied yesterday by German advance forces. Light anti-aircraft units were observed north and northeast of Amiens, but there seemed little movement over the roads in this section. *(Here four words were censored.)*

British aircraft spotted one convoy and bombed the head of the column. Pilots reported direct hits, and it was believed the road was blocked. Another convoy was attacked in a wood *(two words censored)*.

Back from the raid, the bomber crews told of being "lucky enough to find some of the tanks which had broken through" Allied lines.

"One of the pilots," the flyers said, "dropped a bomb right in the middle of three of them. One of the tanks reared up like a horse and fell over backwards.

"Another machine found a convoy of German lorries and let go his load at them. He could actually see the lorries toppling headlong off the road."

Churchill Confers With Weygand.

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, accompanied by naval, military and air advisers, paid a short visit to France today to confer with French Premier Reynaud and Gen. Maxime Weygand, the Allied Army commander-in-chief. They returned to London this evening, it was announced.

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Belgians Rush to Fight Nazis.

PARIS, May 22 (A. P.).—Paul Emile Janson, Belgium's Minister of Justice, declared in a radio speech today that thousands of Belgian men, ordered to France by their Government, are joining the army. He said they would increase the Belgian effectives to 1,000,000 men. The place from which he spoke was not given.

Call German Attack Chaotic.

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—An Air Ministry bulletin tonight said that the vanguards of the German advance at times presented a picture of "utter chaos" from the air. The bulletin described Tuesday's attacks on the spearhead of the German push in northern France. Bombing of the Nazis often was made impossible because of the streams of refugees overtaken by their rapid advance, it added.

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SOVIET STATES HER STAND ON BRITISH PACT

Willing to Negotiate but Bars Any Curb on Her Obligations to Berlin.

OFFERS TO BAR RE-EXPORT

Moscow Reiterates Terms for Anglo-Russian Trade Agreement.

MOSCOW, May 22 (A. P.).—Soviet Russia made it clear today that while she was amenable to undertaking trade negotiations with Great Britain she would not enter into any sort of agreement which might interfere with her commitments to Germany.

This stand, according to Tass, the official Soviet news agency, has been conveyed to Great Britain by the Premier-Foreign Commissar, Vyacheslav Molotov, in a note asserting that Russian trade policy "cannot be subordinated to the aims of any foreign State."

Tass said that the statement replied to a note of May 8, in which the British Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, feeling the way for trade talks with Russia, broached the possibility of "restricting" the delivery of Soviet war materials to Germany.

Wholly a Russian Matter.

"Such questions," Molotov said, "concerning trade between the U. S. S. R. and Germany come wholly and completely under the competence of the Soviet Government and cannot form the subject of discussion during trade negotiations between the U. S. S. R. and Great Britain.

"The Soviet Government notes that the very fact that the British Government has raised for discussion questions coming solely under the competence of the Soviet Government does not testify to the desire of the British Government to conduct trade negotiations with the U. S. S. R."

Further outlining Russian trade policy, Molotov said:

"Being a soverign State, the Soviet Union will carry on its foreign trade both with belligerents and neutrals on the basis of principles of complete equality of parties and reciprocity of obligations."

Would Bar Re-export.

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While declaring that Russia could not discuss her relations with Germany with a third party, Molotov gave new assurances that any goods imported from Britain would not be re-exported to the Reich.

In connection with the trade talks with Great Britain, Soviet spokesmen said that London had not given a very "convincing" explanation concerning the detention of two Soviet freighters, the Selenga and Mayakovsky, which were seized several weeks ago in the Far East.

The British had side-stepped the question, it was said, by merely noting that the vessels had been turned over to French jurisdiction. It was indicated that Russia still held Britain responsible despite this action.

URGES CRUSADE AGAINST NAZISM

Cardinal Hinsley Appeals to Catholics of World.

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LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Archbishop of Westminster and Great Britain's only Cardinal, appealed to Catholics throughout the world today to condemn by word and deed the Nazi invasion of the Low Countries.

In a letter published in the London Times he called on all Catholics "in the name of all we hold sacred" to condemn the invasion "by merciless Nazi hordes."

"The crucial time has come," he wrote, "in the name of reason and of faith, in the cause of humanity and of religion, that the creed of Naxism must be denounced as the arch-enemy of mankind.

"To save the world, a new crusade—'God Wills It'—is necessary unless the fair lands of the earth are to be turned into wastes of blood."

Dutch Fought, City Ruined

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Correspondent

Rhenen, the Netherlands, *Thursday*, May 23—Dutch soldiers chose to fight it out from house to house against a swift-moving German army in this little town of southern Holland, and the charred walls and still-smoking ruins show how they failed.

Menace To Britain Declared Worst Since Spanish Armada

Minister Of Supply Calls For "More Shells, More Guns, More Tanks," Less Leisure And Comfort

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[By the Associated Press]

London, May 22—Herbert Morrison, British Minister of Supply, declaring the Allies have their "backs to the

'Pravda' Sees U. S. In Faster Than Before

MOSCOW, May 22 (AP).—"Pravda," Communist party newspaper, said today: "The United States is going to war even faster than in the great war."

The article bore the caption: "A Non-Fighting Ally for Britain and France."

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Three-Cornered Trade Deal Reported Brewing

Italy, Manchoukuo And Japan Expected To Negotiate In Short Time

Rome, May 22 (AP)—Negotiations for a three-cornered trade agreement between Italy, Manchoukuo and Japan may begin within a few days.

A spokesman for the Japanese economic delegation said today that Japan plans for Italy to buy soybeans and minerals from Manchoukuo, paying for them with manufactured products delivered to Japan. Japan in turn would reimburse Manchoukuo with Japanese products.

Most sought by Japan are airplanes and such light machinery as typewriters.

Seek Move To Prevent Invasion Of Ireland

British Conservatives To Ask Churchil To Receive Delegation To Discuss Possibility

London, May 22 (AP)—A committee of Conservative party members decided tonight to ask Prime Minister Winston Churchill to receive a deputation to discuss the possibility of German invasion of Ireland. The problem is considered urgent because of the present of the German legation in Ireland and the activity of the outlawed Irish Republican army.

The question will be raised as to whether Churchil' is satisfied that all necessary measures have been adopted to prevent invasion of England through Ireland, and whether he knows what the attitude of the Eire Government would be in such an emergency.

A Dublin source said the Government of Ireland was determined that its territory not be used as a base for an attack on Britain.

PARACHUTISTS NO 'SIDESHOW'

Hore-Belisha Attacks Civilian Guards As Insufficient

London, May 22 (AP)—Former War Minister Leslie Hore-Belisha today criticized the anti-parachute force being organized on a part-time basis among civilian volunteers and said the corps instead should be composed of "the best troops you can provide."

He declared the possibility of invasion of England "is by no manner of means a sideshow."

Britain Lists 37 Flyers Killed and 144 Missing

Period Covered by Casualty Roll Is Not Specified

LONDON, May 22 (AP).—The Air Ministry published tonight the names of 144 missing British airmen and of sixteen killed in action. The casualty list was compiled during the last five days but covered an unspecified period.

The list gave these figures:

In action—Sixteen killed, twenty-one wounded, 144 missing, bringing the totals to date to 284, 69 and 472 respectively.

On active service—Twenty-one killed, twelve wounded, five died, increasing the respective totals to 487, 92 and 239.

Reports U. S. Rushing Planes

LONDON, May 22 (AP).—Col. J. J. Llewellin, Parliamentary Secretary in the Ministry of Aircraft Production, said in the House of Commons today that large orders for the latest-type warplanes had been placed in the United States and delivery was being rushed.

He declined to answer a question whether there were other countries, such as Italy, where Great Britain could purchase planes. Pressed whether he would "investigate the possibility of buying wholesale quantities of airplanes from Italy," Llewellin said, "Certainly."

Halifax Gets Soviet Reply To Trade Note

Negotiations Expected To Continue Despite Tass Reports Of Unyielding Attitude

London, May 22 (AP)—The Soviet Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, tonight delivered to Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, the Russian Government's reply to his note looking toward trade negotiations between the two countries.

The contents were not disclosed, but Tass yesterday reported Russia's stand that she would not enter into any sort of agreement which might interfere with her commitments to Germany.

Informed sources said the trade discussions would continue.

Germany's Hopes On an Armored Car

WITH THE GERMAN WESTERN ARMIES, May 22 (A. P.).—Seen on a German armored car behind the front: "Denmark, Norway, Holland, Belgium, England—everything German."

Goering Made Honorary Cousin of Italian King

ROME, May 22 (A. P.).—King Victor Emmanuel made Field Marshal Hermann Goering of Germany his honorary cousin today.

Celebrating the first anniversary of Italy's military alliance with Germany, the King conferred on Marshal Goering Italy's highest decoration, the Collar Annunziata.

Richthofen Squadron Claims 100th Victory

BERLIN, May 22 (A. P.).—The Richthofen Pursuit Squadron, named after Germany's world war ace, claimed today its 100th air victory, achieved in an engagement last Monday.

The squadron's present commander, Lieut.-Col. von Buelow, telegraphed the news to Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering, who was the unit's last world war leader.

The squadron said that ninety-four Allied planes were downed in air battles and six were destroyed on the ground, against its own loss of two planes between May 9 and May 20.

TELLS FRANCE'S LOSS

Berlin Says 25 P. C. of Iron Fields Are Captured.

BERLIN, May 22 (A. P.).—DNB, the German official news agency, in publishing the results of an economic survey, asserted today that France had already lost 25 per cent of her pig iron production through German occupation of the northern parts of the country.

Steel imports by France from Luxemburg have been eliminated and airplane deliveries from the Netherlands have been stopped.

French industry, it was stated, has been hit severely by the loss of 60,000,000 tons of coal which previously came from Belgium and the Netherlands, and England is unable to make up the loss, said DNB.

LONDON ARMS BLAST

One Man Hurt in Explosion at Woolwich Arsenal.

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—The British Press Association reported a slight explosion early today in a section of the Woolwich Arsenal. It was understood that one man was injured.

A fire which followed the blast was put out quickly.

As a precautionary measure electric lights in the affected section were turned off, and measures taken to isolate the area from other parts of the building. It was stated that the general output of the department would not be seriously interfered with.

The Royal Arsenal in Woolwich, one of the boroughs of London, is the largest in Great Britain.

The explosion was the seventh disclosed in British munitions and gun powder factories since the start of the war. In two of these a total of five men were killed.

Laborites Elect Lees-Smith Leader

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—The parliamentary Labor party today elected Hastings Bertrand Lees-Smith acting chairman in the House of Commons after re-affirming confidence in Major Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and former Opposition leader.

The party also decided to accept the Speaker's ruling that there is now no official opposition in the Commons in the sense of a party capable of forming an alternative government.

Major Attlee, now a member of the inner war Cabinet, relinquishes for the time being active leadership of the party.

Liverpool Cotton Exchange Closed

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—Directors of the Liverpool Cotton Association were given full powers today to use their discretion when to reopen the market.

(The directors announced on Monday, May 20, a three-day suspension in an effort toward stabilization of prices. Today's action indicates the Liverpool market will remain closed until further notice.)

Hyde Park Fencing Made Into Munitions

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—The inner iron railings of London's famous Hyde Park were being turned into munitions today.

Australia Will Recruit Third Division for War

Action Comes Two Days After Same Co-operation in Canada

CANBERRA, Australia, May 22 (AP).—Prime Minister R. G. Menzies of Australia announced in Parliament today that Australia would raise a third army division for service abroad.

His announcement came two days after another member of the British Empire, Canada, announced plans for raising a third division.

The first troops from "down under" to leave for service in the European conflict arrived in Suez, Egypt, on Feb. 12. They included Australians and New Zealanders and totaled about 30,000 men, according to estimates.

Menzies also announced today the appointment of Essington Lewis as Director General of Munitions with supreme authority to reorganize government undertakings and the use of private factories.

Crews Of Two British Hospital Ships Escape

Vessels Set Afire When Nazi Bombers Burn French Seaport Town

London, May 22 (AP)—Crews of two British hospital ships and Army Medical Corps personnel arrived at an English port tonight from a burning French seaport, where they survived bombing operations Tuesday. The hospital ships were set afire along with the rest of the unidentified French town.

"We received warning of the air raid and were told to take wounded soldiers off our hospital ships, a surviving seaman said. As we carried the men ashore on stretchers, the Nazi planes swooped down and gave us a withering hail of machine-gun fire.

"Women and children and Belgian refugees were mowed down as they waited in long queues to board cargo ships which were to take them out of the danger zone. The planes swooped low, just missing the roof tops."

Lock British Ministry Exits

LONDON, May 22 (AP).—All exits but one of the British Ministry of Information suddenly were closed tonight, and an armed guard was stationed there.

Brussels Radio Added To German Hookup

BERLIN, May 22 (A. P.).—German radio listeners tuning in today for army announcements heard that the Brussels and Luxemburg stations are now included in the German hookup.

Similarly, after the Polish campaign, it was announced suddenly that Lodz, Warsaw and Krakow had been added to the German broadcasting system.

Garden Air Raid Shelters

London Orders Shelter Put Up, Even if Flowers Are Neglected

LONDON, May 22 (AP).—An Englishman's garden is a prized hobby, but the Ministry of Home Security urged today the immediate installation of all-steel garden shelters, which have been distributed but not erected, as protection against air bombings.

"No householder," the Ministry commented, "should think more in these times of his flowers than his family."

Five German Ships "Attacked"

LONDON, May 22 (AP).—Five German transport and supply ships have been "successfully attacked by our ships" in the last ten days, an authoritative British naval source said today.

He added that "other German ships have fallen victims to Allied minefields," and that the German attempt to strangle Great Britain's sea communications has been checked.

Nazis' Steel Cavalry Called 'Lost Patrols'

LONDON, May 22 (AP).—The battle in Belgium and northern France "is raging at the fastest mechanical pace that man's ingenuity can devise," the British Broadcasting Corporation's commentator said tonight in a broadcast for the fighting services.

The German mechanized units which have paced the German advance were described as "cavalry patrols, no more than that, and in many cases are lost patrols."

British Trawler Is Sunk by Bomb

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—The Admiralty announced today that the British naval trawler Bifsness had been sunk in a bomb attack. A communique said that there had been three casualties, but gave no further details of the attack.

BRITISH COUNTER-ATTACK

Front Is Holding Everywhere, London Sources Assert

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—The British Expeditionary Force front held everywhere today and counter-attacked between Arras and Douai, authoritative British sources said tonight.

The result of the counter-attack was not known, but it was said British casualties were not heavy.

The Belgians also launched successful counter-attacks against German troops who had crossed the Scheldt River in two places, these sources said.

Swiss Pressure Relieved

Both Reich and Allies Withdrawing Troops, Needed on South Front

BASEL, May 22 (AP).—Both France and Germany have rushed troops from the north Swiss border to the battlegrounds of Belgium and northern France, it was evident today. The troops had been watching each other along the Swiss frontier for some time. Reports reaching here said the battle in Belgium and north France was too bitter to permit keeping valuable equipment, arms and trained men on the quiet Swiss flank.

Greece Orders Meatless Days

Athens, May 22 (AP)—The Greek Government in a decree tonight ordered five meatless days each week to conserve supplies for the defense stores.

CLAIM SURRENDER OF TANKS

Germans Also Report Capture Of 500 French Railway Cars

Berlin, May 22 (AP)—The surrender of twenty-four French tanks and the burning of ten others in an unsuccessful French-tank attack in the vicinity of Laon, seventy-miles northeast of Paris, was reported today by DNB.

On another front at Lauterbourg, at the extreme point of the Maginot Line, the Germans claimed the capture of 500 French railway cars.

Germans Claim 1,700 Enemy Planes Downed

News Agency Says 342 Were Shot Down By Ground Batteries In Five Days

Berlin, May 22 (AP)—A compilation by DNB, official news agency, tonight credited the Germans with destroying 1,700 enemy planes between May 10, the start of the Netherlands-Belgium invasion, and May 15.

DNB said more than one-fifth of the enemy planes, or 342, had been brought down by anti-aircraft artillery, and explained that rapid movement of air-force bases often delayed full reports so that the high command's communiques did not always give the full extent of the damage to the Allied air forces.

30.24-2435

30.24-2435

Provisions of British 'Dictatorship' Laws

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—Great Britain's new wartime emergency laws granting the Government authority over all wealth, labor and resources will:

1. Set up production councils to control the manufacture of munitions, ships, and aircraft and regulate mining and farming.

2. Impose a 100 per cent excess profits tax to prevent wartime profiteering.

3. Take over munitions factories.

4. Regulate other business and industry, consolidating where necessary to avoid duplication and conserve labor.

5. Regulate the wages and hours of labor.

6. Control banks and the nation's finances.

Mosley Candidate Swamped

LONDON, May 22 (AP)—F. Haslam, candidate of the British Union, Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist anti-war party, polled 418 votes to 32,036 in the Middleton and Prestwich by-election today. The Conservative, Lieutenant Ernest E. Gates, was elected to fill a vacancy caused by the death of Conservative Sir Nairne Stewart-Sandeman.

'Kill the Swine!' London Women Cry at Captives

LONDON, May 22 (A. P.).—A crowd of angry British women screamed "Kill the filthy swine!" as twenty-two captured German flyers were landed in England today from two Belgian ships.

Military police held the women back. The prisoners, captured twenty miles from Dieppe, France, were taken to internment camps.

A Briton who traveled in the same ship said that Dieppe had been heavily bombed, and that hospital ships and other vessels in port were unable to leave because of mines outside.

CLIPPER TO MAKE STOP AT BERMUDA

Weather Drives Craft Off Course—Censors Prepare To Check Mail

Plane Carries Red Cross Medical Supplies Consigned To France

[By the Associated Press]

Hamilton, Bermuda, May 22—The Pan American Airways Atlantic Clipper, en route from New York to the Azores on an eastward Atlantic crossing, radioed that it would land here late tonight after being turned back by bad weather.

The Clipper left New York this morning.

Upon being advised of the air liner's impending arrival, the chief censor summoned his staff and announced that mail aboard the craft would be examined.

Pan American several weeks ago discontinued stops at Bermuda on both east and westward Atlantic crossings, after the British instituted rigid censorship of mail aboard its planes.

Nazi Influence Causes Dr. Schurman To Quit

Resigns As Honorary Chairman Of Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation

Philadelphia, May 22 (AP)—Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, of New York, former United States Ambassador to Germany, resigned as honorary chairman of the Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation today, asserting he saw Nazi propaganda in its literature.

He objected specifically to use of the term "American-Germans" instead of "German-Americans" in a foundation pamphlet appealing for funds.

Wilbur K. Thomas, executive director of the foundation, whose headquarters are here, promptly denied the organization has links with Nazis. He said its objectives are cultural, its theme Americanization, and its main purpose "the integration of Americans of German descent with the rest of the American people."

Belgian Bureaus Move To French Locations

King Leopold Still In Homeland, Embassy Reports From Washington

Washington, May 22 (AP)—The Belgian Embassy said today it had received information that some departments of the Belgian Government had gone to Le Havre, France, but that King Leopold and most of the Government departments were still in Belgium.

Le Havre was the seat of the Belgian Government from 1914 to 1918.

The embassy said it had not been instructed to inform the State Department of the Le Havre move.

(In Berlin the radio broadcast a Tokyo dispatch saying it was reported in the Japanese capital that King Leopold and the Belgian Government had taken refuge in Le Havre.)

Annual Music Festival Is Transferred To U. S.

International Event, Formerly Held In Budapest, Moved Because Of War

New York, May 22 (AP)—Because of the war, the annual festival of the International Society for Contemporary Music has been moved from Budapest to this country.

It was to have been held in Budapest last month. Instead, it was announced today, it will be given in New York and Princeton, N. J., in October.

As customary since the society was founded in 1923, composers will submit works for performance at the festival to an international jury, on which Roger Sessions is the American member.

SAYS NAZIS SHOT AT QUEEN

Netherlands Minister to U. S. Tells of Fifth Column Work

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Loudon, the Netherlands minister, asserted tonight that Nazi snipers in surrounding houses had fired upon Queen Wilhelmina and her family in their palace gardens and that Nazi authorities had issued orders to "extinguish the House of Orange at any cost."

Commenting on reports that Hollanders had expressed resentment over the Queen's flight to England, the minister said that "fifth Column" agents had spotted every move of the royal family and that it became impossible to protect them in their own country. The move to London was undertaken at the urging of authorities, he said.

"What can a Queen in the hands of the enemy do for her country?" Dr. Loudon remarked. "Ask Mr. Schuschnigg [the former Austrian chancellor].

SAYS BRITAIN GETS OUR PLANES BY AIR

Head of Purchasing Group Here Asserts Some Bombers Are Flying the Atlantic

SENATE GROUP BARS SALES

Pepper's Proposal to Let Allies Have Army and Navy Fighters Is Called 'Intervention'

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP)—Bombing planes are flying under their own power from American factories to the battle fields of Europe, Arthur B. Purvis, head of the Anglo-French purchasing mission, asserted today.

The flights cannot be made directly from the United States because of the Neutrality Law. In practice, the planes are flown to the Canadian border, hauled across the line, flown again to a base and fueled for the 2,000 miles of Atlantic Ocean between Newfoundland and Ireland.

Mr. Purvis, telling the story of the flights today, gave no details except that some planes already had negotiated the hop and others would follow as soon as built.

Flights had been made so far, said Mr. Purvis, only by heavy bombers. This indicated that the planes were two-motored Lockheed-Hudson and Martin bombers, of which the Allies have bought large quantities. These ships were orginally designed for the American Army.

Experts were doubtful that any pursuit ships had flown the Atlantic, because these craft are built for such speed that they have ranges of only a few hundred miles. The new bombers to be flown, Mr Purvis indicated, were hundreds of new types of Lockheeds, Martins, Boeings and Consolidateds.

Mission Seeks Faster Production

Faster production of these latest types was the goal of Mr. Purvis and his French colleague, Frederic Bloch-Laine, in their visit today to Secretary Morgenthau. Mr. Purvis said the Allies were anxious to be assured of "priorities" of their orders over the huge new purchases to be made by the United States in fulfillment of President Roosevelt's aim of a 50,000-plane fleet.

During the day the Foreign Relations Committee, by a vote of 12 to 1, shelved the proposal of Senator Pepper that the United States sell army and navy planes to the Allies. The single vote was that of the Florida Senator.

Chairman Pittman of Nevada said it was the consensus of the committee members that the legislation would violate international law and would constitute "intervention by the United States" in the European war. He asserted that Senator Pepper agreed with this view, but argued that "Hitler had violated all the rules of international law and that the success of the Allies was of vital importance to us."

The committee acted without waiting for an opinion regarding the proposal from the State Department. Senator Johnson of California, ranking minority member of the committee, agreed that the matter was one in which the committee should exercise its own discretion.

Byrnes Fears Lindbergh Aid To 5th Column

Says Those Who Retard U. S. Defense Effort Are 'Its Fellow Travelers'

WASHINGTON, May 22 (AP).—Striking back at Col. Charles A. Lindbergh for his criticism of Roosevelt administration foreign policy, Senator James F. Byrnes, Democrat, of South Carolina, asserted tonight that Col. Lindbergh was "no more qualified" to speak on the subject than "Wrong-Way Corrigan or any other aviator who may fly the Atlantic Ocean."

He added that "fifth columns are already active in America" and that "those who consciously or unconsciously retard the efforts of this government to provide for the defense of the American people are the fifth column's most effective fellow travelers."

Senator Byrnes's address, prepared for delivery over the Columbia Broadcasting System, was considered the Administration forces' official reply to the speech in which Col. Lindbergh called last Sunday for an end to "hysterical chatter of calamity and invasion," decried what he considered meddling in Europe and urged a "definite policy" of defense.

Senator Byrnes said President Roosevelt had a "definite policy of defense already formulated" and had stated it "time and again."

The Senator said that "Mr. Lindbergh" (nowhere in the manuscript of the speech did the title "Colonel" appear) had accepted a decoration from Hitler. He went on to inquire:

"When Mr. Lindbergh says, 'no one wishes to attack us,' is he authorized to speak for Hitler or Goering? Can the American people, in the light of recent history, accept the assurance of this young gentleman that if we do not ask for war it will not come to us?"

Challenges Talk of Safety

Senator Byrnes, chairman of the Senate Naval Appropriations Subcommittee, took sharp issue with Col. Lindbergh's statement that foreign air forces do not have bombing planes capable of crossing the ocean and returning, and criticized the flyer's views on policy as well.

"When Mr. Lindbergh states that 'regardless of which side wins this war, there is no reason, aside from our own actions, to prevent a continuation of peaceful relationships between America and the countries of Europe,'" Senator Byrnes said, "I shudder to think of the kind of America Mr. Lindbergh is willing to accept.

Mr. Lindbergh seems not concerned with the flagrant violations of the rights of peaceful little nations, the cruel and bitter persecution of God-fearing men, women and children, because of their religion, race or political opinions; the burning of books, the bombing of helpless women and children fleeing in terror from their homes; the parachute spies and the torch troops. To Mr. Lindbergh all these seem to be only little trifling, insignificant incidents to an age-old struggle for power.

"But to me these vile, barbaric deeds represent an attack against everything that we hold dear, an attack against international good faith, against religion, against learning, against political freedom, against civilization itself. . . .

"Mr. Lindbergh may tell us to 'stop this hysterical chatter of calamity and invasion,' but I thank God that America has at last been aroused to the dangers that beset her in a world menaced by brute force and strident ambition and is grimly determined to arm in self-defense.

"Since last September he (Col. Lindbergh) has taken it upon himself to speak thrice to the American people upon what their attitude should be toward the conflict now raging in Europe," Senator Byrnes said. "When his first speech was delivered, the question of the arms embarbo was uppermost in the minds of Americans. Mr. Lindbergh failed to state in so many words where he stood. But few who heard his speech could doubt that its net effort was to give great comfort to those opposing the shipment of planes even under the cash and carry clause to the Allies, fighting in defense of their national existence.

"The following month Mr. Lindbergh addressed the American public a second time. He pleaded that 'for the benefit of Western civilization we should continue our embargo on offensive weapons.' He wanted to forbid the sale for cash and delivery in this country of bombing planes to Britain and France while they would lie unpitied beneath the bombs of German planes.

Charges Barrier to Defense

"Mr. Lindbergh very cleverly tried to make the American people believe that you could distinguish between offensive and defensive planes. All military experts agreed that such a distinction was wholly untenable—and that again the net effect of Mr. Lindberg's distinction was to urge the American people to deny the Allies means of defense and deny the United States the increased productive capacity that would contribute to our own defense.

"Last Sunday the once shy and reticent Mr. Lindbergh again thought that the American people were in need of his advice, this time about what he professed to call "the air defense of the United States."

"President Roosevelt had recommended appropriations for national defense which were extremely conservative in light of the recommendations of his military experts and in light of the shocking and ominous developments abroad which have threatened with destruction the most inoffensive neutral nations. Even Mr. Lindbergh, at the end of his hysterical protest against other people becoming hysterical about our national defense program, admitted that 'we need a greater air force, a greater Army, and a greater Navy,' and nowhere indicated in what respects the President's program is defective.

"Yet Mr. Lindbergh spoke as if the United States was somehow being rushed into an air-defense program before a definite policy of defense had been formulated. But the President has stated that policy of hemisphere defense time and time again during the last two years—it is a definite policy of defense already formulated.

U. S. Is Sending Ship to Ireland For Americans

Liner Roosevelt Off Today for Galway; Belligerents Warned Not to Molest It

By The Associated Press

WASHINGTON, May 22.—The government decided tonight to send the liner President Roosevelt to Ireland to bring home Americans and gave notice to Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Holland and Norway that it should not be molested.

The ship will sail Thursday night from New York for Galway.

Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, telegraphed American envoys at London, Paris, Berlin, Brussels, The Hague and Oslo to inform the governments to which they are accredited that "the government of the United States expects this vessel to make its eastward and its westward voyages without interruption or molestation by the air, naval and military forces of any belligerent."

The envoys were instructed to say that the vessel will carry no cargoes either eastward or westward and on the westward voyage will carry only American citizens and their families.

Secretary Hull said the vessel will "carry the American flag prominently displayed and will proceed fully lighted at night. The vessel is unarmed and moving without convoy."

Earlier the State Department had issued a blanket warning to Americans in the whole Near Eastern area of Europe to come home.

The State Department revealed today that instructions to this effect had gone out on May 16 to diplomatic and consular representatives in Greece, Rumania, Hungary, Bulgaria, Yugoslavia, Turkey, Syria, Irak, Palestine, Tunis, Egypt and Tangiers.

The Americans listed in the countries to which warnings were sent totaled 17,955 on Jan. 1.

American consular officers in Ireland, it was also reported, were making a survey to learn how many Americans there wanted to leave. As of Jan. 1, Americans in Ireland totaled 1,960.

Secretary Hull said the State Department had not heard directly from Ambassador John Cudahy in Belgium for nearly a week and had not been able to take up with him the question of the location of the American Embassy in that invaded land.

The Army assigned today Lieut. Col. Early E. W. Duncan, of the Air [illegible] as the first full-time military attache at Athens in two decades. Col. Duncan, now on duty at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, was directed to sail on June 15 by way of Genoa, Italy.

The Army also assigned Maj. Charles E. Loucks, of the Canada warfare service, to Paris as Assistant Military Attache with additional duty as an assistant for London. He was ordered to sail on May 25 via Genoa.

Britain Places Refugees Under Alien Restrictions

Move Seen Necessary as Possible Fifth Columnists

LONDON, May 22 (AP).—In a new move to combat "fifth column" activities, the government ordered all war refugees today to comply with restrictions placed on enemy aliens. The refugees thus will be prevented from traveling without police permits and are forbidden to possess firearms, explosives, automobiles, cameras or detailed maps.

Scotland Yard operatives are scanning all incoming refugees to weed out any possible "fifth columnists." A score of Dutch and Belgian refugees brought to England on British ships were interned today as possible "fifth columnists" on information from the Continent.

Great Britain's acute consciousness of the dangers from within were indicated in a series of questions to be asked in Parliament next week. Members have announced that they will seek information on these subjects:

Whether the country is not open to invasion from Eire (Ireland).

Whether pro-German Britons should not be interned, especially members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army and members of Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist party.

Whether there should not be systematic household searches for suspicious persons, rifle practice for local defense volunteers and guns for the island's policemen.

And on the question of transferring war prisoners to the colonies or dominions.

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE DEATH PENALTY FOR "FIFTH COLUMN" TREACHERY WAS PROVIDED IN A BILL PASSED TONIGHT BY THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

THE MEASURE PROVIDES THAT "IF WITH INTENT TO HELP THE ENEMY ANY PERSON DOES OR ATTEMPTS OR CONSPIRES WITH ANY OTHER PERSON TO DO ANY ACT WHICH IS DESIGNED OR LIKELY TO GIVE ASSISTANCE TO NAVAL, MILITARY OR AIR OPERATIONS OF THE ENEMY, TO IMPEDE SUCH OPERATIONS OF HIS MAJESTY'S FORCES, OR TO ENDANGER LIFE X X X HE SHALL ON CONVICTION SUFFER DEATH."

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THE MINISTER FOR HOME SECURITY, SIR JOHN ANDERSON, PROPOSING THE BILL SAID "THIS IS THE MOMENT IF EVER THERE WAS ONE FOR SWIFT AND DRASTIC ACTION. THE GRIM REALITIES OF OUR PRESENT SITUATION PROVIDE JUSTIFICATION WITHOUT ANY FURTHER ARGUMENT."

ATTORNEY GENERAL SIR DONALD SOMERVELL SAID PARACHUTISTS COMING DOWN IN PLAINCLOTHES AS PART OF AN ATTACKING FORCE WOULD BE DEALT WITH "IN THE SAME WAY AS PEOPLE WHO ATTACKED THIS COUNTRY IN UNIFORM WITH THE ADDED DISADVANTAGE OF NOT HAVING THE PRIVILEGES ATTACHING IN INTERNATIONAL LAW TO UNIFORMED SOLDIERS".

ANY ENEMY WHO CAME DOWN IN PLAINCLOTHES, NOT AS PART OF AN ATTACK AND NOT ARMED, BUT SIMPLY HOPING HE MIGHT BE ABLE TO COMMIT ESPIONAGE WOULD BE DEALTH WITH UNDER THE NEW BILL, THE ATTORNEY GENERAL SAID.

MJ826PED

The Day's War Communiques

The official communiques issued today by the warring Powers are presented below:

PARIS

The French High Command issued the following communique:

"Enemy pressure continued in the direction of the coast, taking the form of raids carried out by small motorized detachments. Arras is now in our hands.

"In Lorraine, since the enemy had bombarded three towns behind our front, we retaliated on three towns behind the German front."

BERLIN

The German High Command issued the following communique:

"The break-through of German troops toward the Channel coast yesterday also was widened northwestward in the direction of St. Pol and Montreuil-Mer.

"Quays of the port facilities of Ostend, Dunkirk, Calais, Boulogne and Dieppe again were successfully raided by the German air force.

"In Flanders the enemy covering the retreat on the Scheldt River still offers strong resistance. At Valenciennes, the attack is under way, coupled with hard fighting against French forces concentrated in this region. Attempts of the opponents to force their way out southward near Artois via Arras have been repelled.

"At Arras, Junkers dive-bombers contributed considerably to frustrating an English tank attack.

"During the fighting concluded May 19 in Zeeland (in Holland), 16,000 French and 13,000 Dutch troops were captured by a smaller force of Germans.

"The modernized strong forts of Neufchateau which are part of the Liege fortifications have fallen.

"Twelve officers and 500 men fell into our hands.

"On May 22 the German Air Force, with great success, chiefly operated to disturb the enemy retreat. Several heavily used airports were raided with bombs, and runways, hangars, equipment and airplanes on the ground were destroyed.

"The stations of Compiegne and Creil are burning.

"In and outside Belgian and French ports, one cruiser, merchant and transport ships were destroyed and a number of other ships were damaged. Speedboats of the German navy during this undertaking against French Channel ports sunk one enemy auxiliary cruiser.

"Losses of the enemy amounted yesterday to 120 airplanes, of which thirty-five were bagged in air fights, fourteen were shot down by anti-aircraft guns and the rest were destroyed on the ground. Ten German planes are missing.

"As previously reported in a special announcement, fighting units of the air force on May 20 attacked parts of the British fleet operating at Narvik. One battleship and one heavy cruiser sustained severe bomb hits.

"Two additional warships and three merchantmen were damaged by bombs. During another attack on May 21, one destroyer and one transport were severely hit.

"In the sea region of Bergen, five smaller Norwegian naval vessels were safeguarded by our own naval forces and taken over by the German navy.

"The fight of the Narvik group against a far superior enemy force is continuing.

"Mountain troops, attacking from Trondheim northward, took Mo and Storforshei, 400 kilometers (about 250 miles) north of Trondheim. These troops captured numerous Norwegians and English operating there. The latter, who had embarked from England as early as May 7, first went to Narvik, then shifted to Mo.

30.24-2437

30.24-2437

"In the course of the night of May 21-22, enemy airplanes aimlessly dropped bombs in western Germany which fell mostly upon open fields. Military objectives were not hit.

"Two enemy planes were shot down by anti-aircraft defenses."

LONDON.

The text of the Air Ministry's communique said:

"Working in relays throughout yesterday strong forces of R. A. F. bombers harassed the spearhead of the German armored columns in their movement toward the channel ports. Troop concentrations, tanks, supply columns and mechanized units were bombed and machine-gunned. Roads and railways were attacked with high explosive. Considerable damage was inflicted on the enemy wherever he was located.

"During last night large-scale bombing attacks were made on the enemy's main lines of communication through the Namur, Dinant and Aachen areas. Many bridges were blown up or rendered useless, and severe damage was done to marshalling yards and rail transports.

"Simultaneously, other large formations of bombers were dispatched to carry out operations on military objectives and key points in Rhenish Prussia. Here many direct hits were registered on bridges, railway junctions and rolling stock.

"Stavanger aerodrome was again bombed last night. A large fire was seen burning as our aircraft left.

"Of the very large force of aircraft engaged in both the day and night bombing operations five have failed to return.

"All day yesterday our fighter aircraft carried out protective patrols for our bombers over battle areas in Belgium and in the north of France. Many engagements were fought and at least twenty-four enemy aircraft were destroyed or seriously damaged. Eight of our fighters are missing."

LONDON - 2ND ADD AIR MINISTRY X X X IT ADDED.

THE COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"YESTERDAY RENEWED ATTACKS WERE MADE BY RELAYS OF BOMBER AIRCRAFT ON SPEARHEADS OF THE GERMAN THRUST TOWARD CHANNEL PORTS.

"FROM THE AIR, THE HEAD OF THE GERMAN ADVANCE PRESENTED AT TIMES A PICTURE OF UTTER CHAOS.

"OFTEN, BOMBING WAS MADE IMPOSSIBLE BECAUSE OF THE DIFFICULTY OF IDENTIFYING ENEMY COLUMNS AMONG STREAMS OF REFUGEES OVERTAKEN BY THE ENEMY'S RAPID ADVANCE.

"ON ONE ENEMY ROAD RECONNOITERED AT A HEIGHT OF 1,000 FEET SOME 40 OR 50 GREEN-PAINTED GERMAN LORRIES WERE SEEN TO BE HOPELESSLY INTERMINGLED WITH PEDESTRIANS, AMBULANCES, CIVILIAN CARS, TRADESMEN'S VANS AND BICYCLES.

"A FEW MILES AWAY A ROAD AND BRIDGE OVER A RIVER WAS PACKED WITH CIVILIAN TRANSPORT, MAKING ITS PRECARIOUS WAY AROUND GAPING BOMB HOLES ALMOST IN THE CENTER OF THE CARRIAGEWAY.

"AT OTHER POINTS ALONG THE LINE OF ADVANCE WHERE ENEMY TROOP COLUMNS HAD DRAWN AHEAD OF CIVILIAN TRAFFIC, BOMBING OBJECTIVES WERE CLEARLY DEFINED. A CONVOY OF ARMORED LORRIES THREE MILES LONG WAS BOMBED BY TWO LOW-FLYING BLENHEIMS AND FIRES WERE SEEN TO BREAK OUT AMONG THE VEHICLES IMMEDIATELY AFTER THE ATTACK.

"ANOTHER BLENHEIM, ATTACKING A MOVING CONVOY OF LORRIES IN THE SAME AREA, OVERSHOT ITS TARGET BUT SAW ITS BOMBS REGISTER A DIRECT HIT ON AN ENEMY TANK STANDING IN A FIELD CLOSE BY.

"FAST MOVING COLUMNS OF LIGHT, ARMORED FIGHTING VEHICLES, ESCORTED BY A STRONG FORCE OF MOTORCYCLE COMBINATIONS, WERE INTERCEPTED ON A MAIN ROAD NORTH OF ABBEVILLE AND SUCCESSFULLY ATTACKED.

"MANY DIRECT HITS WERE OBSERVED ON CLOSELY-PACKED VEHICLES AND EXPLOSIONS WERE SEEN TO BREAK OUT.

"ANOTHER COLUMN OF ARMORED VEHICLES PARTIALLY HIDDEN IN A WOOD NEARER TO ABBEVILLE WAS HEAVILY BOMBED BY A FORMATION OF 11 BLENHEIMS.

"MORE THAN 150 BOMBS WERE DROPPED ON THIS ONE TARGET ALONE AND SALVOS WERE SEEN TO FALL ALL CLOSE TO EACH SIDE OF THE COLUMN ON THE ROAD AND IN THE WOOD.

"MAIN ROADS AND RAILWAY LINES AT STRATEGIC POINTS ALSO WERE BOMBED WITH THE OBJECT OF IMPEDING THE DISPATCH OF SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS TO THE ENEMY'S ADVANCED POSITIONS.

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"THROUGHOUT THE DAY, OPPOSITION WAS ENCOUNTERED FROM ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND POM-POM GUNS OPERATING FROM MOBILE PLATFORMS AND FROM RIFLES OF TROOP CONCENTRATIONS IN WOODS AND BESIDE ROADS."

QQ246PED

BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-BY SHARP COUNTER ATTACKS ON LAND AND IN THE AIR THE ALLIES TONIGHT HAD STALLED THE GERMAN EFFORT TO COMPLETE A LINE FROM ABBEVILLE TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THUS TO PEN THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE NARROW COASTAL PLAIN.

WHILE THE INFANTRY HIT THE NAZIS HARD AT ARRAS, THE ROYAL AIR FORCE SMASHED AT COLUMNS OF MECHANIZED TROOPS.

ARRAS AND ABBEVILLE WERE RETAKEN.

IT WAS ONE OF THE MOST IMPORTANT FEATURES OF A VAST AERIAL OPERATION OF LAST NIGHT IN WHICH ONE OF THE BIGGEST R.A.F. RAIDING FORCES EVER USED IN A SINGLE EFFORT BLUDGEONED GERMANY'S ADVANCING COLUMNS AND COMMUNICATION LINES ALL THE WAY FROM RHENISH PRUSSIA TO SOUTHERN BELGIUM AND WESTERN FRANCE.

THE THREE-FOLD OBJECT OF THE [illegible] ATTACK WAS TO DESTROY ROADS AND BRIDGES ACROSS THE MEUSE AT NAMUR AND DINANT AND DERAIL TRAINS ON LINES WEST OF THE RHINE AND DESTROY OR DAMAGE RAILWAY CENTERS AND JUNCTION YARDS WEST OF THE RHINE.

OTHER BOMBERS INTERCEPTED FAST MOVING COLUMNS OF GERMAN LIGHT ARMORED CARS ESCORTED BY MOTORCYCLE TROOPS ON THE MAIN ROAD NORTH OF ABBEVILLE, ATTACKING SUCCESSFULLY. ONE FORMATION OF ELEVEN [illegible] PLANES, THE AIR MINISTRY SAID, BOMBED A PARKED COLUMN OF TANKS AND ARMORED CARS IN A WOOD NEAR ABBEVILLE AND DROPPED 150 BOMBS.

[illegible]

BRITISH PLANES LOST OR MISSING WERE REKONED AT 13, IN CONTRAST TO 24 GERMAN [illegible] PLANES WHICH THEY SHOT DOWN OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED.

THE SUDDEN COUNTER ATTACKS ON ARRAS AND ABBEVILLE WERE REGARDED HERE AS PART OF A GENERAL ALLIED PLAN. THE FIRST POINT OF THIS PLAN, IT WAS UNDERSTOOD, WAS TO RELIEVE THE TERRIBLE GERMAN PRESSURE AT THE POINT OF THE GERMAN THRUST TOWARDS THE SEA. THE SECOND, OBSERVERS BELIEVED, WAS TO LAUNCH A LARGE SCALE COUNTER-ATTACK FROM NORTH AND SOUTH AGAINST THE BASE OF THE SALIENT, CHOKING OFF TROOP SUPPLIES BY AERIAL BOMBARDMENT.

THE TACTICS OF THE LAST FEW DAYS OF BENDING BEFORE THE GERMAN ADVANCE BUT NEVER ALLOWING A BREAK THROUGH OF LARGE MASSES OF INFANTRY TOWARD THE SEA WOULD GIVE THE FRENCH TIME TO REFORM THE SHATTERED BELGIAN ARMY AND THEIR OWN SEVERELY HAMMERED DIVISIONS.

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THE ALLIED STRATEGY WAS NECESSARILY MORE LIMITED THAN THAT OF THE GERMANS WIDE PLAN, ACCORDING TO BRITISH OFFICERS, CALLS FOR LIGHT DIVISIONS TO KEEP THE BRITISH BODY IN THE NORTH WHILE THE GERMAN AIR FORCE SYSTEMATICALLY BOMBS CHANNEL PORTS AND DEPOTS. AT THE SAME TIME, ACCORDING TO THIS BRITISH-INSPIRED STRATEGY, THE MAIN BODY OF THE GERMAN ARMY WOULD SWING SOUTH TO ENGAGE THE FRENCH FIELD ARMIES WHICH ARE STILL VIRTUALLY INTACT.

IF THE FRENCH SHOULD BE WHIPPED, GERMANY COULD THEN DEAL WITH BRITAIN AS MILITARY MASTER OF THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT, OFFERING BRITAIN THE HOICE OF BATTLE AGAINST TREMENDOUS ODDS AIR AND INVASION AND AN ARMISTICE.

MAY 23 1940

DESPITE REPORTS IN LONDON THAT THE GERMANS HAVE LOST A QUARTER OF A MILLION MEN IN THE FIGHTING IN FLANDERS, NEUTRAL OBSERVERS BELIEVE THEIR BATTLE CASUALTIES HAVEN'T EXCEEDED 100,000 KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

THESE OBSERVERS POINT OUT THAT THE GERMANS HAVE NEVER USED MORE THAN TEN DIVISIONS IN A SINGLE ENGAGEMENT AND THAT THE ACTIONS

30.24-2439

AGAINST THE BRITISH AT LOUVAIN AND IN THE ARRAS AND CAMBRAI AREAS, FURIOUS THOUGH THEY WERE, FOUND THE NAZIS PROBABLY LIMITED TO ONE DIVISION IN EACH INSTANCE.

THERE ARE NO OFFICIAL ESTIMATES HERE OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH CASUALTIES, BUT IT IS BELIEVED THE BRITISH LOSSES DID NOT EXCEED 45,000 AT THE END OF YESTERDAY'S FIGHTING.

THE FIGHTING AT ARRAS AND AMIENS WAS SO INTENSIVE BECAUSE OF 1940
THE STRATEGICAL IMPORTANCE OF THESE RAILROAD AND MOTOR ROAD JUNCTIONS TO THE GERMANS IF THEY ATTEMPT TO SUPPLY THE IR ADVANCING ARMY. THE MODERN ARMY CAN HARDLY LIVE OFF THE COUNTRY AS ARMIES ONCE DID, AND THAT IS PARTICULARLY TRUE IN AN AREA OF EUROPE ALREADY PICKED CLEAN BY NINE MONTHS OF WAR AND BY THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES.

(EDITORS: THE FOLLOWING NOTE MAY BE USED AS A PRECEDE TO THE ROTTERDAM DESTRUCTION STORY:

LYNN HEINZERLING, OF BIRMINGHAM, OHIO, ASSOCIATED PRESS STAFF WRITER, TRAVELED FROM BERLIN TO ROTTERDAM, NETHERLANDS SEAPORT, AND IN THE FOLLOWING DISPATCH FILED DIRECT FROM THAT RUINED

SHIPPING CENTER, GIVES A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF CONDITIONS AS HE FOUND THEM UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION.)

MJ654PED

ROTTERDAM, MAY 22-(AP)-ROTTERDAM, PROUD HOME OF THE DUTCH MERCHANT FLEET, IS ONLY A SCAR OF A CITY--ITS MAIN BUSINESS AND FINANCIAL DISTRICT A PILE OF BRICKS AND MORTAR SERVING AS HEADSTONES FOR HUNDREDS DEAD.

MAY 23 1940

MJ539PED

THE HISTORIC HARBOR, THE SMOKE OF WAR RISING ABOVE IT, IS A SILENT TESTIMONIAL TO THE AWFUL DESTRUCTION WHICH GERMAN STUKAS (DIVE BOMBERS) WORK WHEN THE WORD IS GIVEN.

BLOCK AFTER BLOCK OF PILED BRICKS, ACRES OF DESOLATION BROKEN HERE AND THERE BY OCCASIONAL BLACKENED WALLS OR TWISTED WEBS OF GIRDERS, SHOW HOW HEAVY A HAND WAS LAID ON THE LAND OF TULIPS AND WOODEN SHOES.

AUTHORITATIVE GERMAN SOURCES SAY THE DISTRICT HAD BEEN LARGELY EMPTIED OF CIVILIANS BEFORE THE TERRIFYING STUKAS BEGAN DIVING, AND IT WAS DETERMINED OFFICIALLY THAT THERE WERE ONLY 354 CASUALTIES. SOME OTHER UNOFFICIAL ESTIMATES HAVE RANGED AS HIGH AS 10,000.

SOME OF THE BIGGEST BANKS ARE NOTHING BUT HEAPS OF MORTAR AND TWISTED GIRDERS. OLD FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS, HISTORIC BUSINESS HOUSES, LIE IN DUST. THE STATELY LINER STATENDAM, GRIMY AND SMOKE-STAINED, SMOULDERS AT ITS WHARF.

HOW MANY BODIES ARE BURIED UNDER THE RUINED DISTRICT IS A QUESTION ON WHICH THERE IS WIDE DISAGREEMENT.

GERMAN OFFICIALS SAID THE DEVASTATING RAID LASTED ONLY SEVEN AND ONE-HALF MINUTES FROM THE FIRST BOMB TO THE LAST.

THE RAID CAME AFTER THE GERMAN ARMY HAD GIVEN THE DUTCH COMMANDER THREE HOURS TO CEASE RESISTANCE.

THE PLANES ALREADY WERE UNDER WAY WHEN THE DUTCH COMMANDER DECIDED TO CAPITULATE, A SHORT TIME AFTER THE DEADLINE PASSED, AND THE BOMBS WERE RAINED DOWN BEFORE THE PLANES COULD BE STOPPED, THE GERMAN COMMANDER EXPLAINED.

THE NAZI COMMANDER MAINTAINED THE CITY LOST ITS STATUS AS AN "OPEN CITY" WHEN THE NETHERLANDS ARMY RESISTED SEIZURE.

ROTTERDAM BECAME A BATTLEFIELD THE FIRST DAY OF THE GERMAN WESTERN OFFENSIVE. PARACHUTE TROOPS WERE LANDED TO HOLD THE BRIDGE OVER THE MEUSE RIVER IN THE CENTER OF THE CITY AND WERE ASSISTED, MANY NETHERLANDERS SAY, BY GERMAN "FIFTH COLUMN" MEMBERS ALREADY IN THE CITY.

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DUTCH RESISTANCE INSTANTLY STOPPED AFTER THE BOMBING. THEIR OWN ARTILLERY FIRE CAUSED MUCH DAMAGE ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE RIVER MEUSE WHERE THE GERMANS WERE CONCENTRATED.

THE FRONT RAN THROUGH THE CENTER OF THE CITY.

IT IS PROBABLE ONE OF THE DUTCHMEN'S OWN SHELLS FIRED THE 28,000-TON LINER STATENDAM WHICH WAS STILL BELCHING SMOKE FROM THE HULK TODAY AS A PARTY OF FOREIGN JOURNALISTS VIEWED THE RUINS. THE LINER AFFORDED A PROTECTION TO THE GERMANS BEHIND IT.

THE GERMANS SAY NETHERLANDS ARTILLERY ALSO CAUSED MUCH OF THE DAMAGE ON THE NORTH SIDE OF THE RIVER, WHERE THE DUTCH DEFENDERS WERE GATHERED.

ONE AIR FORCE OFFICER ESTIMATED THE DEAD UNDER THE WRECKAGE AT

30.24-2441

30.24-2441

"SEVERAL THOUSAND."

GERMAN OFFICERS SAID THE INVADING ARMY TOOK THE VIEW THE DUTCH COMMANDER, WAS TRYING TO GAIN TIME TO PERMIT REINFORCEMENTS TO ARRIVE AND THAT THEY COULD NOT HOLD OFF THEIR ULTIMATUM.

IN THE COURSE OF THE FIGHTING HUGE GERMAN TRANSPORTS ATTEMPTED TO LAND AT THE AIRPORT BETWEEN ROTTERDAM AND THE HAGUE, A FEW MILES AWAY. FIGHTING ALREADY WAS IN PROGRESS AT THE AIRPORT AND THE TRANSPORTS CARRYING TROOPS TRIED TO LAND ON A ROAD.

CROSS WINDS CAUSED 15 OF THE CRAFT TO CRASH IN LANDING. MOST OF THE 15 WERE DESTROYED. A SMALLER BOMBER ALSO CRASHED.

WRECKAGE OF THE PLANES WAS STREWN ON BOTH SIDES OF THE ROAD FOR ABOUT A MILE.

GERMAN OFFICIALS SAID MUCH DAMAGE WAS CAUSED IN ROTTERDAM BY THE FAILURE OF THE FIRE DEPARTMENT TO ACT PROMPTLY. IT WAS ADMITTED THAT THIS WAS DIFFICULT BECAUSE OF MOUNTAINOUS PILES OF DEBRIS IN THE STREETS.

THE AREA WIPED OUT PROBABLY IS A SQUARE MILE IN ALL. IT EXTENDS FROM THE NORTH BANK OF THE NEW MEUSE ALONG THE MAIN STREET AND WESTWARD OUT AS FAR AS THE POSTOFFICE AND TOWN HALL. NEITHER OF THESE BUILDINGS WAS DESTROYED ALTHOUGH BOTH WERE DAMAGED.

TWO CHURCHES WERE IN THE AREA.

MJ739PED

BURNED BUSSES AND STREET CARS STILL STAND IN THE STREETS.

NETHERLANDS TROOPS, WHO ARE PRISONERS OF WAR BUT ARE MOSTLY FREE AND RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO THEIR COMMANDER, MARCHED THROUGH THE STREETS WHILE WE WERE THERE. OFFICIALS SAID THERE HAD BEEN NO DIFFICULTY SINCE THE CAPITULATION OF THE CITY MAY 14.

THE APPEARANCE OF ROTTERDAM LEAVES NO DOUBT THAT GERMAN DIVE-BOMBERS ARE TERRIBLE INSTRUMENTS OF DESTRUCTION.

OFFICERS SAID THAT IN THE INCREDIBLE BRIEF RAID THE STUKAS SCREAMED DOWN TOWARD THE HEART OF THE CITY FROM A GREAT HEIGHT TO ABOUT 1,200 FEET TO UNLOAD THEIR BOMBS, SWERVED, AND CLIMBED UP AGAIN.

THE PLACID DUTCH ARE DAZED BY THE SWIFTNESS WITH WHICH THEY WERE PLUNGED INTO SORROW, DESTRUCTION AND CAPITULATION.

SOME EXPRESSED BITTERNESS THAT MORE BRITISH HELP WAS NOT FORTH-COMING--GERMAN OFFICERS SAY ONLY 700 BRITISH TROOPS WERE LANDED IN HOLLAND.

LIFE IS RETURNING SLOWLY TO WHATEVER DEGREE OF NORMALCY POSSIBLE, ALTHOUGH THE COUNTRY STILL IS VIRTUALLY CUT OFF FROM THE REST OF THE WORLD, PARTLY BECAUSE OF BLOWN UP RAILWAY BRIDGES AND DISRUPTED TELE-GRAPH COMMUNICATIONS.

MJ758PED

ROTTERDAM, MAY 22-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES CONSULATE BUILDING WAS DESTROYED DURING THE GERMAN BOMBING OF THIS SEAPORT NOW OCCUPIED BY THE GERMANS.

UNITED STATES NEWS CORRESPONDENTS ON A TOUR OF THE NETHERLANDS CITY WERE SHOWN THE RUINS TODAY.

CONSUL JOHN H.LORD HAD LEFT THE BUILDING BEFORE IT WAS HIT.

MJ733PED

BERLIN MAY22-AP-ONE-TENTH OF THE CITY OF ROTTERDAM WAS LAID IN RUINS BY GERMAN AIR RAIDERS, DUTCH COUNTER-SHELLING AND RESULTING FIRES, A GERMAN MERCHANT WHO ARRIVED IN BERLIN AFTER WITNESSING THE INVASION REPORTED TODAY.

HE SAID THE LINER STATENDAM, 28,291-TONS, BURNED, WHILE THE 15,450-TON VEENDAM SHOWED A HEAVY LIST AT ITS PIER. THE MERCHANT SAID THAT ON THE MORNING OF MAY 10, SHORTLY BEFORE BEING ARRESTED BY DUTCH POLICE, HE SAW GERMAN AIRPLANES FLYING BOTH REGULAR SOLDIERS AND PARACHUTISTS INTO NORTH ISLAND, A PART OF THE CITY.

BUILDINGS IN THE MAIN BUSINESS SECTION WERE GUARDED BY DUTCH REFLEMEN AND ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ON THE ROOFS, HE SAIDK WHILE STREETS AROUND THE CITY HALL WERE BARRICADED WITH PAVING STONES AND SANDBAGS.

THE DAMAGED SHIPS, HE SAID, LAY OFF NORTH ISLAND WHERE THEY WERE EXCELLENT PROTECTION FOR THE GERMANS, AND AS A RESULT SUFFERED FROM THE DUTCH SHELLING.

THE EYEWITNESS SAID HE, WITH 644 OTHER GERMANS AND MANY JEWS, WERE ARRESTED AND CONFINED IN A SAMLL PARK ADJOINGING THE CITY HALL DURING THE FIHTING.

IN THE GERMAN AERIAL BOMBARDMENT, HE DECLARED, BOMBS HIT THE ~~EXMR~~ CAMP AND MANY WERE INJURED BY ~~KOBKAR~~ COLLAPSING WALLS AND FLYING DEBRIS. HE SUFFERED A WOUNDED RIGHT HAND.

BERLIN, MAY 22-(AP)-THE BERLIN RADIO TODAY BROADCAST A TOKYO DISPATCH REPORTING THE BELGIAN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN HAD INFORMED FOREIGN MINISTER HACHIRO ARITA THAT KING LEOPOLD HAD TAKEN REFUGE IN LE HAVRE, FRANCE, AND THAT THE SEAT OF THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT HAD BEEN ESTABLISHED THERE.

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KF1007AED

LONDON. MAY 22-AP-THE LORD MAYOR'S AND SAINT JOHN FUND FOR WAR WOUNDED AND SICK RECIEVED A GIFT OF 2,478 POUNDS (ABOUT $10,000) TODAY FROM MRS. MARY MELLON, AN AMERICAN IN THE MEMBORY OF THE LATE ANDREW MELLON.

~~-----PAR+S,~~

PARIS, MAY 22-AP-PREMIER PAUL REYNAUD, AFTER CONFERRING TODAY WITH PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL OF ENGLAND, RECIVED U. S. AMBASSADOR WILLIAM BULLITT.

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 22-AP-SERAFINO MAZZOLINI, ITALIAHN MINISTER TO EGYPT, WILL LEAVE ALEXANDRIA JUNE 15 FOR A VACATION IN ITALY, DURING WHICH HE IS EXPECTED TO TO REPORT TO PREMIER MUSSOLINI ON THE SITUATION IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-BRITISH SUBJECTS HAVE BEEN ADVISED BY THE BRITISH CONSUL TO LEAVE DJIBUTI, FRENCH PORT SOUTH OF THE RED SEA, A REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH SAID TONIGHT.

DJIBUTI, IN FRENCH SOMALILAND, IS THE ONLY RAIL OUTLET TO THE SEA FOR ITALIAN ETHIOPIA.)

MAY 23 1940

MJ657PED

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-KING GEORGE HELD A MEETING OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL AT BUCKINGHAM PALACE TONIGHT IN CONNECTION WITH THE NEW EMERGENCY POWERS ACT.

DB546PED MAY 23 1940

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-SIR ROBERT KINDERSLEY, PRESIDENT OF THE NATIONAL SAVINGS COMMITTEE, SAID IN A BROADCAST TONIGHT THAT LORD PRIVY SEAL MAJOR CLEMENT ATLEE HAD EMPOWERED HIM TO ASSURE THE PUBLIC THEIR SAVINGS WERE NOT AFFECTED IN ANY WAY BY TODAY'S ACT PUTTING THE BANKS AND FINANCIAL STRUCTURE UNDER DIRECT GOVERNMENT CONTROL.

MJ1118PED

PARIS, MAY 22-(AP)-NO NEWS IS AVAILABLE CONCERNING THE WHEREABOUTS OR PRESENT STATUS OF GENERAL MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN, WHO HAS BEEN SUPPLANTED AS SUPREME COMMANDER OF THE ALLIED FORCES IN WESTERN EUROPE BY GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND.

MAY 23 1940

MJ946PED

30.24-2443

PARIS, MAY 22-(AP)-TONIGHT'S FRENCH HIGH COMMAND COMMUNIQUE:
"DURING THE DAY FIGHTING CONTINUED IN THE NORTH AND IN BELGIUM. NOTHING OF IMPORTANCE TO REPORT ON THE REMAINDER OF THE FRONT."

MJ422PED

ROME, MAY 22-(AP)-A LAW REQUIRING ITALIANS TO TURN OVER ALL METAL FENCES TO THE GENERAL WAR MANUFACTURERS BOARD WENT INTO EFFECT TODAY.

OWNERS MUST REMOVE THE FENCES AT THEIR OWN EXPENSE. THEY ARE GIVEN UNTIL THE END OF THE YEAR TO COMPLY.

ONLY EXCEPTIONS TO THE LAW ARE FENCES SERVING AS ENTRANCE BARRIERS, THOSE BELONGING TO THE HOLY SEE, DIPLOMATIC ESTABLISHMENTS, THE STATE AND CERTAIN ENCLOSURES CONNECTED WITH NATIONAL MONUMENTS.

MJ1126PED

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-THE BELGIAN EMBASSY SAID TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT STILL WAS IN BELGIUM, BUT SOME MINISTERS HAD GONE TO FRANCE TO ARRANGE FOR THE CARE OF REFUGEES AND TO CALL TO THE COLORS ALL MEN OF 17 TO 35 NOT ALREADY MOBILIZED.

HF124APED

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-SIR GEORGE PAISH, ECONOMIC ADVISER TO THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER IN THE LAST WAR, SUGGESTED TODAY THAT GREAT BRITAIN TRADE PART OF THE WEST INDIES FOR UNITED STATES AIRPLANES AND PILOTS. HE ADDRESSED THE SOUND CURRENCY ASSOCIATION.

R323PED

30.24-2443

ROME, MAY 22-(AP)-FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO SAILED FROM BRINDISI TODAY FOR AN INSPECTION TRIP IN ITALIAN-HELD ALBANIA, ABOARD THE CRUISER GARIBALDI, ESCORTED BY TWO DESTROYERS.

HE WAS SCHEDULED TO ARRIVE TONIGHT AT TIRANA, ALBANIA'S CAPITAL AND WILL INSPECT OIL AND MINING PROJECTS AND RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

R322PED

PARIS, MAY 22-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF NATIONAL DEFENSE AND WAR MADE ARRANGEMENTS TODAY FOR ENLISTMENT OF FRENCH WOMEN BETWEEN THE AGES OF 21 AND 55 AS ARMY AUXILIARIES TO AUGMENT THE WORK OF CORPS AND REGIMENTAL GENERAL STAFFS, THE ARTILLERY SERVICES, THE QUARTERMASTER CORPS, TRANSPORTATION AND THE MEDICAL CORPS.

FH240AED

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-TWENTY-TWO CAPTURED GERMAN AIRMEN WERE LANDED IN ENGLAND TODAY FROM TWO BELGIAN SHIPS AND WERE TAKEN IMMEDIATELY TO INTERNMENT CAMPS.

HF853AED

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-A SCORE OF DUTCH AND BELGIAN REFUGEES BROUGHT TO ENGLAND ON BRITISH SHIPS WERE INTERNED TODAY AS POSSIBLE "FIFTH COLUMNISTS" ON INFORMATION FROM THE CONTINENT. ALL REFUGEES ARE SUBJECTED TO CLOSE EXAMINATION.

HF851AED

TOKYO, MAY 22-(AP)-GERMANY TODAY INFORMED JAPAN SHE WAS "NOT INTERESTED" IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES. INTEREST IN MAINTAINING THE STATUS QUO THERE HAS BEEN EXPRESSED IN JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

MAY 23 1940

FH453AED

TOKYO--FIRST ADD EAST INDIES XXX GREAT BRITAIN.

THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR, MAJ.GEN.EUGENE OTT, TOLD FOREIGN MINISTER HACHIRO ARITA THAT GERMANY HAD NO INTENTION OF INTERFERING WITH THE ISLANDS' STATUS QUO.

THE JAPANESE GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED ON MAY 11 THAT IT HAD NOTIFIED ALL POWERS CONCERNED THAT JAPAN WOULD INSIST UPON MAINTENANCE OF THE STATUS QUO IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, DESPITE THE INVASION OF THE NETHERLANDS BY GERMANY ON THE DAY BEFORE.

THE UNITED STATES, GREAT BRITAIN, FRANCE, GERMANY ITALY AND THE NETHERLANDS WERE NOTIFIED TO THIS EFFECT.

IT WAS TO REPLY TO THIS THAT THE GERMAN ENVOY CALLED AT THE FOREIGN ?ICE TODAY.

FH503AED

TOKYO--SECOND ADD EAST INDIES XXX OFFICE TODAY.

THE DUTCH EAST INDIES SITUATION WAS FIRST CALLED TO WORLD ATTENTION ON APRIL 15 WHEN ARITA MADE A DECLARATION THAT JAPAN ATTACHES IMPORTANCE TO THE ROLE OF THE INDIES IN ASIATIC AFFAIRS, ADDING: "SHOULD HOSTILITIES IN EUROPE PRODUCE REPERCUSSIONS IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES IT WOULD GIVE RISE TO AN UNDESIRABLE SITUATION."

TWO DAYS LATER UNITED STATES SECRETARY OF STATE CORDELL HULL CALLED FOR RESPECT OF THE RICH ISLANDS' STATUS QUO REGARDLESS OF WHAT MIGHT TRANSPIRE IN THE NETHERLANDS.

ON MAY 11, THE DAY AFTER THE GERMAN INVASION OF HOLLAND, HULL REITERATED THIS STAND, STATING THAT ANY CHANGE IN THE INDIES' STATUS WOULD PREJUDICE THE STABILITY AND PEACE OF THE ENTIRE PACIFIC AREA. HE REFERRED TO HIS APRIL 17 STATEMENT.

ON MAY 12 A BRITISH SOURCE IN LONDON SAID THAT THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT HAD "PREVIOUSLY EXPRESSED THEIR INTEREST IN THE MAINTENANCE OF THE STATUS QUO" IN THE DUTCH EAST INDIES AND THAT "THIS ATTITUDE REMAINS UNCHANGED."

BRITAIN, IT WAS SAID, HAS "NO INTENTION WHATEVER OF INTERVENING IN THE EAST INDIES."

MAY 23 1940

FH525AED

LONDON, MAY 22-(AP)-HEAVY ANTI-AIRCRAFT FIRE OVER THE NORTHEASTERN COAST OF ENGLAND SENT SCHOOLCHILDREN TO AIR RAID SHELTERS TODAY.

A BRITISH FIGHTER FLEW SEAWARD, BUT NO GERMAN PLANE WAS SEEN.

MAY 23 1940

WF1130AED

OTTAWA, MAY 22-(AP)-THE ORDERING INTO THE WAR OF MORE MEN, MORE MONEY AND MORE SHIPS IS THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT'S ANSWER TO CHARGES OF COMPLACENCY REGARDING THE EUROPEAN STRUGGLE.

DEFENSE MINISTER NORMAN ROGERS AND FINANCE MINISTER J.L.RALSTON OUTLINED IMMEDIATE WAR PLANS TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY.

ROGERS SAID THE NUMBER OF MEN MOBILIZED HAD RISEN FROM 22,878 FOUR DAYS BEFORE CANADA ENTERED THE WAR TO 83,394.

IN DISCUSSION OF THE WAR APPROPRIATIONS BILL, PROVIDING FOR EXPENDITURE OF $700,000,000 ON WAR IN THE FISCAL YEAR 1940-41, ROGERS

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DISCLOSED THAT:

ANOTHER CONTINGENT OF CANADIAN TROOPS HAS ARRIVED IN THE UNITED KINGDOM.

TWO NEW DESTROYERS "ARE BEING CONSTRUCTED" IN BRITAIN FOR CANADA.

FH717AED

NEW YORK, MAY 22-(AP)-A BLITZKRIEG "PEACE DEMONSTRATION," SO SWIFT IT CAUGHT POLICE BY SURPRISE, STRUCK TIMES SQUARE AT THE HEIGHT OF THE THEATER RUSH LAST NIGHT.

STAGED BY COMMUNISTS AND SYMPATHIZERS, THE DEMONSTRATION LASTED HALF AN HOUR BEFORE 200 POLICE AND 50 MOUNTED OFFICERS SUCCEEDED IN BREAKING IT UP.

THE DEMONSTRANTS SHOUTED "NO SIR, THE YANKS ARE NOT COMING," "LET GOD SAVE THE KING," WE WANT PEACE," AND "KEEP AMERICA OUT OF WAR."

TRAFFIC WAS SNARLED AND PEDESTRIANS FOUND IT ALMOST IMPOSSIBLE TO USE THE SIDEWALKS.

FH622AED

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 10--CAMPINAS (GERMAN) FREIGHTER, 4,541 GROSS TONS MINED ENROUTE FROM OSLO TO GERMANY WHILE SERVING AS TROOPSHIP, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

MAY 20--ERIK FRISELL (SWEDISH) FREIGHTER, 5,066 GROSS TONS, TORPEDOED IN NORTH SEA WITH AMERICAN CARGO, CREW RESCUED.

(EDITORS: IN PRINCESS VICTORIA SINKING SENT MAY 21 MAKE HER TONNAGE 2,900 (NOT GIVEN IN ORIGINAL)

MAY 22--RIFSNES (BRITISH) NAVAL TRAWLER, 432 GROSS TONS; SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES, THREE KILLED.

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 14--NORDNORGE (NORWEGIAN) PASSENGER STEAMER, 991 GROSS TONS, MINED OFF NORWAY WHILE IN SERVICE AS GERMAN TROOPSHIP; NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

WD1137PED

UNDATED GERMAN LOSSES

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

GERMANY HAS LOST ABOUT 11,000 MEN IN THE BLITZKRIEG ON THE BELGIAN AND FRENCH FRONTS, A HIGH GERMAN COMMANDER HAS INDICATED.

NO FIGURES WERE GIVEN FOR THE CAMPAIGN IN THE NETHERLANDS.

IN THE FIRST AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF LOSSES SINCE THE WESTERN INVASION BEGAN MAY 10, COL.GEN WALTHER VON REICHENAU TODAY TOLD LOUIS P.LOCHNER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CORRESPONDENT WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES, THAT THE GERMANS HAD LOST ONLY ONE-TENTH OF THE NUMBER OF ALLIED TROOPS TAKEN PRISONER.

OFFICIAL GERMAN SOURCES STATED TENT, EXCLUSIVE OF THOSE IN HOLLAND, 110,000 PRISONERS HAD BEEN TAKEN BY ADOLF HITLER'S LEGIONS IN THE WEST.

WF992AED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

VERY GUARDEDLY, I SUGGEST THAT THE BRIGHTEST SPOT IN THIS MORNING'S NEWS FOR ALLIED SYMPATHIZERS IS THE FRENCH ANNOUNCEMENT OF THE RECAPTURE OF THE CITY OF ARRAS, LYING IN THE HEART OF THE GERMAN DRIVE FOR THE COAST.

IT ISN'T THAT POSSESSION OF THIS PLACE MATTERS SO GREATLY STRATEGICALLY. BUT FOR [redacted] HOURS THE WORLD HAS BEEN WAITING TO LEARN WHETHER THE ALLIED POWER TO COUNTERATTACK HAD BEEN

SHATTERED IN THE HAMMERING AND HORRORS OF THE OFFENSIVE.

THE FRENCH ANNOUNCE THAT THE RECAPTURE OF ARRAS WAS ACHIEVED IN A COUNTERATTACK TO RELIEVE PRESSURE ON THE HARRASSED ALLIED TROOPS IN BELGIUM. THAT GIVES THE ALLIED PEOPLES FRESH HOPE THAT SUFFICIENT RESISTANCE REMAINS FOR THE GREAT COUNTERATTACKS WHICH MUST BE HURLED AGAINST THE GERMANS IN THE IMMEDIATE FUTURE IF THE BLITZKRIEG IS TO BE HALTED.

THE NEW ALLIED COMMANDER IN CHIEF, GENERAL WEYGAND, HAS VISITED THE FRONT TODAY TO MAKE PREPARATIONS FOR A COUNTER-ASSAULT.

THE GERMANS APPARENTLY WERE CONCENTRATING THEIR EFFORTS ON THEIR DRIVE TO THE COAST, IN PREPARATION FOR THE "BLOOD BATH" WHICH BERLIN LONG HAS BEEN PROMISING ENGLAND. THAT IS THE HITLERIAN AMBITION OF THE MOMENT.

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THUS FAR I HAVEN'T ONCE USED THE WORD "DESPERATE" IN CONNECTION WITH THIS SITUATION, SO FAR AS I RECALL. I HAVE DELIBERATELY AVOIDED THE WORD BECAUSE TO MANY MINDS IT CONNOTES UTTER DESPAIR.

THE POSITION OF THE ALLIES IS INDEED CRITICAL, BUT DARK AS IT IS THIS IS NOT THE MOMENT FOR DESPAIR. THE ALLIES ARE NOT BEATEN YET, AND THEY ARE NOT LIKELY TO BE BEATEN IF THEY STAND OFF THIS FIERCE BLITZKRIEG.

IT IS GOING TO TAKE A NEAR MIRACLE FOR THE ALLIES TO TURN THE TRICK, BUT THE POSITION ISN'T HOPELESS, AS SO MANY SEEM TO THINK.

AS I HAVE SAID SEVERAL TIMES BEFORE, HITLER MAY WIN THE WAR IN THIS BLITZKRIEG, BUT IT'S NOW OR NEVER. IF HE DOESN'T WIN NOW--IF THE ALLIES CAN STAND HIM OFF--THERE WILL BE AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT STORY. FRENCH PREMIER RAYNAUD SAID THIS MORNING:

"IF WE HOLD A MONTH--AND WE WILL HOLD A MONTH--WE WILL HAVE GONE THREE-FOURTHS OF THE WAY TO VICTORY."

THAT SUMS THE POSITION UP VERY ACCURATELY.

LET'S TRY TO GET A REALISTIC LOOK AT THE SITUATION AS IT IS AT THE MOMENT. THE GERMANS HAVE GOT THROUGH TO THE COAST BUT THEY HAVEN'T GOT THROUGH IN FORCE YET.

THE NAZI CONTINGENTS WHICH HAVE CAPTURED THESE ADVANCED POSITIONS ARE SMALL MECHANIZED UNITS, SUPPORTED BY THE AIR-FORCE. THE GERMANS STILL HAVE TO POUR STRONG FORCES ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE IN ORDER TO CONSOLIDATE THOSE POSITIONS.

NEW YORK, MAY 22-(AP)-A PARIS DISPATCH TO THE NEW YORK DAILY NEWS SAYS THAT MME.MAGDA LUPESCU, ONE-TIME SWEETHEART OF KING CAROL OF RUMANIA, HAS ARRIVED IN SOUTHERN FRANCE ON HER WAY TO THE UNITED STATES.

THE NEWSPAPER SAID IT WAS LEARNED THAT CAROL AND THE WOMAN FOR WHOM HE DIVORCED HIS QUEEN HAVE ENDED THEIR LONG-STANDING LOVE AFFAIR.

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FOR SEVERAL YEARS SHE HAS BEEN MARRIED TO ERNEST URDARENAU, SECRETARY TO CAROL, THE STORY ADDED.

LUPESCU WAS REPORTED BY THE PAPER TO HAVE REMAINED ALOOF FROM A NAZI OFFER TO INDUCE CAROL TO PLACE HIS KINGDOM UNDER "GERMAN PROTECTION."

IT WAS NOT KNOWN HOW OR WHEN SHE PLANNED TO REACH THIS COUNTRY.

FH625AED

30.24-2447

30.24-2447

OTTAWA, MAY 22-(AP)-BITTERLY CRITICIZING CANADA'S WAR EFFORT, SENATOR JOHN T. HAIG, MANITOBA CONSERVATIVE, TODAY DEMANDED TO KNOW WHETHER CANADIAN TROOPS ARE IN FRANCE AND ASKED IF THERE IS A SINGLE CANADIAN GUN, TANK OR AIRPLANE IN THE FIGHT TO STEM THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

THE OPPOSITION SENATOR SAID THAT THE RAPID DEVELOPMENTS IN THE CONFLICT HAD CAUGHT THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT UNAWARES AND THAT IF HIS STUDY OF ITS PROGRAM WAS RIGHT, IT WOULD BE 1941 OR 1942 BEFORE MANPOWER AND MATERIALS OF WAR COULD BE FLOWING SUFFICIENTLY TO THE ALLIES.

MJ1128PED

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON, MAY 22-(AP)-SECRETARY HULL'S TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM, OVERRUN BY THE NAZI ARMY, WILL BE PERMITTED TO STAND WITHOUT CANCELLATION AGAINST THE TIME WHEN AND IF BOTH COUNTRIES ONCE MORE ARE INDEPENDENT.

A DECISION TO THIS EFFECT HAS BEEN REACHED AMONG GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS, WELL-INFORMED SOURCES SAID TODAY.

THEY POINTED OUT THAT THE TRADE SITUATION WITH REGARD TO THE LOW COUNTRIES WAS DIFFERENT FROM THAT OF CZECHO-SLOVAKIA WHEN SHE WAS ABSORBED BY GERMANY AND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT SUSPENDED THE CZECH TRADE AGREEMENT.

THE LATTER WAS SUSPENDED TO PREVENT GERMANY FROM EXPORTING TO THE UNITED STATES CZECH PRODUCTS, OR EVEN GERMAN PRODUCTS UNDER THE GUISE OF CZECH GOODS, AND ENJOYING THE TARIFF REDUCTIONS UNDER THE TRADE AGREEMENT.

BUT, WITH THE ALLIED BLOCKADE STILL IN EFFECT, OFFICIALS DO NOT ENVISION ANY DUTCH OR BELGIAN EXPORTS TO THE UNITED STATES OR AMERICAN EXPORTS TO THE LOW COUNTRIES.

CONSEQUENTLY, THEY FEEL THAT THE TWO TRADE AGREEMENTS CAN BE LEFT IN EFFECT WITHOUT GIVING GERMANY ANY ADVANTAGE. GERMANY IS NOT ENTITLED TO THE TARIFF REDUCTIONS UNDER TRADE AGREEMENTS GRANTED TO OTHER COUNTRIES BECAUSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S FINDING THAT THE REICH DISCRIMINATED AGAINST AMERICAN GOODS.

THE NETHERLANDS AND BELGIUM HAVE BEEN AMONG THE UNITED STATES' BEST CUSTOMERS. TOTAL TRADE, IMPORT AND EXPORT, BETWEEN THEM AND THE UNITED STATES AMOUNTED TO $252,600,000 IN 1939. THIS DOES NOT INCLUDE TRADE WITH THE DUTCH EAST INDIES, TOTALING $128,500,000, AND WITH THE DUTCH POSSESSIONS IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

SOME OF THE PRODUCTS COMING FROM AND GOING TO THE NETHERLANDS EAST AND WEST INDIES ARE EMBRACED IN THE TRADE PACT.

FROM A POLITICAL VIEWPOINT, OFFICIALS BELIEVE THAT THE AGREEMENTS SHOULD NOT BE CANCELLED. THEY ARGUE THAT THEIR CONTINUANCE IS, IN EFFECT, AN ENCOURAGEMENT TO THE LOW COUNTRIES AS INDICATING THE UNITED STATES' BELIEF THAT AT SOME TIME HOLLAND AND BELGIUM WILL BE FREE AGAIN.

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 22-(AP)-THE BRITISH AND FRENCH EMPIRES WILL SPEND NEARLY 19 BILLION DOLLARS THIS YEAR TO DEFEAT HITLER'S ARMIES, SIR LOUIS BEALE, A MEMBER OF THE ALLIED PURCHASING BOARD, SAID TODAY.

SIR LOUIS, IN CHARGE OF PUBLIC RELATIONS FOR THE ANGLO-FRENCH BOARD, TOLD THE COMMONWEALTH CLUB $1,500,000,000 WOULD BE SPENT IN

THE UNITED STATES, TWO-THIRDS OF IT FOR AIRPLANES.

IN ADDITION TO A ROUND BILLION OF ORDERS ALREADY PLACED, CONTRACTS FOR ANOTHER HALF BILLION ARE BEING NEGOTIATED, HE SAID ADDING THAT PROMPT DELIVERY HAD LED TO REPEAT ORDERS.

HOWEVER, HE URGED STILL MORE SPEED TO SUPPORT "THE LAST BULWARK OF FREEDOM IN EUROPE".

BRITAIN, SPENDING 10 BILLION DOLLARS ON THE WAR THIS YEAR, LOOKS FORWARD TO A LONG, BITTER CONTEST AND PLANS TO SPEND 13 BILLION NEAR YEAR AND 16 BILLION IN 1942, HE ADDED.

VR638PCS

BOULOGNE AND CALAIS ENDANGERED; BRITISH ARMY PENNED UP IN BELGIUM

Invaders Penetrate Allied Lines at Coast Through Break in Weygand's Forces and Retake Abbeville—Launch Aisne Drive at Attigny.

By the Associated Press.

German shock troops waged a fierce battle today in the area along the English Channel near Boulogne, France, in an effort to cut off the Allied forces which have been fighting in Belgium. Alfred Duff Cooper said tonight that even Calais might be endangered.

This news was followed tonight by word from Paris that a strong counter-attack had carried to the outskirts of Amiens.

Abbeville, which was recaptured by the French yesterday, was in Nazi hands again today, and Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, told the House of Commons that British communications were seriously endangered.

Mr. Churchill emphasized that the threat of a Nazi invasion was apparently becoming hourly more grave, and simultaneously Clement R. Attlee, deputy leader in the House of Commons, disclosed that the governments of both Great Britain and Ireland were apprehensively "alive to the possibilities" of an invasion through Ireland.

Hitting at possible fifth column activities, the police invaded the headquarters of the British Fascist leader Sir Oswald Mosley, and arrested him among others. The arrest also of Capt. Archibald H. M. Ramsay, Conservative member of Parliament, was announced in Commons.

Authorized German sources said that it was "quite probable" that Boulogne—which lies only twenty-six miles across the channel from Folkestone, England—has been captured by hard-driving Nazi armored legions. The Germans claimed to have from 500,000 to 1,000,000 Allied troops pocketed in Belgium and northern France. The Germans admitted, however, that the real battle against England could not begin until the strategic Allied pocket in northern France and Belgian—extending from Abbeville to Ostend—has been crushed. Meanwhile they launched a new attack late today against the French at Attigny on the Aisne.

"Abbeville, at the mouth of the Somme, twelve miles from the English Channel, was reached by the Germans on Tuesday, but French reports yesterday said that the Nazi advance guard had been driven out.

"It is too early yet to say what the result of this coastal fighting may be," he said, "but it evidently carries with it implications of a serious character."

Mr. Churchill repeated former Prime Minister Chamberlain's pledge that Great Britain would never make a separate peace with Germany. In a written reply to a question as to whether he renewed the pledge to conclude

Battle Is Raging at Boulogne

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Churchill, in a two-minute war report, told the House of Commons today that there is heavy fighting in the English Channel coastal area of Boulogne, that Abbeville is in German hands and that British communications are endangered.

Tonight Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, told the St. George's Conservative Club that "even Calais may now be in danger," that the Allies were fighting against great odds at Boulogne, but that the situation was not desperate.

30.24-2449

no peace, except in agreement with France, he answered one word: "Yes."

Shortest War Statement to House.

It was Mr. Churchill's shortest parliamentary war statement on record.

While the House listened intently, the Prime Minister said that German mechanized forces which had made their way through the breach of the French lines had penetrated into the Allied rear in Belgium "and are now attempting to derange their communications."

He appended this note, however—that the Allied command, headed by Gen. Maxime Weygand, "is conducting operations involving all the Allied armies with a view to restoring and reconstituting their combined front."

Text of Premier's Statement.

The text of Mr. Churchill's statement follows:

"The German armored forces which made their way through the breach in the French Army have penetrated into the rear of the Allied army in Belgium and are now attempting to derange their communications. Abbeville is in enemy hands and heavy fighting is proceeding around and in Boulogne.

"It is too early yet to say what the result of this coastal fighting may be, but it evidently carries with it implications of a serious character. Meanwhile Gen. Weygand, who is in command, is conducting operations involving all the Allied armies with a view to restoring and reconstituting their combined front."

Meanwhile the British Army fought for its life today on the western front as the nation devoted itself to the war as its sole job.

A British Expeditionary Force communique told of fierce fighting in the Arras sector in France, with the British successfully maintaining their positions.

The Germans, however, forced a gap in the British lines near Audenarde, Belgium, about fifteen miles west of Brussels, and Nazi tanks and motorized units poured through at that point to endanger British communications.

Royal Air Force fighters and bombers attacked German columns and communications while British ground defenses on the front shot down German bombers and scouting planes "in numbers," it was said.

"There is a gap between the two (Allied) armies," a British spokesman declared, referring to a German thrust which a British communique earlier had said reached the neighborhood of the English Channel coast between the British and French forces.

The German High Command's report that port installations both at Dover, England, and Dunkirk, France, had been "effectually bombed" met a quick flat denial in London by the Air Ministry.

The military spokesman here, however, was unable to say whether the channel ports could be used by the Allies. He said he was certain they had "not been bombed to blazes."

"German armored forces are cruising behind (the lines), cutting telephone communications and attacking strategic points," he said.

He cautioned the press against sounding "a note of intense optimism" over the Allied counter-attack in the Cambrai area yesterday.

"The situation is grave; you only have to look at the map to see that British communications are in danger," he said.

Success Near Arras.

A British counter-attack yesterday between Arras and Douai, fifteen miles north, netted 400 German prisoners, 300 German dead and the destruction of a number of tanks, he said.

This counter-attack was only a small part of the picture, the spokesman said. He described the situation as "extremely obscure," saying that it is "impossible to know with any certainly what is going on."

The Air Ministry said that British bombers rained explosives on enemy communications in the Sedan area and in southern Belgium. Attacks also were made in Germany on railways carrying military traffic toward the battlefield.

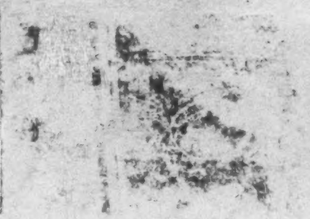
The British counter-attack between Arras and Douai appeared to have checked the Nazi motorized columns in that sector. If the British are able to drive still farther into the Nazi columns, they might be able to cut off the spear-Allied positions along the Scheldt head of the German offensive north of the Somme toward the sea.

B. E. F. Admits Break Through.

A communique of the British Expeditionary Force said that, although the Germans had been repulsed in many attacks against the River, they had succeeded in forcing a crossing near Audenarde, which is thirty-two miles due west of Brussels. Hitherto the German-Allied line had run along the river.

The B. E. F. said that the gap in the Allied positions was between Arras and Bapaume, twelve miles to the south.

The communique also said that there had been "fierce fighting" in this sector, with the British holding the northern flank.



STRONG NAVAL FORCES PATROL CHANNEL, ALERT FOR SURPRISE INVASION

Air-Raid Alarms And Frequent Gunfire Mark New Nazi Feint At Eastern England—Mosley Seized In Roundup Of Fifth-Column Suspects

[By the Associated Press]

London, Friday, May 24 — Strong British naval forces patrolled the English Channel and troops were rushed to south-coast towns during the night as precautions against a surprise German invasion across the Channel.

At one point holiday-makers were cleared from a pier which heavily armed naval units occupied immediately. Troops began erecting sand-bagged machine-gun posts on the promenade.

Nazi Air Feint At East Coast

Meantime, residents of three Kent towns spent an anxious hour listening to air-raid warnings and to frequent gunfire in a new Nazi air feint at Britain's east coast.

"Even Calais may now be in danger," Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, tonight told the St. George Conservative Club. He said the Allies were fighting against great odds at Boulogne. The situation, however, is not desperate, he added.

the historic stands against Napoleon and the Spanish Armada.

Across the English Channel the ports shook with the thunder of German guns. The German army stands where it never stood before.

To the west, the Government admitted it was "alive to the possibilities" of an invasion of Britain through Ireland.

Sir Oswald Mosley Seized

In a campaign to clear away all possible fifth-column danger at home, the Government today seized Sir Oswald Mosley, would-be Führer of England and brother-in-law of the Hon. Unity Freeman-Mitford, the statuesque blond English girl who was wounded in Germany during her frustrated pursuit of Naziism and Hitler.

The aristocratic member of Parliament and leader of the British Union of Fascists was arrested by Scotland Yard detectives in widespread raids aimed at fifth columnists as the German force stood almost within a parachute drop of England.

Other leaders of Sir Oswald's once black-shirted party were seized by the Government which now, by democratic transition to wartime dictatorship, has life-or-death power over its subjects.

Linked To "Lord Haw Haw"

Just before his arrest Sir Oswald had been linked in a House of Lords debate with "Lord Haw Haw," the radio announcer who nightly twits the British with his Oxonian-accented broadcasts from a German station.

"How do we know that this man (Lord Haw Haw) is not receiving information from his friends in British Fascist groups?" demanded Lord Elibank. . . . "Sir Oswald Mosley has a great deal to answer for. . . ."

Before the raid Lady Mosley, the former Mrs. Diana Guinness, left for Denham. Police followed her while others seized and examined records at Mosley's apartment and headquarters on the Thames, near Parliament.

Sister Of Unity.

Lady Mosley is a sister of Miss Freeman-Mitford, who shared a mutual admiration as the "perfect Nordic type" with Adolf Hitler before her return some time ago to England—still dazed from the unexplained gunshot wound.

A conservative M. P., Capt. Archibald H. M. Ramsay, anti-Semitic president of the so-called "Right Club," and others were imprisoned on suspicion of action "prejudicial to the security of the state."

Extending to the left, Scotland Yard swept in John Beckett, former M. P., organizer of demonstrations for "no more war" and secretary of the British People's Party.

Newspapers and street conversations alike reflected a feeling of tensity and frustration not evident since the Germans swept toward Paris in the World War.

A tendency to accept a theory that the Government is gravely worried and might be announcing less than it knows marked the gloom for the average citizen.

The most immediate threat appeared to be across the Channel, where German officers on the hills above Boulogne trained their glasses on the white cliffs of England.

Churchill Is Grave

Earlier today when the peril of the hour attained the highest pitch in English history, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, somber and grave, told a silent House of Commons that hope for Britain's cornered army rests with the counter-attack that Gen. Maxime Weygand, Allied chief, is preparing with French divisions along the Aisne river.

"It is too early yet to say what the results of this coastal fighting may be," said Churchill in the shortest message he has yet given on the war situation, "but it evidently carries with it implications of a serious character."

He detailed briefly the German gains across the Channel, said British communications were threatened, that heavy fighting was going on at Boulogne, only twenty-six miles from Folkestone, England, and that Abbeville, France, was in enemy hands.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—It was at Boulogne that Napoleon's Grand Armee spent thirteen months waiting for the French fleet to clear the Channel of English sails.]

As in the dark hours of 1915, Britain cast uneasy eyes upon Ireland.

Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and spokesman for Churchill in Commons, assured members that all phases of the Irish situation had been considered.

Ireland Guards Ports

From Dublin came word that nominally neutral Eire, having called up all its reserves, is guarding all ports and watching foreign shipping from armed trawlers and torpedo boats.

Parachute invasion and general defense coördination were the subject of Irish conferences.

Ireland's Deputy Prime Minister, Sean O'Kelley, warned that the Government would not let anyone "try to take advantage of the disunity of our people to exploit this country for the advantage of some other country."

The fifth-column defense drive included expulsion of 167 members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army from Britain.

Viscount Craigavon, Premier of Ulster, Northern Ireland, arrived from Belfast at the urgent summons of Prime Minister Churchill. His arrival led to the belief that Northern Ireland's defense against a possible invasion by German parachute troops would be discussed.

Developments of the day included Churchill's statement that Britain never would conclude a separate peace with Germany. Neville Chamberlain originally made such a pledge when he was Prime Minister.

Cause In U. S. Helped

Addressing the English Speaking Union, Duff Cooper said events of the last few weeks have "done more for the cause of the Allies in the United States than eight months of propaganda."

He declared that "danger is a test of friendship and this country is in a fearful danger today."

"We can leave it to the people of that great country (the United States) to decide for themselves what line they should take and when in the affairs of the civilized world," he added.

The Air Ministy said there is "no truth whatever" in the German high command communique which said Dover had been bombed.

British arms factories went on a seven-day week.

Innumerable drastic decrees went into effect under the Emergency Powers Act passed swiftly yesterday. Every citizen and all he owns is in effect at the Government's disposal.

Britain Faces Dual Threat Of Invasion; Mosley Is Arrested

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 23—Faced with the twofold invasion threat from the Channel and Ireland, the task before Britain tonight was incomparably greater than

MOSLEY SEIZED IN BRITISH DRIVE ON 5TH COLUMN

Two of English Fascist's Aids Also Arrested—Headquarters Raided.

AN M. P. IS PUT IN PRISON

Fear Expressed of Invasion Through Eire but Irish Say They'd Stop It.

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—Great Britain's war-time Scotland Yard seized Sir Oswald Mosley and other leading members of his Fascist British Union tonight in a far-reaching swoop designed to stamp out fifth column elements within the United Kingdom.

The offices of Mosley's organization near the Houses of Parliament were raided, and the leaders were arrested there, at their homes, and elsewhere. Five detectives lay in wait outside Sir Oswald's apartment, surrounded him when he emerged, and took him to New Scotland Yard.

Earlier, a Conservative Member of Parliament, Capt. Archibald H. M. Ramsay, and a number of other persons had been imprisoned on suspicion of behavior "prejudicial to the security of the State," and Parliament had enacted a death penalty for treachery.

Other Prisoners.

Besides Sir Oswald, arrested leaders of the British Union were identified by the Home Office as A. Raven Thomson, M. Francis-Hawkins, F. E. Burdett, Capt. U. A. Hick, C. F. Watts, H. McKechnie, G. Bruning and Mrs. Dacre-Fox.

The announcement referred to Home Secretary Sir John Anderson's statement in the House of Commons that the arrests were not based on the opinion or propaganda by those held, but are due to "danger that organizations might be used in the execution of acts prejudicial to the security of the State."

After Sir Oswald was taken away from his town apartment, a party of officers entered and conducted a search.

They also entered a house which he owns overlooking the Thames and took a number of documents.

Lady Mosley, who with her sister, Unity Freeman-Mitford, were friends of Adolf Hitler before the war, had left the Thames house for Denham a short time earlier, neighbors said. Lady Mosley also has been active in British union work.

She and Miss Freeman-Mitford, who is suffering from a bullet wound received in Munich last August, are daughters of Lord Redesdale.

The Home Office and its striking arm, Scotland Yard, acted within the scope of sweeping, virtually dictatorial powers which Parliament granted yesterday to Prime Minister Winston Churchill.

Talk With Irish Leader.

Mr. Churchill summoned to London Viscount Craigavon, Prime Minister of Ulster, leading to belief that Northern Ireland's defenses against invasion by German parachute troops would be discussed.

One hundred and sixty-seven members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army were expelled from Britain.

In addition to the British Union leaders and Capt. Ramsay, who is president of the Right Club, the Home Office said that those arrested included John Beckett, former Labor Member of Parliament. Mr. Beckett is secretary of the British Peoples party and has organized frequent no-more-war demonstrations.

Thus the Scotland Yard net took in members of both extreme right and left wings.

Mosley and 'Lord Haw Haw.'

Just before Sir Oswald was arrested his name had been linked with that of "Lord Haw Haw," Germany's English language radio announcer, in a House of Lords debate.

Lord Elibank asserted that he was advised that "Lord Haw Haw" formerly was Mosley's right hand man.

"How do we know that this man is not receiving information from his friends in British Fascist groups?" he asked. "Sir Oswald Mosley has a great deal to answer for, and many people would like to see him in a place where he could do less harm than he is doing today."

"Lord Haw Haw," so nicknamed by English newspapers because of his exaggerated Oxonian accent, is generally supposed in Great Britain to be a traitorous Englishman who was in Germany before the war started and stayed on to take the broadcasting job.

Since the war Sir Oswald has refrained from anything suggestive of open pro-enemy activity, but has conducted a constant campaign for British isolationism. Even before the start of hostilities he altered the name of his organization from British Union of Fascists to British Union.

Meanwhile, Major Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons that the governments of Britain and Eire both are alive to the possibilities of an invasion of Britain through Ireland.

Major Attlee, who speaks in the House for Prime Minister Churchill said he could make no statement relating to Britain's own defensive measures and added:

"There can be no question of the British Government giving orders to the Government of Eire, but all proper consultations have taken place."

I. R. A. Activity Recalled.

A committee of members of the Conservative party said that the problem was considered urgent because of activities of the outlawed Irish Republican Army and the presence in Ireland of the German legation.

A Dublin spokesman said last night that the Government of Ireland was determined to prevent any use of its territory as a base for attack on Great Britain. Coastal defenses have been strengthened and the army is at full strength. Reservists released last year have been recalled.

[Warning that Eire will not let anybody come in there was sounded today in an address by Sean O'Kelly, Deputy Prime Minister.

[We will not let anybody come here and try to take advantage of the disunity of our people to exploit this country for the advantage of some other country," he said. He added that he hoped that "the completion of our great national ideal (unity and independence of all Ireland) would be achieved without any outside interference whatever except such aid as the Governments asks in the name of the people."]

Sir Henry Morris Jones, Conservative member, said he was not satisfied with Attlee's reply and would raise the question again.

Ramsay an Anti- Semite.

Capt. Ramsay, a member of a well known military family, long had been regarded as a Fascist, particularly on the score of anti-Semitism.

He was educated for the Army at Eton and Sandhurst, the British West Point.

He fought in the world war with the Coldstream Guards in France and was severely wounded in 1916. He was invalided from the Army in 1919 after service at the War Office and with a British war mission to Paris.

He has four sons. His wife is the former Ismay Lucretia Mary, daughter of the fourteenth Viscount Gormanston. Their residence is at Kellie Castle, Arbroath, Angus, Scotland.

He is vice-chairman of the Cavendish Land Company.

Fifth Column Safeguards.

His arrest followed closely on the issuing of regulations under the emergency legislation passed yesterday empowering the Home Secretary to intern or arrest any one suspected of being active in an organization subject to foreign influence or control or who has "sympathies with the system of Government of any power with which his Majesty is at war."

That the British were in no mood for anti-war agitation was indicated in a Parliamentary by-election in Middleton and Prestwich in which F. Haslam, a candidate of Sir Oswald Moseley's party on a Stop-the-War platform, polled only 418 votes against the 32,036 votes cast for the Conservative candidate, Lieut. Ernest E. Gates.

Refugees Watched.

The Home Secretary assured the House that steps have been taken to safeguard England from the entry of fifth columnists as refugees.

He said that special measures have been taken to increase the arms available to police for their protection.

Ordinarily, British police carry only a truncheon, with no firearms except in emergencies.

He said that it was against the public interest to disclose beforehand any steps against communist and Fascist societies.

Sir John also announced the expulsion of 167 members of the outlawed Irish Republic Army under the act, to prevent violence.

He said that it was against the public interest to disclose beforehand any steps against communist and fascist societies.

Others Detained.

Sir John said that the names of a number of other persons ordered detained would be announced as soon as they were arrested.

Replying to a question, the Home Secretary said: "This is a precautionary measure and Capt. Ramsay, like others who have been taken into detention, will have his right to make representations."

Sir John said that those arrested were not detained because of their opinions or propaganda activities but because of the danger of act "prejudicial to the security of th State."

Further questions drew the statement that Capt. Ramsay was arrested last night before the Home Secretary's Powers were broadened by today's order in council.

Many Germans in Eire.

Disturbed by the fact that there are many German diplomats and newspaper men in Dublin and by reports that there is considerable Nazi agitation throughout Eire, a group of Conservative members of the British Parliament is on the way to Dublin to confer with Prime Minister De Valera, according to a report received today by the Columbia Broadcasting System.

"The large number of German diplomats and German newspaper men stationed in Dublin is causing considerable alarm in England," Edward R. Murrow, C. B. S. correspondent, reported in a direct broadcast from London today.

"Members of the British Parliament are disturbed by reports of underground Nazi agitation in Eire," he said, "but thus far have refrained from revealing concern in view of Prime Minister De Valera's difficulties with the Irish Republican Army. A deputation of British Parliament Conservatives are to visit the Prime Minister to ask for protection of England's 'back door.'"

"The House of Commons," Murrow continued, "is to raise the Irish issue this afternoon. Lord Craighaven, North Ireland Premier, is in Londay today talking with Winston Churchill."

Mrs. Guinness' younger sister is the well-known Unity Freeman Mitford, she who returned to England a few months ago after suffering a mysterious gunshot wound at Munich shortly before the war's outbreak.

It was the second marriage for Sir Oswald. His first wife, Lady Cynthia Blanche Curzon, was a daughter of the late Marquis Curzon of Kedleston and a granddaughter of the late Levi Z. Leiter, of Chicago. She died in 1933.

Sir Oswald, 43, and a World War aviator with a slightly disabled leg, is the sixth baronet of a line created in 1781. His straight, unwavering gaze and commanding voice once whipped thousands of uniformed and ununiformed followers into line for Fascist and Hitlerian ideas.

Elected To Parliament In '18

After the war he declared he would be sitting in Cabinet meetings within ten years. He started by getting elected to Parliament in 1918 when only 22, but never advanced beyond the back bench, except in the second Ramsay MacDonald Cabinet, when he was Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.

First a Conservative, then a Liberal and then a Laborite, Mosley cut loose from all "Parliamentary corruption" as he called it, and started out on an independent line in 1931.

He preached a violent form of anti-Semitism, an element which caused all sorts of riots when he attempted to hold demonstrations in London's East End.

As Britain drifted into war with Germany, his influence waned.

Last July, before the outbreak of war, he announced his own four-point program for "peace in our time and our children's time."

He proposed to let Hitler alone in eastern Europe and "then we can meet around the conference table."

In subsequent speeches after the start of the war Mosley advocated peace with Hitler. A hostile crowd stoned his car after one of these speeches.

Mosley's Background

[By the Associated Press]

Fiery, black-haired Sir Oswald Mosley long has been an object of British suspicion and the target of many a brick, real and verbal, in his campaign to be "Führer" of England.

In 1937, while addressing his British Union (the party seldom used its full name, British Union of Fascists) a brick knocked him out, but he rebounded a year later with the belated announcement of his marriage to blond, Nazi-admiring Mrs. Diana Guinness.

Announcing the marriage had taken place two years before and that a son had been born to him, he denied the ceremony had been held in Munich or Berlin with Adolf Hitler as an official witness.

Wife Sister Of Unity Mitford

He outfitted his followers with black shirts and marching boots—outfits which he sold them—and at his meetings the Hitler marching tune, "Horst Wessel," with new words, was sung.

Used Hitler Salute

He rode a big black horse and gave the Hitler salute.

He boasted of 500 branches of his party in all parts of the United Kingdom.

But Parliament, shaking its collective head at his antics, passed an act banning political uniforms. Police frequently canceled permits for his parades. He found little financial support, and his own fortune, somewhere more than a million dollars, was not enough to sweep him into power.

30.24-2451

30.24-2451

LONDON, MAY 23-(AP)-THE NAMES OF "LORD HAW HAW," GERMANY'S ENGLISH-LANGUAGE RADIO ANNOUNCER, AND SIR OSWALD MOSLEY, LEADER OF THE FASCIST "BRITISH UNION", WERE LINKED TODAY IN A DEBATE IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

LORD ELIBANK ASSERTED HE WAS ADVISED THAT "LORD HAWHAW" FORMERLY WAS "MOSLEY'S RIGHT HAND MAN...."

"HOW DO WE KNOW THAT THIS MAN IS NOT RECEIVING INFORMATION FROM HIS FRIENDS IN BRITISH FASCIST GROUPS....SIR OSWALD MOSLEY HAS A GREAT DEAL TO ANSWER FOR, AND MANY PEOPLE WOULD LIKE TO SEE HIM IN A PLACE WHERE HE COULD DO LESS HARM THAN HE IS DOING TODAY."

SIR OSWALD'S "BRITISH UNION" HEADQUARTERS WERE RAIDED TODAY AND A MAN AND WOMAN ARRESTED, BUT THERE WAS NO INDICATION AS TO HIS WHEREABOUTS AT THE TIME.

("LORD HAW HAW", SO NICKNAMED BY ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS BECAUSE OF HIS EXAGGERATED OXONIAN ACCENT, IS GENERALLY SUPPOSED IN BRITAIN TO BE A TRAITOROUS ENGLISHMAN WHO WAS IN GERMANY BEFORE THE WAR STARTED AND STAYED ON TO TAKE THE BROADCASTING JOB.

(SINCE THE WAR SIR OSWALD MOSLEY HAS REFRAINED FROM ANYTHING SUGGESTIVE OF OPEN PRO-ENEMY ACTI ITY, BUT HAS CONDUCTED A CONSTANT CAMPAIGN FOR BRITISH ISOLATIONISM. EVEN BEFORE THE START OF HOSTILITIES HE ALTERED THE NAME OF HIS ORGANIZATION FROM "BRITISH UNION OF FASCISTS" TO MERE "BRITISH UNION.")

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French Reach Edge of Amiens

PARIS, May 23 (A. P.).—The French armies, in a counter-attack tonight, cracked the German salient which had extended to the English Channel and reported that they had reached the suburbs of their first objective—Amiens.

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The French were pushed back, however, in their effort to break the Nazi salient along the Somme River.

Amiens previously had been taken by the Germans in their drive across northern France to the sea.

Effecting what foreign military experts called a "miracle of reorganization," the French fought with new fury to reunite their northern and central armies and chop off the long, sharp spearhead which the Germans have driven through northern France to the sea.

Pocketed with their British and Belgian allies, the northern French Army, using tanks, planes, motorized units and artillery, engaged the Germans in a bitter seesaw battle between Cambrai and Valenciennes, twenty-five miles apart.

Late today the German Army launched a new attack in the Attigny sector on the Aisne River. The attack is in the southeastern corner of the German gouge into France, in a sector comparatively quiet for the last few days.

Attigny is ten miles east of Rethel, near the point where the main Maginot Line joins its northwestern extension, now pierced. It is 115 miles northeast of Paris.

The sector in which the attack is being waged is on the south side of the Aisne, where the main French forces have taken their stand since the Germans broke through their northern defenses in the battle of the Meuse.

Between Cambrai and Valenciennes, at the base of their long southern salient, which extends northwest to the Abbeville coastal region, the Germans attacked to make tighter and smaller the sack in which they are holding the Allied forces of Flanders (estimated by the Germans at 500,000 to 1,000,000 men).

The battle jockeyed back and forth along the Scheldt River, with temporary advantages for both sides. At one point the French, a military spokesman said, fought their way down to the outskirts of Cambrai, territory from which they had been pushed earlier in the week by Nazi armored columns volleying west.

South of the salient, moving from their stabilized line along the Laon River, other French forces were en route north, fighting their way from the St. Quentin neighborhood toward the Cambrai battlefield.

A halt in withdrawals of the French, British and Belgian troops from their lines in Belgium, north and west from this main battleground, was implied in military reports, according to the authoritative newspaper Le Temps.

The extreme left wing of the Allied armies, which swung into Belgium on the day of the German invasion, has taken up positions in the rear of the Scheldt and Scarpe rivers and the troops face south and southeast against the German forces which are swinging on the channel.

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Cabinet to Remain in Paris.

A decision to maintain the Government's administrative base in Paris was reached at a meeting of the inner War Cabinet. That body also ordered industry to continue its function in the Paris area and put a curb on the movement of civilians from the city without army orders.

The northern battlefield was described here as being divided into these three zones:

1. A stabilizing line along the Aisne River extending westward from Rethel, about 100 miles northeast of Paris, to an indefinite point.

2. The strongly consolidated line on the Somme River, whose southern bank, the French said, was strongly defended from Ham to Abbeville, an airline distance of about sixty miles.

3. A jagged line of confused positions extending northward from the Somme area and culminating in the Cambrai-Valenciennes battlefield.

In the last zone, German units are pushing in between independent French groups, while French scouting parties zig-zag between German advance guards. This confused area includes St. Quentin, Laon and Peronne.

French troops were en route north from the St. Quentin neighborhood toward the Cambrai battle zone.

The Germans continue to hold Amiens, seventy miles north of Paris.

The Germans attacked in force along the battle line, running north and northeast of Cambrai along the Escaut (Scheldt) River to Valenciennes, but the French stood their ground.

In addition to the advance to Cambrai, the High Command reported particularly violent artillery fire at Attigny, ten miles east of Rethel on the main line of Allied resistance; at Longuyon, ten miles southwest of Longwy, near the junction of the French, Belgian and Luxemburg borders, and north of the Nied River, which runs through the main Maginot Line fortifications west of Saarbruecken.

The gunfire in these three sectors may be the forerunner of a German attack, the spokesman said, but activity in these regions at present is confined to the artillery.

Report 1,000 Planes Downed.

The military spokesman estimated the Allied aerial forces had brought down "at least 1,000" German planes since May 10. (Here twenty-seven words were censored.)

The operations in the Cambrai region, the spokesman emphasized, resulted from the withdrawal yesterday by French troops from the northwestern outskirts after German attacks. Later in the day, however, the French units counter-attacked and "won back even more than we had lost," the spokesman said.

The activity was described as "the biggest part" of "a great battle now in progress along the Escaut (Scheldt) River north of the city."

German penetrations in scattered areas between Arras and the Somme, the spokesman explained, were purely local and resulted in failure to establish consolidated positions.

Small units of motor cyclists, he said, pushed ahead of their own bases and between French groups where there has been no continuous line formed.

But French detachments engaged these Nazi units in skrmishes, often forcing them to retreat with losses, he added.

The French Government, in a communique issued after a meeting of the inner war cabinet, did not explain what was meant when it

said that administrative functions of the Government would not be moved from Paris, but the Ministers themselves have remained here up to the present and there was no statement that they planned to leave. Only those administrative services which left at the start of the war will remain away. It never has been officially disclosed which services these are, but the ministries themselves have retained their places in Paris.

Approaching Allied Forces.

One French army, said to be moving north from the region of St. Quentin was reported only thirty-five miles short of establishing touch with the British, French, Belgian and Dutch units withdrawing from advanced positions in Belgium. The French forces in this operation appeared to be trying for a sword stroke to sever the light German scouting forces to the west of the Escaut (Scheldt) River.

These authorities placed the total German man-power in the region north of Nazi-occupied Amiens and west of the Cambrai-Valenciennes line at not more than 50,000. These were said to be principally fast-moving motorcycle and tank squadrons, now regarded as vulnerable to swift-striking mopping-up operations.

Refugees Block Highways.

Hedge-hopping French war planes successfully joined Great Britain's Royal Air Force in strafing and bombing these units, it was said. Enemy tanks were described as blasted over on their backs, motor trucks blown into ditches and motorcycle troopers running for cover like ants.

These operations were hampered, however, by the streams of refugees fleeing southward. It was estimated that there were 3,000,000 refugees crowding the French highways.

FRENCH, BRITISH RALLY TO DENT NAZI CHANNEL SALIENT IN TWO PLACES

One Jaw Of Pincers Reaches Amiens, Other Closing On Cambrai—Thin German Line Threatened—Pitched Battle Raging

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 23—In a double counter-offensive on the Somme and Flanders fronts, the Allies rallied tonight against the Nazi march to the sea, denting on top and bottom the German salient which extends across France like a pistol leveled at Britain.

The central forces, in a furious push northward on the Somme, reported they had reached their first objective—German-held Amiens.

The northern army, meanwhile, had fought its way southward to the outskirts of Cambrai in Flanders fields.

Nazi Salient Imperiled

The German salient, jutting west to the Channel, thus seemed to be threatened by an Allied pincer movement from north and south.

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Only a thin line of German armored columns extended between the northern and central Allied forces through the hole broken between Flanders and the Somme.

The French military spokesman acknowledged, however, that through this hole additional German units had filtered today in the direction of the sea.

Pitched Battle Raging

On the northern side of the salient, in Flanders, a pitched battle raged tonight, with the Germans lashing back savagely at the Allied offensive.

Of the details of the fierce struggle on the southern side, little could be learned beyond the fact that the Germans had been pushed back at Amiens.

Amiens earlier had been reported held by only 5,000 Germans.

The Nazis, striving to divert pressure from their spearhead, attacked during the afternoon in the Attigny sector to the east, but tonight's communique declared this assault already had failed.

Third Scene Of Battle

This was the third great scene of battle—an offensive loosed by the Germans in the southeastern corner of their gouge into France, near where the Maginot Line is hinged to the lighter, northwesterly fortifications.

The French thrust against Amiens, which has been held by light German forces, was aimed at the southern side of the spearhead made by earlier German successes. This spearhead lances to the sea, menacing the Dover Straits ports of Boulogne and Calais.

The easterly German attack on the Aisne was to the south of the point where the Maginot Line joins its now-pierced northwestern section, and was an action to cut behind that mighty fortification.

Allies Seek To Weld Forces

The action about Cambrai and Valenciennes—a twenty-five-mile line roaring with flame—was the first taken by the Allies in an effort to bring two isolated forces together.

The German assault on the Aisne was preceded by the thunder of heavy artillery. It was in this area—about one hundred miles northeast of Paris on the south side of the river—where the French took their stand after the Germans struck through their northern defenses in the battle of the Meuse.

New Front Described

Here was the new and enlarged front as it was described tonight by the War Ministry's spokesman:

It ran from Belgium south along the Scheldt river to Valenciennes. From there it turned southwest to Cambrai and west toward Arras and then southwest, cutting the Arras-Bapaume highway.

Then it dropped across the German wedge to the Somme river and ran east along the Somme and Aisne to Montmedy, really a second front.

Northern Battle Roars On

The northern battle of Flanders—on ground where men fell by the tragic thousands a generation ago—roared on for a priceless stake—mastery of the English Channel.

The Allied forces there—part of a great body said by the Germans to aggregate from 500,000 to 1,000,000 which had been surrounded in the ring made by the earlier German advances—struggled on in sight of the Scheldt river.

Still another French force was moving up from the south to try to join them. This force left its stabilized line in the region of Laon and was fighting its way from the region of St. Quentin, scarcely twenty-five miles away. Liaison would pinch off the Nazi spearhead near its base.

Where Flanders fields run into Belgium the Nazis hurled great tanks and dive bombers in several attacks across the Scheldt. They were reported first to have pierced the British lines at Audenarde, but later Belgian advices said the lines had been closed again and the Nazis repulsed.

The Allied army on the Cambrai-Valenciennes sector had the advantage of numbers and some of the picked units of the French, British and Belgian forces. Too, the weather added to the difficulties of the Germans in maintaining their long communications lines, but the Nazis still held the upper hand in the air.

Decisive Factor

And that was the decisive factor in the battle of the Meuse—the battle which opened France to invasion.

From Valenciennes to Cambrai the lines swirled in the confusion of a wide-open war of movement over the plains which in the World War were the scene of fixed trench fighting. Military experts said the outcome depended upon the ability of the rival commands to follow and anticipate its extreme vagaries.

Military circles declared that fighting was going "satisfactorily" on the whole."

To Keep Base In Paris

The Government decided to maintain its administrative base in Paris, thus suggesting a feeling of confidence, and also ordered industry to continue to function in the Paris area. The movement of civilians from the city was restricted.

The Admiralty announced the loss of a submarine, a torpedo boat and a supply ship in operations off the Dutch and Belgian coasts. But to offset this the military spokesman declared "at least 1,000" German planes had been shot down since May 10.

30.24-2453

30.24-2453

Nazis Hint Boulogne Is Taken, With Invasion of England Due

But Berlin Asserts Pocket in Belgium and France First Must Be Cleared of Allied Troops Now Trapped.

BERLIN, May 23 (A. P.).—Authorized German sources, although declining to affirm or deny reports that the Reich's armies had taken Boulogne, French seaport on the English Channel, added: "It is quite probable."

Boulogne is on the lower end of the Strait of Dover, twenty-six miles by sea from Folkestone, England. It is some forty-five miles northwest of Abbeville, which a German Army spearhead has engulfed.

The Boulogne-Folkestone channel route had been the only one regularly available to civilian traffic between France and England since the start of the war.

Since reaching Abbeville Tuesday, the German southern spearhead has been groping for Boulogne, while the drive of the main German columns to divide and destroy Allied armies in northern France and Belgium has produced other evidence of an imminent assault on England herself.

Bloody Losses Reported.

"The real battle is constantly being brought closer to Britain," said DNB, the official German news agency, "but before it can begin the pocket in the north of France and the Belgian coastal area must be completely occupied by German troops.

"In view of the strong forces encircled here, it will not be done without heavy fighting."

DNB's report from the front said that the Allies had "small successes" yesterday, but that the Germans, with support from the air, had driven the French back with "bloody losses."

"These frustrated attacks, after earlier successes on the part of the enemy, have weakened the enemy's will to resist in the final showdown," asserted DNB.

The Germans acknowledged that the Allies—particularly the French—were making repeated attempts to break through the German wedge reaching to the Channel coast, these particularly in the Cambrai sector.

Nazis Watch French Efforts.

Military observers were watching closely to see whether the French would launch drives simultaneously in the Cambrai sector on the north of the German salient and LaFere on the south in an attempt to cut through.

Adolf Hitler's power-diving Stuka bombers and darting speedboats collaborated in a smash at Channel communications to provide the most visible signs of the offensive.

German land forces, meanwhile, crashed southward across the Scheldt River in the relentless closing of a vise of men and machines on more than half a million Allied soldiers cut off from the main French forces to the south.

The Nazi Air Force reported that it had heavily bombed the Channel ports of Dover, England, and Dunkirk, France, and severely damaged three transports, one tanker and a destroyer in the Channel.

Nazi Naval Forces Active.

[At London today the British Air Ministry said that there was "no truth whatever" to the assertion of the German High Command that the port installations at Dover had been bombed. Early today, however, heavy gunfire and loud detonations, believed to be bomb explosions, were heard along the southeast English coast, apparently coming from the direction of Calais or Dunkirk, France. The firing lasted for two hours.]

Germany's wasplike naval forces—a swarm of swiftly stabbing speed boats, apparently carrying torpedoes—were credited, on the other hand, with sinking an Allied destroyer off Dunkirk.

The German High Command said that the attack over the Scheldt River was "slowly winning ground against heavy enemy resistance."

In close collaboration with the vise-like movement of the German forces afoot or in rolling armor, the Nazi airmen were specifically stated to have smashed an Allied effort to break through in the Cambrai sector—path of the German sweep toward the English Channel, which divides the Allies.

"Air force attacks centered mainly on rear connections of the enemy as well as retreat movements and troop concentrations in Flanders and at Artois," said the regular communique of the High Command. "Three transports and one tanker, with a total tonnage of around 20,000, and one destroyer were heavily damaged by the armed reconnaissance of the channel coast."

At its narrowest point the channel is twenty-two miles wide.

Report British Troops Embarking.

Berlin spokesmen asserted that British troops, entrapped by the swift mechanized thrust to the Channel region through north France, were falling back to the shore and were "embarking at several French coastal points."

The High Command reported that the Allies lost nine planes and acknowledged that five German planes were missing. Despite the sweeping assaults of the German aerial armada, the High Command noted: "Air force activity on both sides was limited on account of the weather."

Along the south edge of the expanding German bulge toward the west, between the Somme and the Meuse rivers, the German High Command declared, "The enemy is on the defensive."

The High Command also told of progress made by the advance force aimed at Calais in Artois, the region around Arras, but gave no further details.

The High Command again accused the Allies of "planless air attacks against non-military objectives," saying that the Dutch towns of Nijmwegen and Walwyk had been attacked by the British and "numerous" civilians killed.

As pictured by informed German spokesmen the likeliest plan of the High Command seems to be to bite off as many chunks as possible within the huge rectangular sector bounding an estimated 550,000 British, French and Belgian troops in the northern part of the western front. This, said authorized spokesmen, would avoid unnecessary bloodshed and split into fragments any concentration of energies of the Allies.

The encirclement was authoritatively said to be nearly complete—apparently lacking only man power to plaster the chinks now held by mechanized forces.

The widening of the German-held corridor through northwestern France was the aim of the drive at Calais and Boulogne. In the Lafere region southward a German spearhead appears to be aimed at Compiegne, some forty miles northeast of Paris. The capture of this point would wipe out one of the bitterest of Germany's world war memories, for it was in a forest near that city that the Armistice was signed.

Admit Fierce Opposition.

Land forces were said to have followed up the attack by dive bombers to smash the Allied attempt to break through at Cambrai. The Allies had resorted to a tank attack—the type of assault which has characterized most of the German blitzkrieg advances.

The ill-defined stab toward Calais was said to be strongly supported by German troops moving south through Flanders over the Scheldt River in hte face of fierce opposition.

The High Command's report of the attacks on Dover and Dunkirk was taken as another bit of evidence that an offensive against England was drawing near. Increasing activity of German speed boats in the channel gave weight to this possibility.

These attempts were made principally in the Valenciennes sector, it was said here. The German High Command reported that the Nazi pincer-grip held fast in the face of these sharp counter-thrusts.

The widening of the German army's corridor through north France continued toward the Channel south of Boulogne, just thirty miles across the Strait of Dover from the English coast, the Germans said.

Pause Is Admitted.

In the face of stiffened Allied resistance, and expecting a counter-offensive under the direction of Generalissimo Maxime Weygand, the Germans paused for the moment at least in their push toward Paris and turned to the problem in the north.

They poured more men and machines into their southern pincer jaw to be ready for the expected counter-offensive, and strove to bring the northern jaw down hard to press in on the trapped Allied forces of between 500,000 and 1,000,000 men.

With the lull in major maneuvers the Germans turned to cleaning up operations in the north, in conjunction with the closing of the pincer jaws, and brought up re-enforcements to consolidate their position.

Depend Upon Flawlessness.

With armored divisions freed from work in north Belgium, they were expected to be moved quickly by an eventual renewal of the drive on Paris.

The feeding, provisioning and supplying of munitions and fuel to the fast-moving German Army in the west creates a problem requiring the most careful planning day in and day out to assure an airtight faultlessness upon which success hangs.

The German official news agency, DNB, declared today that at the beginning of the western offensive on May 10 the troops were provisioned for six full days. There are 1,700 men in each division whose sole duty is to look after an unterrupted flow to the front of all necessary food supplies and fuel for soldiers, their war machinery, motor vehicles and horses, the report said.

In the first days of the offensive, trucks were used exclusively in supplying the front lines. Meanwhile, however, railroad lines have been repaired, permitting to a large extent the use of railways from the Hinterland, according to DNB.

Unidentified "special vehicles"—not airplanes—are being used, DNB said, wherever rail or truck is not fast enough.

To illustrate the vastness of the task, the report said:

"Supposing one division to consist of 20,000 men, there must be a corresponding number of warm meals at hand daily, besides the same number of bread rations, fresh meat and vegetables, cigarettes and chocolate, besides innumerable tons of oats, hay and straw for horses and tremendous quantities of fuel and munitions."

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The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

French

PARIS, May 23 (AP)—Tonight's communique of the French High Command follows:

Very numerous combats have taken place at various points in the northern region.

Our advanced elements have reached the suburbs of Amiens.

An enemy attack preceded by intense artillery preparation failed south of Sedan.

The artillery duel extended from Longwy to the Moselle.

Intense activity of our bombing aircraft by day and night.

During the evening of May 22 our fighters drove back four squadrons of enemy bombers, each consisting of a score of machines that were endeavoring to carry out dive-bombing attacks on our battlefront.

At least eight enemy planes were brought down during the fight. All our planes returned.

An earlier communiqué stated:

In the north the battle continued with the greatest violence.

It is confirmed that we have driven to the outskirts of Cambrai.

Artillery combat has become violent at various points of the front, particularly in the regions of Attigny, Longuyon and to the north of the Nied River.

German

BERLIN, May 23 (AP)—The German High Command issued the following communiqué today:

In Flanders our attack over the Scheldt is slowly winning ground against heavy enemy resistance. Near Valenciennes the fight still is in progress. The forest region of Mormal, southeast of Valenciennes, where the French forces attempted to flee, has been mopped up.

Yesterday also attempts of enemy armored forces to break through near Cambrai were thrown back by the army air force with enemy losses. In Western Artois German troops advanced their wedge northward in the direction of Calais.

On the entire Southern Front, from the Somme to the Meuse, the enemy is on the defensive. In the fortifications of Liége, two of the most modern works of Battice surrendered with twenty officers and 650 men to our troops. On the southern fronts, Namur still holds some emplacements.

Air-force attacks centered mainly on rear connections of the enemy as well as retreat movements and troop concentrations in Flanders and Artois. Three transports and one tanker, with a total tonnage of around 20,000, and one destroyer were heavily damaged by the armed reconnaissance of the channel coast.

The harbor facilities at Dunkerque and Dover were effectually bombed. German speed boats sank an enemy destroyer off Dunkerque.

Air-force activity on both sides was limited on account of the weather. The enemy lost nine planes and five German planes are missing.

A heavy cruiser was severely hit on the prow off Narvik. One 3,000-ton transport was sunk and another heavily damaged.

A tent camp and munition dump were fired, supply columns scattered and landing facilities successfully attacked.

Last night also the enemy continued planless air attacks against non-military objectives. In the Netherlands the towns of Mijmegen and Walwyk were attacked by British planes and numerous civilians killed.

According to additional reports received, the number of enemy airplanes shot down by anti-aircraft between May 10 and May 15, as previously stated in a special bulletin, amounts to 342.

British

LONDON, May 23 (AP)—The communique of the British Expeditionary Force today stated:

The Germans have attacked the Escaut [Scheldt] position at many places without success except near Audenarde, where they forced a crossing.

In the Arras sector there has been fierce fighting and we have successfully maintained our positions on this flank of the gap between Arras and Bapaume.

Through this gap the enemy have succeeded in passing armored elements followed by motorized

units which have succeeded in reaching the neighborhood of the coast.

Steps are being taken to guard vital points against these detachments.

There has been much air activity over Northeast France and German bombers and reconnaissance aircraft are being shot down in numbers by anti-aircraft artillery and small arms fire.

The following Air Ministry communiqué was issued this morning:

Tanks, armored vehicles and troop concentrations forming the vanguard of the enemy's advance toward the French Channel ports were again heavily bombed yesterday by strong forces of Blenheim aircraft.

For more than six hours, until gathering dusk made recognition of troop movement impossible, relays of aircraft kept up an almost continuous assault with bombs and machine guns, causing damage and confusion over a wide area.

Among the first targets successfully attacked in the afternoon was a column of lorries and armored fighting vehicles caught on the move. Direct hits on lorries were secured by six Blenheims attacking individually in quick succession, and bombs were seen to burst on the roads amongst the column over a distance of 600 yards.

As each aircraft approached to bomb, it was subjected to a barrage of well-aimed pom-pom fire from about thirty guns which formed a part of the column. Having released their bombs, the Blenheims then turned their attention to the gun crews, attacking them with machine-gun fire.

Another force of Blenheims, carrying out an offensive patrol in formation, broke formation to deliver individual attacks on a number of targets.

One aircraft registered a direct hit on a group of army lorries, another missing a group of vehicles by such a narrow margin that damage from bomb splinters was almost certainly caused, whilst three more aircraft obtained hits on supply lorries on a road and on several tanks standing in an adjoining field.

Along another road, closely packed columns of lorries and armored cars were seen traveling at about forty-five miles an hour, and a successful attack was made on a concentration of fifteen to twenty tanks bunched together just off the main road.

Later arrivals in this area found lorries and cars hit by earlier bombing attacks blazing by the roadside and came under heavy fire from machine guns which had been set up on tripod mountings along the main roads.

Other bombers attacking main roads secured direct hits on an important road junction and on the northern end of an important bridge.

Shortly after 9 o'clock in the evening, under a darkening sky, a final sortie was made against the headquarters of the enemy's armored division by a force of Blenheims especially detailed for this task.

Close on to 100 high-explosive bombs were dropped in the course of this concentrated attack and most of the bombs were seen to explode well within the target area.

A second Air Ministry communiqué stated:

All day yesterday Blenheim battle and Lysander aircraft continued to harass enemy movements in fighting areas in the northeast of France and Belgium.

Enemy tank columns and motorized units were attacked and many hits made on them. Concentrations of troops were repeatedly bombed and machine-gunned and thrown into disorder.

Five of our airmen failed to return.

Last night a strong force of heavy and medium bomber aircraft went out to attack objectives behind the front. In Southern Belgium and the Meuse [river] sector much damage was done to road and rail junctions.

The railway junction at Charleroi [Belgium] was damaged. Bridges in the Namur region sustained direct hits. Troop concentrations were heavily bombed in the area north of the Aisne [river].

At Binche, the railway bridges and sidings were hit. At Gendern two supply trains were bombed. They exploded and caught fire. North of Aachen two other goods trains were hit.

Returning from these raids one aircraft saved its last bomb for a direct hit on a runway of The Hague Airdrome.

Another aircraft penetrated into Germany as far east as Leipzig and bombed an important power station near Roeths. From these extensive night operations all our aircraft returned.

Fighter aircraft also was extremely active in yesterday's operations, carrying out continual sorties over battlefronts.

They had another successful day. In the course of many encounters, over forty enemy aircraft were destroyed or seriously damaged. Six of our fighters are missing.

Operations have been continued throughout today with undiminished intensity.

A third Air Ministry communiqué added:

Trains were derailed and set on fire, tracks were demolished and the enemy's road and rail communications over a wide area were interrupted in the course of last night's extensive operations by aircraft of the bomber command.

Remote objectives attacked included railway junctions, marshalling yards, troop convoys and road and rail bridges in many parts of Northwestern Germany, and similar targets in the occupied territory of Belgium immediately behind the battle area.

At Geldern, a German town near the Dutch frontier, four heavy bombs from a Hampden [bomber] scored direct hits on an ammunition train. This immediately blew up with an explosion which rocked the aircraft high above.

"We were about 2,000 feet up when we first saw the train standing in a yard," said the navigator and bomb-aimer of this aircraft. "We made a level attack. * * * The whole train just went sky high. * * *"

The crew of another Hampden flying above a main railway line ten miles east of Liege sighted two supply trains standing still. The bomber pilot said: "* * * did first of six runs over the longest train. Our first bomb landed on the right bank of the line. The second was a direct hit on the rear truck * * *. I then decided to drop two bombs together. Both of them went crashing through the center of the train and there was a terrific blast of smoke and flame. The flare showed wreckage lying all over the place."

Another aircraft crew * * * made a short detour to visit The Hague airdrome and dropped a few heavy bombs which exploded on the main runway. In the rear of the Belgian battlefield three Wellington heavy bombers reported a number of direct hits * * * on the Namur-Gembloux main road. * * * An important railway crossing and road bridge at Givet were damaged, and five direct hits were scored on a railway marshaling yard.

Farther south another section of the large raiding force successfully attacked an enemy mechanized column * * * between Valenciennes and Dinant. * * *

Center of Rotterdam in Ruins; Thousands of Bodies in Debris

American Correspondent Quotes Germans as Saying Surrender Came Too Late —Havoc Wrought in 7 Minutes.

By LYNN HEINZERLING.

RHENEN, The Netherlands, May 23 (A. P.).—Ruins in proud Rotterdam and the crumbled works of "strong points" in the Dutch defenses tell the story of the shattering impact of Germany's mechanized army and the devastation rained from the skies by the Nazi stukas (dive bombers).

I have just completed a three-day tour of the Netherlands battle-front, in which I have seen the destruction of modern war.

The nerve center of Rotterdam—a square mile of which once was the business and financial district of Holland's most prosperous seaport—is a mass of debris, heaps of bricks and mortar and twisted beams and girders.

Two miles east of here stands what was the southern strong point of the Grebbe defense line—a wooded hill which overlooks the approaches to Rhenen. It was one of the best Dutch defensive positions I saw on the entire tour.

Thousands Slain in Rotterdam.

Now the woods are littered with the equipment of war, pock-marked with shell holes and ripped by machine-gun fire. Along the road there is evidence of a hard battle—hastily dug holes, smashed equipment, discarded arms. Searchlights set in hillside bunkers that were meant to light up night operations were shattered by German gunfire.

In addition to tank barriers, the Dutch had constructed machine gun nests on each side of the road so that they could keep up a cross fire. But the overwhelming German forces swept through the line and on to Rotterdam and the sea after bitter fighting.

No one can agree on how many bodies may be buried beneath the Rotterdam ruins. The German authorities say the business area was cleared of civilians before the Stukas began their deadly work. But one air force officer estimated that there must be "several thousand" dead.

[The Dutch legation at Paris announced on Sunday that more than 100,000 were dead in Rotterdam.]

Says It Took 7 Minutes 30 Seconds.

The Stukas, say the Germans, completed their work in seven and a half minutes, from first bomb to last. The Dutch commander had received a three-hour ultimatum. Shortly after the deadline had been reached he capitulated. But by then the Germans, fearing that he was holding out in hope of re-enforcements had already started the bombers on their way, and it was too late to stop them, they said.

The official toll of wounded is set at 354, while unofficial casualty lists run as high as 10,000. One of the buildings ruined was the American Consulate. The consul, John H. Lord, got out before the building was hit.

The 28,000-ton liner Statendam, one of the largest in the Dutch merchant fleet, is still smouldering in the harbor. She lay alongside Noordereiland (North Island) in the center of the Nieuwe Maas (New Meuse) River.

Chances are that she may have been set afire by a Dutch shell, for it was on Noordereiland that the German positions were centered, and the Nazi forces used the Statendam as an effective barricade.

Germans Lost Heavily Too.

By no means all of the casualties were Dutch, however. German troop transport planes, seeking to land at an airport a few miles outside the city in the direction of The Hague, found fighting already in progress there. The planes, trying emergency landings on a road nearby, were caught by cross-currents of wind, and fifteen of them cracked up.

In a clearing on top of the fortified hill north of here I saw some of the graves marked by 450 wooden crosses, with trench helmets hung on them. They were about evenly divided between Dutch helmets and German.

There were barbed wire pits and shell holes on all sides. The litter of the equipment of the fallen lay on the ground around the clearing.

Knew All About Flood Idea.

A German officer stood at one end of the line of crosses and told a handful of correspondents:

"The Dutch army fought bravely and the German soldier would be the last to reflect on the honor of a soldier who had fought in such a manner."

The Grebbe fortifications extended from this hill north to Amersfort and on to the Zuider Zee. To the north of the hill the Dutch had many more fortifications, as well as one of the areas where they had thought that flooding the land would hold up the German advance.

There, too, the Germans broke through on their great surge to the west.

Ex-Kaiser Saws Wood.

"We knew all about the plan to flood the land and our technical men knew it would not stop us," the German officer said.

The Dutch, meanwhile, seem to be taking the occupation philosophically. A few are bitter over the lack of British help—the Germans say only 700 British troops landed in Holland—but otherwise they are seeking to return to normal after an invasion that left them stunned by its speed.

Nor has the occupation appeared to have had much effect on the life of the former Kaiser Wilhelm. The eighty-one-year-old wood-chopper is still at nearby Doorn. The German authorities say he declined a British Government invitation to remove him and his family "in protection" to England, his enemy of 1914-18.

Nazi Flag Over Channel Port; Troops Hope to Attack England

U. S. Reporter Tells of Surprise at Sight of German Banner Right on Coast—Says Belgians Accept Fact Calmly.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMIES ON THE WESTERN FRONT, May 23 (A. P.).—I have reached the English Channel to find German forces here and the Nazi swastika flying.

It seems almost unbelievable that I should find Germany at this channel. But the Nazi swastika waving from the local commander's headquarters leaves no doubt about it.

[Mr. Lochner, chief of the Associated Press bureau in Berlin, is in the fifth day of a tour with the German forces on personal invitation of Hitler. He did not specify the point at which he reached the English Channel today, but apparently it was some place in Belgium. Technically the eastern limit of the channel runs between England and France, but Belgian ports are popularly considered to be on the channel.]

The crews of U-boats and speedboats are champing to be sent on their errands of destruction.

Here as elsewhere the roads of approach are jammed with infantry, more infantry and still more infantry, and with artillery ever more formidable, backed by an air force equipped to the last fine detail.

All are awaiting Adolf Hitler's final command to go to England.

Everywhere one hears soldiers singing the "Engelland" song.

The young men realized that such a venture would be no picnic.

"Maybe fifty of each one hundred ships will be sunk by the British," one infantryman from Saxony said to me in his quaint dialect.

"But why shouldn't I be lucky and be on one of the ships that gets over? And if not—well, that just cannot be helped."

Belgians Mix With Germans.

Another lad from Mecklenburg rubbed his hands and declared: "Oh, boy! Won't it be great to march on to London?"

Just when Hitler will push the button, however, nobody could predict.

Meanwhile the opposition forces have restored life in this sector of the front to normal as they have done everywhere else.

The Belgians go about their work as usual. Cafes and restaurants are open, with Germans and Belgians mingling freely. Shops are open and goods are sold for either Belgian or German currency, at the rate of 10 francs to the mark.

[Before the German invasion the Belgian franc was valued at 3.3 cents; the nominal rate on the Reichs—mark is 40 cents.]

Hitler Won't Be Hurried.

In spite of the enthusiasm for such an adventure, Hitler is not likely, however, to attempt to attack England herself until he has paved the way to his own satisfaction with a tried and trusted program of these main points:

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1. Destruction of all British naval, air and ground organization by air raiding; 2. Similar destruction of airplanes and vessels; and 3. Combined attack by speedboats, submarines and air bombers on British transports and warships.

Not until Der Fuehrer feels that this has been done adequately is he likely to aim a decisive blow with land forces.

Continuous bombing of the Belgian Channel port of Ostend and the French ports of Dunkirk, Calais and Dieppe is in line with this in the continental fighting, the intention being to demolish docks to which British reinforcements might come and from which British and Allied troops might escape in the event of a rout.

Smashing Airports

Another thing the Germans are doing now is to try to smash enough Belgian and French airports to prevent the Continental Allies from bringing effective air aid to England in the event she needs it during any German attack on the British Isles.

The men of the armies with which I have been traveling for five days frequently ask me what has happened in the Channel. They seem to be itching to get over to England.

But the German leaders are dealing first with the situation at hand and, in addition to pushing forward the right wing and mopping up, are preparing for a possible counter-offensive from the Allies.

The Battice fortress, one of Belgium's last big fortifications of the Liege Line, fell yesterday in one of these mopping-up operations. I saw it taken after a twenty-minute artillery, air and infantry attack of clocklike precision.

Other such positions seemed destined to follow with the same efficiency.

This precision baffles the observer again and again. When two days ago we stood on the heights of Renaix to see the Allied troops retire, our escort told us that at 3:30 P. M. the crossing of the Scheldt Canal would begin. At 3:15 on the road directly below us motor trucks carrying huge pontoons were rattling by. They were hurrying to get into action, as always, at the appointed hour.

Channel Drive Coming, Nazi General Reveals

Küchlen Lets It Be Known His North Army Is Aiming At Ostend—Reichenau's Southern Force Pushing To Calais

MAY 23 1940

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
[Associated Press Correspondent]

With the German Western Armies, Friday, May 24—Gen. Georg von Küchlen, commander in chief of the German army in the Antwerp sector, said today his force was aiming, via Ghent and Bruges, at Ostend, Belgian port directly across from England.

At the same time Gen. Walther von Reichenau is pushing toward Calais and Dunkerque, two French ports opposite England, one of Küchlen's adjutants explained.

Although a hot battle was raging only a few miles away, General Küchlen found time to receive me.

"A stern battle is on at Ghent," he said simply.

Cutting Way To Sea

"But we are cutting our way to the sea and expect to be there shortly. Our enemies are resisting bravely."

"In addition we have inundations and other difficulties of terrain to contend with," Küchlen added.

"Nevertheless the odds are greatly in our favor. Our task of the moment is to get the Ghent canal in our hands. That will happen shortly."

Only thirty minutes—as a plane flies—separated me today from England. I stood at an airport facing England across the water (location not revealable) for the first time since entering the Western zone of operations. *Stukas* and heavy bombers were roaring over our heads constantly.

Reserved For Fighters

Our particular airport had neither heavy bombers nor *Stukas*. It was reserved for Messerschmitt pursuit planes, of which twenty-seven fringed the airfield, artfully camouflaged by twigs and the tops of trees. The commander of this squadron is Herman Handrick, winner of the 1936 Olympic decathlon.

Even as we greeted Handrick, eight of his Messerschmitts took to the air and were out of sight in a jiffy.

"These eight planes have started to assist in the land fight," Handrick explained.

"Each plane has either four machine guns or two machine guns and two cannon. They have orders to swoop down on marching enemy columns."

Naval Officers Seen

For the first time since moving about in the operations area we have seen naval officers darting back and forth in speedy cars.

News correspondents touring the front were told today that Antwerp, the important Belgian seaport and commercial center, surrendered to German forces in a typical *coup d'etat* in which the garrisons of two fortifications were surprised and overpowered.

Antwerp's burgomaster thereupon regarded further bloodshed as useless, and ceremoniously handed the city's keys over to the German commander three days ago.

Antwerp on the whole is but little damaged, but time bombs blew up even after the Germans had moved into what was Antwerp's pride, the Scheldt tunnel, an engineering marvel leading under the Scheldt river. In other words, it was the Hudson tunnel of Belgium.

A big bridge across the Scheldt was dynamited by the Belgians before they retreated.

To construct an emergency pontoon bridge the Germans had to take account of the fact that two changes of the tide and ebb daily made the difference 15 feet. This presented an engineering problem of the first magnitude.

It was solved by a clever device of windlasses at both ends, which first wind supports of the pontoons at either end up and down as the water rises or falls.

The feat was all the more remarkable because it had to be accomplished in the midst of shell fire of the enemy. German army engineers regard this as an unprecedented achievement.

Allied Bomber Appears

Our travels on the front were delayed for hours tonight when the military road over which we were motoring was the object of an attempted bombing.

Our cars were forced to take cover while the bomber crisscrossed the road in an attempt to locate it, and then dropped parachute flares right to our left.

Immediately, however, German searchlights caught him and anti-aircraft guns boomed.

Without dropping bombs, he disappeared. Later we heard bombs had been dropped at Aachen, in Germany, near the Belgian frontier, but without any damage being done.

The air activity, however, meant that all cars on the crowded military road had to drive in complete darkness at a snail's pace.

Popular Song Hits England

BERLIN, May 23 (AP)—German soldiers waiting at the English Channel for the command to invade England and the folks back at home are singing the German sailors' song, the words of which, in free translation, follow:

Today a song we'll sing,
We'll drink the cool sweet wine
And let our glasses clink
For orders came to part.

CHORUS

Give me your hand, your dear white hand,
Farewell, my sweetest love,
Farewell, my sweet, farewell;
Farewell, for we sail, farewell for we sail,
For we sail 'gainst England.

VERSE

Our flag, see it wave from the mast,
Of Germany's strength it speaks,
We want to halt at last
The Englishman's sneering laugh.
(Chorus)

VERSE

Should tidings come of my fall,
Of my sleep in ocean's floods,
Don't weep over me at all,
For the fatherland flows my blood.
(Chorus)

The song was written by the German author and poet Hermann Loens, who was killed Sept. 26, 1914, at Reims, France, during the World War.

BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

WITH THE WESTERN GERMAN ARMIES,MAY 24-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-THE MILITARY ROADS OVER WHICH I TRAVELED WITH THE GERMAN ARMY TODAY WERE THE OBJECT OF ATTEMPTED BUT UNSUCCESSFUL AIR RAIDS, DELAYING US FOR HOURS.

AS THE BOMBER APPROACHED, OUR CARS WERE FORCED TO TAKE COVER.

FROM THERE WE WITNESSED AN INTERESTING SPECTACLE AS THE BOMBER CRISSCROSSED SEVERAL TIMES, APPARENTLY TRYING TO MAKE OUT THE LOCATION OF OUR ROAD.

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WITH THE WESTERN GERMAN ARMIES, MAY 24-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-ADOLF HITLER SENT A PERSONAL LETTER TO FORMER KAISER WILHELM WHEN GERMAN FORCES OCCUPIED THE NETHERLANDS, A HIGH GERMAN OFFICER DISCLOSED TODAY.

WHEN DOORN, RESIDENT OF WILHELM, WAS OCCUPIED MAY 14, A COLONEL APPEARED AT THE CASTLE JUST AFTER NOON WITH A THREE-POINT LETTER IN WHICH HITLER WROTE:

1. THE GERMAN EX-KAISER AND HIS ENTOURAGE ENJOY THE PROTECTION OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

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2. HE MAY REMAIN AT DOORN IF HE CHOOSES.

3. SHOULD THE ARMY WITHDRAW, GERMAN POLICE WILL LOOK TO HIS SAFETY.

WILHELM REPLIED THAT HE WOULD REMAIN AT DOORN.

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BY LOUIS P.LOCHNER

WITH THE GERMAN WESTERN ARMIES, MAY 24-(FRIDAY)-(AP)-ANTWERP, THE IMPORTANT BELGIAN SEAPORT AND COMMERCIAL CENTER, SURRENDERED TO GERMAN FORCES IN A TYPICAL COUP D'ETAT IN WHICH THE GARRISONS OF TWO FORTIFICATIONS WERE SURPRISED AND OVERPOWERED, IT WAS DISCLOSED TO NEWS CORRESPONDENTS TODAY ON A TOUR OF THE FRONT.

ANTWERP'S BURGOMASTER THEREUPON REGARDED FURTHER BLOODSHED AS USELESS, AND CEREMONIOUSLY HANDED THE CITY'S KEYS OVER TO THE GERMAN COMMANDER THREE DAYS AGO.

TIME BOMBS, SET BY THE BELGIANS, BLEW UP IN THE TUNNEL UNDER THE SCHELDT RIVER, HOWEVER, AFTER THE GERMANS HAD MOVED IN.

THE TUNNEL WOULD CORRESPOND TO THE HOLLAND TUNNEL UNDER THE HUDSON RIVER AT NEW YORK. OTHERWISE THE CITY WAS NOT GREATLY DAMAGED.

GENERAL GEORG XXX FIRST GRAF SECOND NIGHT LEAD

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BERLIN, MAY 23-(AP)-SPEEDBOATS BASED IN DUTCH WATERS ARE BEING USED INCREASINGLY IN THE GERMAN SMASH AT BRITISH-FRENCH CHANNEL COMMUNICATIONS AND DEFENSES.

THESE SMALL, SWIFT BOATS, EACH EQUIPPED WITH TWO TORPEDO TUBES, WERE FIRST PUT TO USE IN THE NORWEGIAN CAMPAIGN. NOW THEY ARE CREDITED WITH SINKING AN ALLIED DESTROYER OFF DUNKERQUE.

THE GERMANS SAY THAT THESE LITTLE CRAFT SANK A BRITISH DESTROYER IN THE NORTH SEA AT THE START OF THE ACTION AGAINST THE NETHERLAND AND BELGIUM.

"THE SCENE OF THESE SUCCESSFUL ACTIONS WAS ALSO THE SCENE OF THE FIRST SPEEDBOAT ACTIONS IN THE HISTORY OF NAVAL WARFARE," SAID A GERMAN RADIO ACCOUNT OF THE OPERATIONS.

"GERMANS AS WELL AS THE BRITISH DECIDED TO USE SPEEDBOATS IN THESE WATERS DURING THE WORLD WAR, SINCE CONDITIONS ARE PARTICULARLY FAVORABLE FOR THESE CRAFT.

"IN VIEW OF THE SUCCESSES ALREADY ACHIEVED BY GERMAN SPEEDBOATS IN THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN, IT APPEARS CERTAIN THAT MOTOR TORPEDOBOATS WILL PLAY AN INCREASINGLY IMPORTANT ROLE IN OPERATIONS IN THESE WATERS IN THE FUTURE."

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BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

BERLIN, MAY 23--GERMAN FORCES AIMED LIKE A SPEAR AT THE HEART OF ENGLAND "PROBABLY" HAVE TAKEN THE FRENCH SEAPORT OF BOULOGNE, AUTHORIZED SOURCES ASSERTED TONIGHT.

BUT ANY OFFENSIVE AGAINST THE BRITISH ISLES MUST AWAIT DISSOLUTION OF BRITISH, FRENCH AND BELGIAN FORCES--BETWEEN 500,000 AND 1,000,000 MEN--NOW TRAPPED TO THE NORTH OF THE GERMAN SALIENT TO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, SAID AN AUTHORITATIVE REPORT ON THE GIGANTIC STRUGGLE IN THE WEST.

BOULOGNE, A CITY OF 50,000, LIES ONLY 26 MILES BY CHANNEL STEAMER FROM FOLKESTONE, ENGLAND, AND 105 MILES BY WATER--85 BY AIR--FROM LONDON.

THE BOULOGNE-FOLKESTONE ROUTE WAS THE ONLY ONE REGULARLY AVAILABLE TO CIVILIAN TRAFFIC BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND SINCE THE START OF THE

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WAR.

GERMAN ADVANCE FORCES HAD BEEN STABBING TOWARD BOULOGNE SINCE TUESDAY WHEN THEY REACHED ABBEVILLE, 45 MILES TO THE SOUTHEAST.

(BRITISH PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL ADMITTED BEFORE THE HOUSE OF COMMONS TODAY THAT HEAVY FIGHTING WAS UNDER WAY NEAR BOULOGNE, THAT ABBEVILLE WAS IN GERMAN HANDS AND THAT BRITISH COMMUNICATIONS WERE ENDANGERED.)

OTHER GERMAN FORCES CRAWLED NORTHWARD ALONG THE CHANNEL COAST, HEADING TOWARD CALAIS, ANOTHER VITAL PORT, SEEKING TO CLOSE A RING OF MEN AND STEEL AROUND THE CUTOFF ALLIED LEGIONS.

SHOULD THE ENTRAPPED LEGIONS CONSOLIDATE SUFFICIENT STRENGTH TO BREAK THROUGH THE GERMAN BARRIER-SALIENT THEY MIGHT TURN THE TABLES ON THE GERMAN CHANNEL FORCES.)

POWER-DIVING STUKA BOMBERS AND WASP-LIKE TORPEDO SPEEDBOATS COLLABORATED IN SMASHES AT THE ALLIES' REARGUARD, BLASTING AT TRANSPORTS, SUPPLY SHIPS AND WARCRAFT IN THE CHANNEL.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND REPORTED ITS AIR FORCE HAD "EFFECTUALLY BOMBED" THE "HARBOR FACILITIES" OF DUNKERQUE ON THE FRENCH SIDE OF THE CHANNEL AND DOVER ON THE ENGLISH SIDE. (THE BRITISH DENIED DOVER HAD BEEN BOMBED.)

THREE TRANSPORTS AND A TANKER, TOTALING 20,000 TONS, AND ONE DESTROYER WERE SAID TO HAVE BEEN "HEAVILY DAMAGED" YESTERDAY WHILE GERMAN MOTOR TORPEDOBOATS SANK AN ALLIED DESTROYER OFF DUNKERQUE.

THE AIM OF THESE ATTACKS WAS TO PARALYZE ALL COMMUNICATIONS BETWEEN THE BRITISH ISLES AND THEIRENCIRCLED TROOPS.

MILITARY OBSERVERS WERE WATCHING CLOSELY, HOWEVER, TO SEE WHETHER THE FRENCH WOULD LAUNCH A DRIVE FROM THE CAMBRAI SECTOR ON THE NORTH IN CONJUNCTION WITH A PUSH FROM LA FERE FROM THE SOUTH IN AN ATTEMPT TO CUT THROUGH THE GERMAN WEDGE.

A SIGN OF THAT SORT OF STRATEGY APPEARED YESTERDAY WHEN ALLIED ARMORED FORCES, NEAR CAMBRAI, ATTEMPTED A BREAK-THROUGH ONLY TO BE THROWN BACK, THE HIGH COMMAND SAID. THERE WERE REPEATED ALLIED ATTACKS IN THAT REGION.

ON THE NORTHERN JAW OF THE VISE WHICH THE REICH'S ARMIES OF THE WEST WERE SCREWING UP ON THE ENTRAPPED ALLIED FORCES, SLOW GAINS WERE REPORTED, WITH GERMAN FORCES SHOVING ACROSS THE SCHELDT RIVER AGAINST HEAVY ENEMY RESISTANCE.

BERLIN--SECOND ADD NIGHT LEAD GERMAN XXX AT COMPIEGNE, SOME 40 MILES NORTHEAST OF THE FRENCH CAPITAL. THERE THE GERMANS HOPED TO WIPE OUT IN VICTORY THE BITTER MEMORY OF THE WORLD WAR ARMISTICE, SIGNED IN A WOOD NEAR COMPIEGNE.

THERE EMERGED SIGNS OF AN IMMINENT OFFENSIVE AGAINST ENGLAND HERSELF--NOTABLY THE ATTACKS BY LAND, SEA AND AIR ON AND ALONG THE CHANNEL--AND DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, COMMENTED THAT "THE BATTLE IS CONSTANTLY BEING BROUGHT CLOSER TO BRITAIN."

BUT FIRST, DNB ADDED, "THE POCKET IN THE NORTH OF FRANCE AND BELGIAN COASTAL AREA MUST BE COMPLETELY OCCUPIED BY GERMAN TROOPS. IN VIEW OF THE STRONG FORCES ENCIRCLED THERE IT WILL NOT BE DONE WITHOUT HEAVY FIGHTING."

DNB ADDED THAT THE FRENCH HAD HAD "SMALL LOCAL SUCCESSES" THERE YESTERDAY BUT, WITH SUPPORT FROM THE AIR, THE GERMANS DROVE THEM

BACK "WITH BLOODY LOSSES."

"THESE FRUSTRATED ATTACKS, AFTER EARLIER SUCCESSES ON THE PART OF THE ENEMY, HAVE WEAKENED THE ENEMY'S WILL TO RESIST IN THE FINAL SHOWDOWN," THE AGENCY DECLARED.

GERMAN AUTHORITIES RIDICULED ALLIED ASSERTIONS THAT AT LEAST 500,000 GERMANS HAD BEEN LOST IN THE WESTWARD DRIVE SINCE IT STARTED, DECLARING THAT "IN THE LIGHT OF SUCCESSES AND EXPECTATIONS OF THE GERMAN LEADERSHIP, OUR CASUALTIES ARE SMALL.

"WITHOUT A DOUBT THE OPPONENT HAS SUFFERED MUCH HEAVIER LOSSES BECAUSE OF THE OPERATIONS OF OUR AIR FORCE AND OUR ARMORED UNITS IN THE MIDST OF THE ENEMY RANKS." THEY SAID THAT THE ALLIES HAD ACKNOWLEDGED 100,000 CASUALTIES.

(THE ALLIES HAVE ANNOUNCED NO ALL-INCLUSIVE CASUALTY TOTALS FOR THE TWO-WEEK CAMPAIGN IN WESTERN EUROPE.)

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND DECLARED THAT GENERALLY THE ALLIES WERE ON THE DEFENSIVE ALONG THE ENTIRE SOUTHERN FRONT, BETWEEN THE SOMME AND MEUSE RIVERS.

WHILE THE ARMORED UNITS MOVE FORWARD ALONG THE CHANNEL COAST TOWARD CALAIS, TAKING ADVANTAGE OF THE NATURAL PROTECTION AFFORDED BY THE COAST, GERMAN MILITARY EXPERTS SAID, IT IS LIKELY THAT THE REMAINDER OF THE "ENCIRCLEMENT FRONT" WILL REMAIN MORE OR LESS AT A STANDSTILL, SO FAR AS THE GERMANS ARE CONCERNED.

(EDS: GERMAN COMMUNIQUE TEXT CARRIED IN DAY REPORT).

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250 Book Passage on U. S. Ship

100 More Americans Are in Ireland Now Awaiting Arrival of Liner Roosevelt.

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—More than 250 of an estimated 3,000 Americans living in Great Britain already have booked passage home on the United States liner President Roosevelt, which is expected at Galway, Ireland, on May 30. At least 100 more are in Ireland now awaiting the ship's arrival.

A United States embassy spokesman said today that altogether about 700 had indicated that they would be ready to leave for home by the time the Roosevelt arrives.

There has been no great rush for passage yet, he said, but he expected that a good many probably will plan to sail now that a ship is coming.

The spokesman declined to confirm a report that Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy's seventeen-year-old daughter, Rosemary, the only member of the Ambassador's family now in London, planned to leave on the Roosevelt.

Americans from the Continent are not expected to go to Ireland for passage on the liner. Most of them who wish to return home will sail from Genoa, Italy, or French ports.

Impressed into refugee service once more, this time to go to Ireland to evacuate Americans from France and Great Britain, the United States liner President Roosevelt will sail tomorrow afternoon from her Chelsea pier, line officials announced today.

To protect the ship against the warships and aircraft of the belligerent Powers the State Department has served notice of the ship's peaceful mission on Great Britain, France, Belgium, Germany, Holland and Norway.

Members of the crew of the liner will receive extra war risk compensation of $40 a month each in addition to their regular pay, the National Maritime Union disclosed this afternoon, following conferences with the heads of the line.

The ship will carry about 300 men in the deck, engine and steward's departments. Officers are also slated to receive increases in proportion. The normal crew is 227. Cots will be set up in alleys, public rooms and even in the swimming pool, it was revealed.

The Roosevelt, which brought home thousands of American tourists at the outbreak of the war, has a normal passenger capacity of 443 and 153 additional passengers were crowded in on cots, bringing the total carrying capacity to 596.

The United States liner docked before noon today after her run home from Bermuda and immediately the management of the lines started to put her into shape for her return to refugee work. It was assumed that on its coming trips she would carry about the same number as she did in evacuating Americans in the opening days of the war.

The Acadia of the Eastern Steamship Lines, chartered by the United States Line, will replace the Roosevelt on the next three runs to Bermuda on May 28 at 3 P. M., on June 1 and June 8. It is expected that the liner would finish her refugee work in time to resume her Bermuda schedule on June 15.

According to present plans, the State Department has ordered the liner to go to Galway, Ireland, where her arrival is expected about May 30. The department has issued a blanket warning to Americans to quit Europe. There were 17,955 Americans there on January 1.

The 3,500 Americans in England particularly have been urged to go to Ireland but few have complied as yet. Eire is in the zone forbidden to American ships except for the purpose of removing endangered nationals. The Roosevelt will carry no freight either way.

Capt. James E. Roberts will command the vessel. Last September the United States Lines, given a similar refugee assignment, had to charter five ships from other lines to augment its fleet.

700 Ready to Quit Britain.

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—About 700 of approximately 3,000 Americans in the British Isles have indicated they will be ready to leave for home when a ship is available.

experiments with air raid precautions, authorities at Milan warned residents to keep under cover during the raid warnings instead of lingering in doorways as many did during the drill.

The official news agency, Stefani, reported from Rabat, French Morocco: "Without justified reasons or explanation, Italians of all social classes have been arrested, imprisoned or expelled from the territory within a few hours, with disastrous consequences for their property and interests gained by decades of sacrifices and honest work.

"Some nationals who asked to leave on an Italian steamer which was to arrive within a few hours, instead were forced to leave immediately by train for Tangiers, where they knew nobody and where their situation cannot be bettered, considering the abuses and French

two countries for which their fathers fought a generation ago.

One report heard abroad was that the Germans were seeking Italian support for an attack on France from the East, perhaps through Switzerland, but according to this unconfirmed report, Mussolini refused.

Charge Persecution.

Italians accused the French authorities in Morocco of "renewing hateful persecutions against Italians living in the protectorate."

The Royal Academy sent Mussolini a message pledging its energies in the service of the country "on the eve of decisive events for the nation's destinies."

Meanwhile, at the conclusion of

Mussolini Calls Defense Council

Italians Accuse French of Persecutions in Africa—Situation Called Tense.

ROME, May 23 (A. P.).—Premier Mussolini conferred today with his Supreme Defense Council, it was reliably reported, amid mounting indications of Italian entrance into the European war.

With Italians preparing to observe the anniversary tomorrow of their entrance into the great world war twenty-five years ago on the side of the British and the French, newspapers clamored over Italy's "imprisonment in the Mediterranean" by her former Allies

and the official news agency reported from French North Africa: "The situation is tense."

About 130,000 students of the University of Rome and other universities volunteered in a message to Mussolini to fight against the

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interference with the international administration which pretends to safeguard the Sultan's prerogatives entrusted to French protection.

"In a Government airplane factory at Casablanca, Italian workers have been arrested on the pretext of checking up cases of sabotage, while other workers who are French or foreigners are not molested although they are notorious former Communists or friendly to Communists. The situation is tense."

Ciano Goes to Soutari.

Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, who has been inspecting Fascist projects and institutions in Italian-held Albania, left Tirana, the capital, today for Scutari, near the Yugoslav border, it was announced here.

Premier Mussolini, continuing Italy's war preparations on the eve of the twenty-fifth anniversary of ordered the General Board of War her entry into the world war, today Manufacturers to be made into a Cabinet division, headed by an Under-secretary of State directly responsible to him.

Earlier today university students told Mussolini that they would consider it "an honor and cause of pride to fight for the liberty and independence of the Italian Empire" and protested against "threats of injury by nations aiming to suffocate the young strength of Fascist Italy."

Rumanians at Frontiers.

BUCHAREST, May 23 (A. P.).—The Rumanian railroads and highways were jammed today with nearly 300,000 reservists heading for the frontiers as Rumania put into effect the greatest military concentration in her history.

When the General Staff called u the reservists in a virtual genera mobilization for "the highest stat of preparedness" yesterday, diple matic observers here expressed th belief that the Government wa apprehensive lest the Russian Arm invade Bessarabia.

Military spokesmen said tods that the men would receive inte sive training in the new metho of war. A communique said tods that the concentration would b for only thirty days.

Meanwhile new measures wer taken against Fifth Column activ ties and posters went up through out the country warning agains whispering. All Polish refugee were ordered to present their pho tographs and all their vital docu ments to the police, who will decid how many may remain in Ru mania.

The authorities suspect that man members of a potential Fifth Col umn may be among the masse who entered Rumania after th German and Russian invasions o Poland last fall.

Greeks Give Up Meat.

ATHENS, May 23 (A. P.).—Th Greek Government decreed fiv meatless days each week to con serve supplies for the defens stores.

Berlin Can Understand.

BERLIN, May 23 (A. P.).—Re ferring to the situation in Rumania a Nazi spokesman said today:

"It is fully understandable b Germany that any neutral countr perfects herself militarily at th time of big European events."

IL DUCE PUTS ARMS PLANTS UNDER CABINET

Reported To Have Conferred With Supreme Defense Council

Press Assails French 130,000 Students Offer To Fight Allies

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 23—Indications that Italy would enter the war piled up today as Premier Mussolini put war manufactures under a Cabinet division and was reliably reported to have conferred with his Supreme Defense Council.

This eve of the anniversary of Italy's declaration of war on the side of the Allies twenty-five years ago—tomorrow the flags will fly and wreaths will be laid on the war monuments—found the people going through air-raid drills from Rome to Trieste, and the press thundering against Britain and France.

The newspapers cried out about Italy's "imprisonment" in the Mediterranean and Italians accused the French authorities in Morocco of "renewing hateful persecutions" of Italians living in the protectorate.

Students Volunteer

Some 130,000 university students sent Mussolini a message volunteering to take up arms against Britain and France.

Their offer was saluted by the press as showing that "the whole Italian people is anxious for liberation from the foreigners who hold the gates to the Mediterranean"—Gibraltar, Suez, the Dardanelles.

The question was not whether Italy was going to war, but where and when.

Some thought it might be in the Balkans, where Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, visited Albania's frontier with Yugoslavia. Others believed Italy, as well as the Allies and Germany, wants to keep the Balkans a neutral source of supplies.

May Try Egypt

A section of foreign opinion thought the Italians might try to gain control of Egypt, with the Suez Canal and the fertile Nile Valley, and also help Spain regain Gibraltar. This was merely conjecture, however, based on a "liberation" campaign which might involve other territories and islands controlled by the British and French.

During the day the authorities announced a civilian mobilization law would be published next week after being rushed through the Fascist Chamber and Senate. It provides that women and girls from 14 to 60 and boys and men from 14 to 90 not engaged in military service could be drafted under "war discipline" for work in public utilities, Government offices and factories essential to the "life, defense and resistance of the nation."

Situation Tense

Stefani, the official Italian news agency, reported from French North Africa that the situation was "tense," and dispatches from Djibouti said many British subjects had left French Somaliland which, with its port and railroad to Ethiopia, is one of Italy's "aspirations."

One report was that the Germans were trying to get Italian support for an attack on France from the east, perhaps through Switzerland. According to this rumor, Mussolini was supposed to have refused to join such a tactic.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that Germany's effort to supply Italy's coal needs by rail—about 1,000,000 tons a month—was tying up traffic between the two countries.

Makes Triumphal Tour

Ciano's visit to Albania took on added meaning tonight when it was learned that he made a triumphal tour of the country to arouse enthusiasm for Italy. As Scutari, Ciano viewed a parade in which 10,000 Albanians participated. Carts loaded with native products were inspected by the Minister. He drew cheers with an announcement that the King of Italy had honored two Albanians, making them Ministers of State with specific portfolios.

A Japanese mission today assured Mussolini of increasing Japanese sympathy and cooperation.

The Supreme Defense Council meeting produced no announcement, but political circles heard that thirty sections of the civilian mobilization law would be applied.

Greece Calls More Troops

SKOLPJE, Yugoslavia, May 23 (AP).—Yugoslav military quarters said today they were advised several additional classes of reserves had been called up by Greece. The number was not known here and authorities forbade mention of military subjects during telephone calls to Athens.

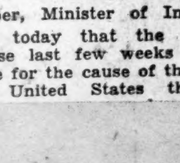
It was reported also that additional Italian troops were en route to Italian-held Albania.

Norway have come back across the Mediterranean to the western front, these reports said.

German air battle formations south of Vienna, ready for a possible Balkan drive, have also flown westward and north to the Swiss frontier.

"The time has ended for mock concentration now," the spokesman for a belligerent nation said. "This battle will be of decisive character."

A German hospital at Konstanz, on the south side of the Rhine within sight of Swiss territory, was filled wth wounded from the western offensive. French wounded were being taken to a military hospital in southern Alsace originally designed to take casualties from the now inactive Rhine front.



Swiss Report Borders Stripped

Say French and Germans Have Both Rushed Their Troops Off to Belgium.

BASLE, May 23 (A. P.).—Germany and France, apparently putting all the strength they can spare into the battle in the west, have withdrawn almost all their motorized veteran divisions from the Swiss frontier in an effort to concentrate tremendous forces of armament and equipment in the one mighty battle now raging in north France and Belgium.

Villages on both the German and French sides of the border, which were packed with troops only four days ago, are now empty.

The Swiss nevertheless are retaining their elaborate defense preparations.

A few weary and worn units of the French and German armies came to the Swiss frontier regions from the battlefronts for a rest.

Advices reaching Switzerland indicated also that the Nazis and the Allies had withdrawn many protecting troops which had checkmated each other in the West Wall-Maginot Line regions.

French bombers flown to Morocco and then relieved there by British planes after the Allied retreat from

DUFF COOPER SEES U.S. AS A FRIEND

Minister Declares Opinion Here Is Rising.

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—Declaring that "opinion in the United States is rising," Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, said today that the events of "these last few weeks had done more for the cause of the Allies in the United States than eight months of propaganda could have done."

Addressing a luncheon meeting of the English Speaking Union, the Minister, who recently returned from a lecture tour in the United States, said:

"We can leave it to the people of that great country (the United States) to decide for themselves what line they should take and when in the affairs of the civilized world."

Mr. Duff Cooper asserted that "danger is a test of friendship and this country is in fearful danger today."

Series of Successes in Area Are Described.

NAZIS TELL OF SHIPS DAMAGED

Sweden Expects Big Push for Town Next Week.

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—A series of Norwegian Army successes in northern Norway was reported today in a dispatch of Reuters, the British news agency.

The dispatch, quoting a Norwegian communique from "somewhere in Norway," said:

"Wednesday—In the region of the Lofoten Islands (opposite Narvik), Norwegian troops today conquered Lilleballak and Kobbefjeld and forced Germans down from the mountain of Layau between Lilleballak and Kuberget.

"Nothing to report from south Haalogaland."

Germans Tell of Ships Struck.

BERLIN, May 23 (A. P.).—Today's German communique carried a reminder that there was still a war in Norway.

A heavy cruiser was reported "severely hit" on the prow off German-held and Allied-besieged Narvik, and one 3,000-ton transport was sunk and another heavily damaged, the High Command said.

An Allied camp, munitions dump, supply columns and landing facilities also were attacked there and fires started, according to the communique.

Planes Bomb Hospital Ships

Survivors Say Germans Fired on Civilians and Wounded in French Port.

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—The crews of two British hospital ships and Army Medical Corps personnel arrived at an English port last night from a burning French seaport, where they had survived bombing operations on Tuesday. The hospital ships were set afire, they said, along with the unidentified French town.

"We received warning of the air raid and were told to take wounded soldiers off our hospital ships," a surviving seaman said.

"As we carried the men ashore on stretchers, the Nazi planes swooped down and gave us a withering hail of machine-gun fire.

"Women and children and Belgian refugees were mowed down as they waited in long queues to board cargo ships which were to take them out of the danger zone. The planes swooped low, just missing the roof tops.

"Dead women with children in their arms were lying on the quayside. We helped refugees with their few belongings to tramp to the outlying districts fourteen miles away. Six hours later we returned and found the port ablaze."

NORWAY CLAIMS GAIN AT NARVIK

Swarms of Planes.

STOCKHOLM, May 23 (A. P.).—German warplanes swarmed over the region around Narvik again today, seeking both Allied troops and shipping in the continued struggle in the Far North.

Dispatches from the area indicated that the Germans were operating from newly established flying bases in central Norway to get at Polish units which reportedly landed recently to aid French and Norwegian troops.

An attack on Harstad, northwest of Narvik, may have been a blow at what the Germans thought might be the Allied headquarters.

Reports reaching here said that the decisive struggle for possession of the Narvik sector may not be fought until next week, pending the establishment of Polish units comprised of picked men who have had training in the Carpathian Mountains.

The Germans, meanwhile, made every effort to rush in additional men and supplies via parachute to re-enforce their troops now ringed in a line between Bjornfell and Hunddalen, near the Swedish frontier.

OSLO, May 23 (A. P.).—German authorities here announced today that permission had been granted for all Norwegian civilian citizens interned in Sweden to return t Norway.

Nazis Recruiting Danish Labor

COPENHAGEN, May 23 (A. P.).—A labor exchange office to facilitate the hiring of Danish labor for Germany has been opened in this capital of German-occupied Denmark.

Last year Italian, Slovak and Polish farm hands helped the Reich with her crops and are expected to do so again this year.

Myron C. Taylor Received by Pope

VATICAN CITY, May 23 (A. P.).—Pope Pius today received Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican.

Nazi Commissar Appointed To Rule Dutch Finances

BERLIN, May 23 (A. P.).—Dr. Helmuth Wohlthat, Field Marshal Goering's troubleshooter in the Nazi four-year economic self-sufficiency program, was named today commissar for the Netherlands Bank and the banking business in German-occupied Holland.

DNB, the official news agency, said that the appointment was made by Col.-Gen. Walther von Brauchitsch, Commander-in-Chief of the German Army and that Dr. Wohlthat was assigned to work in co-operation with the German military administration in Holland.

Giraud Said To Be Held 'Somewhere in Reich'

Nazis Show Pictures of General Being Helped From Plane

BERLIN, May 23 (AP).—Gen. Henri Giraud, a prisoner of war, identified by the Germans as the commander of the broken 9th French Army, is said to be in custody, with his staff, at a villa somewhere in Germany.

Pictures were circulated in Berlin showing the general being helped out of a plane.

Giraud, according to German accounts, was captured with his staff at the front three days ago.

The German press recalls that this is Giraud's second experience as a war prisoner. In the World War Giraud, then a captain, was wounded and captured in 1914 but escaped in 1917 to return to the fighting.

3 FRENCH VESSELS LOST IN NORTH SEA

Submarine, Torpedo Boat and Supply Ship Gone.

PARIS, May 23 (A. P.).—The French Admiralty announced today the loss of the submarine Doris, the torpedo boat l'Adroit and the supply ship le Niger in naval operations in the North Sea.

The Admiralty said that the crews of the torpedo boat and supply ship were all rescued.

No details were given as to the submarine's crew.

The Admiralty said that all three vessels were engaged in operations off the Dutch and Belgian coasts.

"All other vessels, frequently attacked by planes, many of which were shot down, continue to participate in the operations," the Admiralty announced.

The Doris was a 548-ton submarine of the Sirene class, and normally carried a crew of forty men. L'Adroit had a displacement of 1,378 tons, carried a crew of 142 and was equipped with four 5.1-inch guns and six torpedo tubes. Le Niger displaced 5,482 tons.

Holland Bolsters Currency

Washington, May 23 (AP)—Dr. Alexander Loudon, Netherlands Minister, announced today that the Netherlands Government on Tuesday joined the British-French monetary agreement for the mutual bolstering of their currencies.

Sir Samuel Hoare May Be Envoy

London, May 23 (AP)—Sir Samuel Hoare, former Home Secretary, who was dropped from the Cabinet when Winston Churchill took over, may go to Spain as a special British envoy, the British Press Association reported today.

Restrictions Tightened In Alexandria Port

Vessels Prohibited From Leaving After Dusk; French Fleet Holds Maneuvers

Alexandria, May 23 (AP)—Allied authorities tightened still further today the restrictions governing the Port of Alexandria, prohibiting vessels to leave after dusk.

French battleships and cruisers moved out today for maneuvers off Alexandria, but most of the powerful Allied fleet stayed close to port.

The Excambion sailed for the United States with eighty Americans aboard. Italian tourist agencies splurged advertisements in Egyptian newspapers, saying Italy is "the land of peace—ideal for vacations."

On Making a War Bog Down

LONDON, May 23 (AP).—"Bombardment" of enemy airdromes with water instead of bombs was proposed today in a letter to the magazine "The Aeroplane." The writer pointed out that bomb craters on a landing field, easily refilled with dirt, could be turned into bogs by dumping water from heavy bombers fitted with tanks.

French Hold Parachutist Who Lands With Bicycle

By The Associated Press.

ROUEN, France, May 23—A German parachutist, carrying a bicycle and incendiary equipment, was reported captured tonight after he landed in the Gournay region near Rouen, south of the Somme, on a mission of spreading fire behind the Allied lines.

He said he had been ordered to mingle with Belgian refugees and set fires wherever he could. Originally of Belgian nationality, the man was recruited by the German Army last April.

Compromise With India Proposed to Commons

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—Compromises on the disputed issues of India's constitution were suggested in the House of Commons today by Lieut.-Col. Leopold C. M. Amery, Secretary of State for India, to put aside differences during the war crisis.

That, he said, might ease the way to a an eventual agreement leading to the "attainment by India of free, equal partnership in the British Commonwealth."

Way to Tell Reporters From 'Chutists Devised

PARIS, May 23 (AP).—Special identification papers were given to news correspondents with the French Army today to prevent their being mistaken for enemy parachutists.

The correspondents' uniforms bear no insignia, and as a result several incidents occurred.

English Plan Camps For Dutch Sailors

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—Seamen from Dutch merchant ships lying in the Thames will be put ashore in camps, it was announced today.

Guerrilla Fight In Norway

London, May 23 (AP)—A small British force in the Kosjoen area of Norway engaged a greatly superior enemy force with a loss of only one British soldier to seventy Germans killed, it was reported here tonight.

The action was described as "an example of successful guerrilla tactics."

British Sink Nazi Prize

LONDON, May 23 (AP).—The Swedish steamer Balticia, 1,966 tons, with a German prize crew aboard, has been sunk by the British off the Norwegian port of Stavanger, a Reuters (British news agency) dispatch from Stockholm said today.

Churchill Rules Out Any Separate Peace

LONDON, May 23 (AP).—Prime Minister Winston Churchill repeated today Neville Chamberlain's pledge that Britain would never make a separate peace with Germany.

In a written reply to a question whether he renewed the pledge to conclude no peace except an agreement with France. Churchill answered with one word: "Yes."

French Dance Halls And Casinos Are Shut

PARIS, May 23 (AP).—All gambling establishments and dance halls in France were closed today by order of Interior Minister Georges Mandel.

This is an extension of a previous order shutting down the Paris dance halls.

Reynaud's Government Votes to Stay in Paris

French Industry to Continue Operating in Capital Area

PARIS, May 23 (AP).—The French government decided today to maintain its administrative base at Paris. A communique issued after a meeting of the Inner War Cabinet said further that industry would continue functioning in the Paris area. It also restricted any future movements of the civilian population in France without army orders.

The communique did not explain what was meant when it said administrative functions would not be moved from Paris, but the Cabinet Ministers themselves have remained heer up to the present.

Battles Being Fought Over A. E. F. Graves

PARIS, May 23 (AP).—Troops are fighting now above the graves of Americans who died in "the war to end all war."

American Legion officials said today that a cemetery near St. Quentin containing 1,833 American graves was the scene of fighting last Sunday.

Earlier Romagne Cemetery, near Verdun, was reported damaged by bombs. There are 25,000 American graves there.

Flowers cannot be placed on every grave this year, as has been the custom, so the Legion plans to place symbolic wreaths on the altar of the American Cathedral at the annual memorial service.

Telephone Girl Cited For Croix de Guerre

PARIS, May 23 (A. P.).—A nineteen-year-old telephone girl was recommended today for the Croix de Guerre for sticking to her post under fire.

She was cited as one of the examples of 10,000 employees risking their lives to maintain telephone, telegraph and postal services in the war area.

In addition to this girl, whose specific action was not mentioned, another telephone worker was cited for staying on duty beneath a flaming roof to maintain military communications and sound an air-raid alarm.

Belgium and Germany Get Their Envoys Back

Reshuffling Process at Swiss Border Takes Nearly a Week

BERNE, Switzerland, May 23 (AP).—After a week of negotiations in which usually inviolable diplomats were shuffled about in a "you-take-this-one, we'll-take-that-one" style Germany and Belgium finally exchanged envoys and attaches tonight.

Members of the diplomatic corps have been living for nearly a week in sleeping cars near the Swiss frontier while their governments argued about three missing Germans and two missing Belgians. Under tonight's agreement one Belgian was left behind to make it an even deal.

The exchange was made through Switzerland. The German party of 200 included Count Vicco Karl Alexander von Bulow-Schwante, who had been Ambassador to Belgium. The Belgian party of about ninety included Vicomte Jacques Davignon, who had been Ambassador to Germany.

Swiss Expect Italy to Act Soon

BERNE, Switzerland, May 23 (AP).—Usually circumspect Swiss newspapers said today Italy's entrance into the war was "only a question of days," but Allied and German legation spokesmen agreed it would make no difference in the outcome of the great battle now in progress in northern France. These officials said they expected a decision in that terrific struggle before the Italians could make their weight felt.

Nazis Hold French Larder

Occupied Area Includes Biggest Flax, Wheat and Sugar Acreage

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—The Department of Agriculture said today the German-held portion of northern France, said to include five of the nation's ninety provinces, represented one of the most important agricultural sections of that country.

The provices were said to comprise France's largest sugar, wheat and flax-producing sections.

The department did not say whether it expected loss of this farming area to cause France to increase its imports of American agricultural commodities.

Another Army Quota Called Up By Greece

Summoned For Training With New Arms—Phone Talks With Athens Difficult

Athens, May 23 (AP)—Greek officers and soldiers of an additional quota designated as Category Fifteen today were called up for service May 25. The official announcement said the purpose was "periodical training with new arms."

Telephone conversations to and from Athens met with difficulty, especially when military subjects were broached.

Additional Italian troops were on the way to Albania, it was reported.

NAVAL BILL PASSES SENATE IN RUSH BY VOTE OF 78 TO 0

$1,473,756,728 Outlay for Defense Includes Air Item of 326 Million.

WASHINGTON, May 23 (A. P.).—The Senate approved the $1,473,756,728 navy appropriations bill today, hastening the administration's extraordinary national defense program far toward final congressional action.

The roll call vote was unanimous, 78 to 0.

Approval came with a speed like

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30.24-2461

that with which the army's share of the program was swept through the Senate yesterday.

A total of 2,970 airplanes, 2,500 of which would be training ships to fill the needs of an expanding training program, would be provided under terms of the navy bill. Counting out a relatively small number of replacements, most of these would augment the navy's present air fleet of 1,800 existing planes and 933 being built.

Proposed aviation expenditures of $326,000,000 would include $45,000,000 also for development of airplane shore facilities.

The fleet would get $65,000,000 in emergency funds for the expedition of ship building, $35,000,000 for armor and ammunition and $6,000,000 for modernization of the battleships New York, Texas and Arkansas. These amounts would be in addition to $259,000,000 in regular appropriations to speed the work on two battleships, an aircraft carrier, two cruisers, eight destroyers, four submarines and five auxiliary ships.

Increases Navy's Personnel.

Emergency funds also would make possible the expansion of the navy's enlisted personnel from 145,000 to 170,000 and the Marine Corps personnel from 25,000 to 34,000.

In addition, President Roosevelt would be given $34,000,000 in cash and a like amount in contract authority to be spent at his personal direction in plugging up any cracks that may develop in the defense armor as the program goes along.

The measure, carrying $472,776,000 in emergency funds inserted by the Senate after President Roosevelt asked immediate expansion of the defense program, now goes to the House for expected speedy action on amendments. There it joins the $1,823,254,624 army appropriations measure, passed 74 to 0 yesterday by the Senate.

In approving the navy measure, the Senate voted for cash appropriations of $1,302,265,038 and contract authority for future expenditures of $171,491,690.

Indications appeared today that the House would vote next week on the emergency defense funds already partially approved by the Senate.

The Naval Bureau of Aeronautics submitted to Congress a plan for speeding up the navy's pilot training program to turn out 9,600 flyers a year.

Alien Control Shift Rushed

House Committee Quickly Approves Measure —Passage by Week End Expected

WASHINGTON, May 23 (A. P.).—A special House committee unanimously adopted today a resolution for quick congressional approval of President Roosevelt's alien control order transferring the immigration service from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice.

The action came less than twenty-four hours after the President sent Congress the order and a message saying the transfer would enable the Government "to deal quickly" with undesirable aliens. He urged action to make the shift operative quickly.

The proposal was the only one of the five reorganization programs the President has submitted that won the unanimous indorsement of both Republicans and Democrats on the special Government reorganization committee of which Representative Cochran, Democrat, of Missouri, is chairman.

Morgan Permitted to Sell Yacht to British Concern

Corsair Is Not Expected To Be Used for War Purposes

WASHINGTON, May 23 (AP).—The Maritime Commission authorized J. P. Morgan, New York financier, today to sell his yacht Corsair to Camper & Nicholsons, Ltd., of Hampshire, England, with transfer to British registry.

Mr. Morgan made no comment when the application was filed some time ago, but associates said the famous yacht would not be used for war purposes.

Built at Bath, Me., in 1930, the Corsair has a gross tonnage of 2,181, a net tonnage of 470.

British Censors Remove Mail Bags At Bermuda

Six Sacks Taken From Atlantic Clipper Were Destined For Germany, Four For Italy

Hamilton, Bermuda, May 23 (AP)—British censors removed twenty-two bags of mail today from the Pan American Atlantic Clipper, which was forced back here from the Azores by high seas last night on her eastbound flight from New York.

Six mail bags were destined for Germany, four for Italy, four for Portugal, two for Switzerland and one each for Denmark, Sweden, Greece, Spain, Norway and the Azores.

No Concern Of Airways

New York, May 23 (AP)—Pan American Airways said today that removal of mail from Europe-bound clipper planes by British authorities in Bermuda was viewed as a Government matter in which the line had no official concern, leaving the matter in the hands of the American consul.

Roper Asks U.S. Credit for Allies In Canada Talk

Former Secretary and Envoy Would Rush Supplies and Amend Neutrality Laws

TORONTO, May 23 (AP).—Daniel C. Roper, former United States Secretary of Commerce and former Minister to Canada, voiced dissatisfaction today "with our American situation in respect to credits for the Allies." Supplies of all kinds, he said, should be conveyed to the Allies by the United States in every possible way, by barter or otherwise.

Addressing the first International Credit Men's Congress, Roper said: "Our neutrality law unintentionally misrepresents our national purposes and embarrasses the operation of our domestic ideals.

"Both the neutrality law and the Johnson act (which prohibits the extension of United States credits to defaulting debtor nations) should be amended to meet our responsibilities in the present-day crisis. All essential supplies should be exempted from the 'cash-and-carry' restrictions."

Roper asserted that the idea of a League of Nations again would be in the minds of peace-makers when the war ended, and said the United States must "assume proper responsibilities in this connection."

"I believe that, had the terms of the Versailles peace treaty been less drastic and had the United States joined the League of Nations promptly, we would never have heard of Hitler and the present war would have been avoided," he said.

For post-war relations between the United States and Canada, he proposed a principle of "economic union with political federalism and co-operation."

The immediate adoption of measures to protect and defend "the American nations" was recommended in a resolution adopted at the closing session of the Credit Men's Congress.

The resolution read:

"Under present world conditions, inadequate defense is an invitation to attack or encroachments from abroad, while a strong defense is the best guaranty against such encroachments.

"As business men and believers in democracy and the right of human beings to enjoy liberty and freedom from aggression, this credit congress favors immediate adoption of policies to protect and defend the American nations."

Almost 2,000 business men from the United States attended the convention, organized by Canadian and United States credit men's organizations.

1ST RED CROSS SHIP SINCE '14 TO SAIL JUNE 1

Million Dollars Worth Of Relief Supplies Will Be Loaded Immediately

5,000,000 Refugees Reported Streaming Toward Southern France

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 23 — The first "mercy ship" the Red Cross has sent abroad since 1914 will be loaded immediately with $1,000,000 worth of relief supplies at Jersey City and will sail about June 1 for Bordeaux, France.

Norman H. Davis, chairman of the American Red Cross, made this announcement today. He said the Maritime Commission had agreed to make available either the Artegas or the McKeesport, Government-owned craft.

Davis said it was decided to send the ship quickly because of the condition of "at least 5,000,000 refugees streaming toward southern France from the northern part of the country, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg."

100 Hospital Trucks Included

The supplies will include clothes, drugs, soap, cooking utensils, gauze and a wide variety of foodstuffs. There also will be a hundred hospital trucks.

Three Red Cross executives will leave Sunday by clipper plane for France to be there to meet the boat when it docks. They are Richard F. Allen, a native of Craig, Mo., now in New York, and two assistants, Paul Thorne and William Giblin. Thorne is a native of Clarksburg, W. Va.; Giblin is a resident of Dorchester, Mass.

Wayne Chatfield Taylor, Red Cross delegate to Europe, cabled today a story of pathetic scenes he witnessed as the tide of refugees rolled into Paris.

Whole Families On Road

"Whole families who have been on the road four or five days arrive with their feet bloody and legs swollen. Many have walked eighty miles," Taylor said.

"In one small first-aid room in a Paris railroad station, I talked with four parents whose children died on the way.

"As this pitiful stream of refugees poured through the railroad station the wounded were sent to the first-aid room, where the wives of two French generals now at the front were directing the Red Cross aid. These women were washing the bleeding and blistered feet of French and Belgian peasants."

Half Of Belgian Civil Population On March

Geneva, Switzerland, May 23 (AP)—Red Cross officials tonight said civilian refugees in France and unoccupied regions of Belgium probably numbered close to 5,000,000.

Count de Rouge, French secretary general of the League of Red Cross Societies, before leaving for Paris tonight, said France's refugee problem was "more critical than at any time in the last World War." Half the civil population of Belgium is on the march, he declared, but tens of thousands of them were caught in the war area.

CROMWELL, EX-ENVOY

Roosevelt Writes a Letter Accepting Resignation.

WASHINGTON, May 23 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt accepted today the resignation of James H. R. Cromwell as Minister to Canada and wished him "the best of success in the large field of activity which you are entering."

Mr. Cromwell was nominated Tuesday by New Jersey Democrats as their candidate for United States Senator.

In a letter to Mr. Cromwell, made public by the White House, Mr. Roosevelt remarked that these are serious days in the history of the world and "require the intelligent and loyal co-operation of all of our citizens in order that our country may be prepared to resist any challenge to the continuance of our form of government or to the prosecution of our political ideals."

The President said he realized Mr. Cromwell believed "in our political objectives" and would continue to strive for their attainment. He said he could add only "that I hope you will be highly successful in the new field which you have chosen."

In his letter of resignation, Mr. Cromwell voiced his appreciation for "your confidence in me and the honor you conferred upon me."

George VI Plant Broadcast.

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—King George VI will broadcast a message to the empire tomorrow, Empire Day, at 9 P. M. (4 P. M., New York time).

London Seeks Amity With Moscow.

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—R. A. Butler, British Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today he was taking immediate steps to improve relations with Soviet Russia.

BULLETINS

37 Nazi Planes Reported Felled.

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—British fighters shot down at least thirty-seven German planes yesterday in a series of engagements, the Air Ministry announced today.

French General Reported Taken.

BERLIN, May 23 (A. P.).—The Berlin radio quoted the Italian newspaper, Gazetta del Popolo, as reporting today the capture of the French Gen. Didelet by the Germans in the neighborhood of Valenciennes, France. Gen. Didelet was said to be a former military attache at Berlin.

British Coal Miners Strike.

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—A strike for higher wages by an undisclosed number of underground and surface workers at three collieries in the Manchester district of Lancashire kept 4,000 miners idle today.

London Pleads for Planes.

LONDON, May 23 (A. P.).—Lord Caldecote, Dominions Secretary, sent a message to Britain's Dominions today declaring that "the fate of western civilization under God is in the hands of the Allied peoples" and "one airplane immediately is worth ten in six months."

Canada Speeds Up War Industries.

OTTAWA, May 23 (A. P.).—Heavy industry, shipbuilding and aircraft firms have been requested by the Government to speed up wartime production by working day and night shifts and on holidays and Sundays, it was reported today.

Latest Score In Sea War

[By the Associated Press]

The following "box score" lists sea warfare losses reported since Saturday night, May 18:

Nation.	Sunk By: Ships, Planes, Warships.	Sunk By: Mines.	Sunk By: Other Causes Or Unknown.	Tonnage.	Known Dead.	Missing.
Britain	3	1	1	14,671	7	35
France	2	0	0	6,860	0	0
Germany	0	1	0	4,541	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	2	43,741	0	0
Italy	0	0	0	0	2x	0
Sweden	1	0	0	50,666	0	0
Norway	0	1	0	991	0	0
Totals	6	3	3	75,870	9	35
Previously reported	244	152	176	1,896,092	4,098	1,926
Grand total	250	155	179	1,971,962	4,107	1,961

xTwo killed on Italian ship damaged by German plane.

Batista Asserts Cuba Shares U. S. Interests

Says Island Would Fortify Itself if War Threatened

HAVANA, May 23 (AP).—"The interests of the United States also will be Cuba's" in case of any danger to the Democratic policies of the Western Hemisphere, Col. Fulgencio Batista, Cuban "strong man" candidate for President, said tonight in an interview.

Cuba will do whatever is necessary in the way of building fortifications on the island in event of real danger to America. Asked by reporters whether Cuba would accept United States financing for such projects, he said, "Well, I don't see any other way of financing the construction of forts."

He discounted the possibility of a German attack on any country in the Western Hemisphere, but said that if Fuehrer Adolf Hitler won the European war it would constitute a real danger for the whole world—including the German people.

Fifth Column In Americas

Mexico

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, May 23—Mexican immigration authorities have sent special agents to entry ports to check reports that an extraordinary number of Germans and Communists of various nationalities have entered the country recently.

The action was taken as Government forces watched closely for any "fifth column" maneuvers.

Foreign sources said four known German intelligence agents had arrived recently, and observers noted an increasing number of Germans at Mexico City tearooms.

President Cardenas yesterday denied, however, that Mexico is a "camp of subversive activities."

Uruguay

Montevideo, May 23 (AP)—German propaganda in Uruguay is being spread in highly organized fashion, a Government committee reported today.

Patz Rimdolph, a German schoolmaster, was quoted by a special committee from the Chamber of Deputies as having "readily admitted" that his is one of several Montevideo homes from which pro-German propaganda issues.

The committeemen said Rimdolph told them Montevideo is divided for propaganda purposes into thirty-eight districts, each under a German agent.

Canada

Ottawa, Canada, May 23 (AP)—A declaration that all possible precautions had been taken against "fifth column" activities in Canada was made to Parliament today by Minister of Justice Ernest Lapointe in a detailed statement on preparations against espionage and sabotage.

New Jersey

Pompton Lakes, N. J., May 23 (AP). State police of the Pompton Lakes Barracks said tonight they would investigate published reports of Bund Storm Trooper activities in German settlements at Newfoundland, N. J.

Representative Dicksstein (Dem., N. Y.) had said in a speech in the House that Bund posts at Newfoundland and Glendale, L. I., "are known to be drilling with rifles more intensely than before."

State police said they would investigate meetings and whether military drills were being held.

Chicago

Chicago, May 23 (AP)—The Federal Bureau of Investigation disclosed today that complaints had been received that "Heil Hitler" swastika handbills had been found in Chicago mail boxes and plastered on automobiles throughout the city. The handbills, addressed to "German-Americans," said:

"Hitler will not forget you. Don't fear Roosevelt. Don't fight for British money. Remember 1917. Heil Hitler."

William S. Devereaux, chief of the bureau, said the handbills "appeared to be no violation of Federal laws" under the jurisdiction of his department. Postal authorities, however, said stuffing non-postal material in mail boxes was a violation and that those responsible, if found, could be forced to pay postage.

Washington

Olympia, Wash., May 23 (AP)—Designed to combat any "fifth column" activity in Washington State, an initiative was filed today defining as a felony any action lending itself to the use of force or violence in the overthrow of or interference with Government.

A. C. Gaillac, of Aberdeen, filed the measure. A State-wide organization immediately will seek to obtain 50,000 signatures necessary to place the measure on the general election ballot.

WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-MEXICAN AMBASSADOR FRANCISCO CASTILLO NAJERA ASSERTED TODAY "THERE ARE NO SO-CALLED FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES IN MEXICO" AND THAT ALIENS NOW THERE DO NOT "CONSTITUTE ANY DANGER."

"THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT HAS TAKEN ALL PRECAUTIONS TO PREVENT ANY ALIEN ACTIVITIES TENDING TO DISTURB THE PUBLIC PEACE," SAID CASTILLO NAJERA IN A STATEMENT WHICH FOLLOWED AN ASSERTION IN THE SENATE YESTERDAY THAT SUBVERSIVE FORCES WERE ACTIVE IN MEXICO.

"THE MEXICAN GOVERNMENT IS DETERMINED TO KEEP ITS NEUTRALITY IN THE PRESENT EUROPEAN CONFLICT IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE AGREEMENT OF THE PAN-AMERICAN CONFERENCE IN PANAMA," THE AMBASSADOR ADDED.

QS953PES NM

LONDON, MAY 23-(AP)-WAVE AFTER WAVE OF BRITISH BOMBERS AND FIGHTER PLANES, FLUNG AT THE GERMANS' FRONT AND REAR IN ONE OF THE MIGHTIEST AERIAL OFFENSIVES OF THE WAR, WERE CREDITED TONIGHT WITH BOMBING A

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NAZI ARMORED DIVISION HEADQUARTERS AND STRIKING MILITARY OBJECTIVES AS DEEP AS LEIPZIG IN GERMANY.

OTHER BRITISH PILOTS BACK FROM A DAY AND NIGHT OF WAR OVERHEAD TOLD OF SMASHING COMMUNICATIONS LINES AND BLOWING A GERMAN AMMUNITION TRAIN AND TWO SUPPLY TRAINS OFF THEIR TRACKS.

MEANWHILE, RESIDENTS OF THREE KENT TOWNS SPENT AN ANXIOUS HOUR LISTENING TO AIR RAID WARNINGS AND TO FREQUENT GUNFIRE IN A NEW NAZI AIR FEINT AT BRITAIN'S EAST COAST.

THREE SUCCESSIVE COMMUNIQUES DESCRIBED SUCCESSES OF DARING ROYAL AIR FORCE RAIDS. THE BRITISH CLAIMED DAMAGE OR DESTRUCTION OF MORE THAN 40 GERMAN WARPLANES AND SAID FIVE OF THEIR OWN FAILED TO RETURN.

AIR MARSHAL JOUBERT DE LA FERTE SAID IN A RADIO BROADCAST THAT ALLIED "BOMBER LOSSES HAVE BEEN MADE UP" AND ALTHOUGH A NUMBER OF FIGHTER PLANES HAVE BEEN LOST "THE LOSSES IN TRAINED PILOTS WAS NOT SEVERE AND ALSO HAD BEEN MADE UP."

HE ADDED THAT IT WAS IMPOSSIBLE FOR GERMANS TO "GO ON PRODUCING TRAINED CREWS AT THE RATE AT WHICH THEY HAVE BEEN LOST IN RECENT FIGHTING."

WHILE BOMBERS POUNDED AND STRAFED GERMAN RESERVES AND TANK COLUMNS MOVING UP THROUGH BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE, AT LEAST ONE FLIGHT WAS REPORTED TO HAVE PIERCED TO THE HEART OF GERMANY. IT STRUCK AT A POWER STATION NEAR LIEPZIG--300 MILES FROM GERMANY'S WESTERN FRONTIER AND ALMOST DIRECTLY SOUTH OF BERLIN.

MILITARY OBJECTIVES NORTH OF AACHEN, JUST INSIDE THE GERMAN FRONTIER FROM NORTHEASTERN BELGIUM, AND FACTORIES AND FURNACES AT INDUSTRIAL SAARBURG, JUST ACROSS THE FRONTIER FROM LUXEMBOURG, ALSO WERE BOMBED.

RETURNING PILOTS WERE QUOTED AS TELLING OF BITTER AIR FIGHTING OVER THE GROUND BATTLELINE, WRECKING RAIL AND ROAD BRIDGES VITAL TO GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS, BLASTING LORRIES AND TANKS, DROPPING "CLOSE ON TO 100 HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS" ON A NAZI ARMORED DIVISION HEADQUARTERS.

THE RAIDS STARTED LATE YESTERDAY, AND CONTINUED LAST NIGHT AND TODAY.

MAY 23 1940

RQ647PED

BY G.H.P.ANDERSON

WITH THE BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FRANCE, MAY 23-(AP)-DIRECT HITS ON FACTORIES AND BLAST FURNACES IN GERMANY WERE REPORTED TONIGHT BY ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBER CREWS BACK FROM NEW RAIDS DEEP BEHIND THE BATTLELINES.

RAIDS LAST NIGHT AND TODAY WERE AIMED AT SUPPLY SOURCES AND COMMUNICATION LINES OVER WHICH NAZI RESERVES ARE MOVING UP TO HELP CONSOLIDATE POSITIONS SEIZED BY FAST-STRIKING ADVANCE UNITS.

MOST TARGETS WERE IN THE ARDENNES MOUNTAIN SECTION OF SOUTHEASTERN BELGIUM, THROUGH WHICH GERMANY AIMED ITS FIRST THRUSTS INTO FRANCE, AND IN THE CITY OF SAARBURG, JUST ACROSS THE GERMAN FRONTIER FROM OCCUPIED LUXEMBOURG.

ALTHOUGH VISIBILITY WAS BAD, CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE WAS REPORTED ON IMPORTANT ROADS AND RAILWAY JUNCTIONS. PILOTS TOLD OF FINDING ONE TOWN ALREADY ABLAZE AS ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBERS ROARED DOWN TO ATTACK. BOMB CLUSTERS WERE DROPPED ON A GERMAN FOOD SUPPLY STATION. (HERE 17 WORDS WERE CENSORED)

PROCEEDING EAST OVER LUXEMBOURG AND INTO GERMANY, OTHER RAF BOMBERS, ATTACKING MILITARY OBJECTIVES IN INDUSTRIAL SAARBURG, REPORTED SCORING DIRECT HITS.

AN ANEMY AIRDROME WAS DETECTED BY LIGHTS GLEAMING FROM HANGARS, BUT THE LIGHTS WERE EXTINGUISHED QUICKLY AS THE PLANES DIVED TO BOMB.

DB546PED

LONDON, MAY 23-(AP)-BRITISH BLENHEIM BOMBERS DROPPED NEARLY 100 HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS ON THE HEADQUARTERS OF A GERMAN ARMORED DIVISION DRIVING TOWARD THE ENGLISH CHANNEL IN A CONCENTRATED ATTACK LAST NIGHT, THE AIR MINISTRY REPORTED TODAY.

"MOST OF THE BOMBS WERE SEEN TO EXPLODE WELL WITHIN THE TARGET AREA," A MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE DECLARED.

THE FIERCE ATTACK ELIMAXED A 6-HOUR AIR ASSAULT BY BRITISH BOMBERS UPON THE VANGUARD OF THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

TANKS, ARMORED VEHICLES AND TROOPS CONCENTRATIONS WERE BOMBED AND ATTACKED BY MACHINE GUN FIRE. THE AIR MINISTRY SAID THE PROLONGED RAID CAUSED "DAMAGE AND CONFUSION OVER A WIDE AREA."

(PICK UP COMMUNIQUE)

Rq351PED

LONDON, MAY 23-(AP)-VISCOUNT CRAIGAVON, PREMIER OF ULSTER, NORTHERN IRELAND, ARRIVED TONIGHT FROM BELFAST AT THE URGENT SUMMONS OF PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL.

HIS ARRIVAL LED TO THE BELIEF THAT NORTHERN IRELAND'S DEFENSE AGAINST A POSSIBLE INVASION BY GERMAN PARACHUTE TROOPS WOULD BE DISCUSSED.

Rq314PED

BERLIN, MAY 23-(AP)- (BY RADIO)-THE BERLIN RADIO TODAY BROADCAST AN ARMY BULLETIN STATING THAT IN THE FORTRESS OF LIEGE, BELGIUM, A WORK GROUP BATTALION OF 20 OFFICERS AND 690 MEN CAPITULATED.

MAY 23 1940

BERLIN, MAY 23-(AP)-GERMAN SOURCES SAID TODAY THAT BRITISH TROOPS WERE MOVING BACK TOWARD THE ENGLISH CHANNEL AND THAT THEY WERE EMBARKING AT SEVERAL FRENCH COASTAL POINTS.

JH607AED

BULLETIN MATTER

BERLIN--FIRST ADD FIRST LEAD TRANSPORTS X X X POINTS.

THESE SOURCES SAID THAT A NUMBER OF TRANSPORTS BOUND FOR ENGLAND HAD FALLEN VICTIM TO GERMAN AIR BOMBS YESTERDAY. IT WAS NOT STATED IMMEDIATELY WHETHER THEY WERE LOADED.

THE GERMANS SAID THAT AIR RECONNAISSANCE HAD DISCLOSED THE BRITISH MOVEMENTS AND EMBARKMENTS.

(NO PICKUP) MAY 23 1940

JH610AED

PARIS, MAY 23-(AP)-CONTINUING THE CLEANUP OF THE WAR MINISTRY HE HAS JUST TAKEN OVER, PREMIER REYNAUD TODAY ELIMINATED TWO GENERAL SECRETARIES AND NAMED GENERAL LEAN LACHENAUD DIRECTOR OF A NEW WAR ADMINISTRATION OFFICE.

GENERAL LACHENAUD, FORMER COMPTROLLER, WILL BE EXPECTED TO SIMPLIFY AND SPEED UP THE WAR MINISTRY ORGANIZATION.

DB709PED

30.24-2465

30.24-2465

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MAY 23-(AP)-TWO GROUPS OF FAST GERMAN MECHANIZED RAIDERS--ONE IN BELGIUM AND THE OTHER IN FRANCE--ARE ATTEMPTING TO JOIN FORCES IN THE CALAIS-BOULOGNE AREA IN FRANCE AND HARRY THE BRITISH-BELGIAN REAR, GERMAN DIPLOMATIC SOURCES REPORTED HERE TODAY.

THE GERMANS SAID THE BREAK OF A MECHANIZED COLUMN THROUGH THE BRITISH-BELGIAN LINE NEAR AUDENARDE, BELGIUM, CAUSED THE NAZIS TO ORDER THE RAIDING COLUMN IN THE ABBEVILLE, FRANCE, SECTOR TO TURN NORTHWARD.

BETWEEN THE UNIT IN BELGIUM AND THE SEA COAL, HOWEVER, ARE FLOODED REGIONS BEHIND DUNKERQUE, FRANCE.

0211GPED

MAY 23 1940

PARIS, MAY 23-(AP)-WAYNE CHATFIELD TAYLOR, HEAD OF THE AMERICAN RED CROSS DELEGATION IN EUROPE, SAID TODAY $250,000 HAD BEEN DISTRIBUTED TO BELGIAN AND FRENCH CIVILIAN RELIEF ORGANIZATIONS SINCE LAST SATURDAY.

AN AMERICAN SUPPLY DEPOT WILL BE SET UP AT BORDEAUX AND THE FIRST SHIPMENT OF MATERIALS WILL LEAVE THE UNITED STATES SATURDAY.

MQ444PED

MAY 23 1940

BERLIN, MAY 23 (AP)-- A FLOATING YOUTH HOSTEL, THE HEIN GOEMING, REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN DESTROYED BY A BOMB HIT IN A BRITISH RAID LAST SATURDAY NIGHT ON HAMBURG, HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR A MINOR DEFECT

WHICH HELD UP THE LOCOMOTIVE OF AN URBAN RAILWAY AT MECKLENBURG AND CAUSED 600 UPPER SILESIAN BOYS TO MISS THE HAMBURG TRAIN THEY MIGHT HAVE BEEN ON THE VESSEL.

THE BOYS, 10 TO 12 YEARS OLD, HAD BEEN VACATIONING AND HELPING ON FARMS IN THE MECKLENBURG REGION. THEY WERE TO HAVE BEEN SHELTERED ON THE HEIN GOEMING ON A WEEK-END VISIT TO HAMBURG.

JDSTENS 01640 CAF 1287A

MAY 23 1940

OTTAWA, MAY 23--(CP)-- THE DECISION OF THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT EMPOWERING THE CHURCHILL GOVERNMENT TO CONSCRIPT BRITAIN'S WEALTH AND LABOR IN THE WAR CRISIS STIRRED SPECULATION TODAY BUT PRIME MINISTER W.L. MACKENZIE KING DECLINED TO INDICATE CANADA'S COURSE UNTIL HE HAS SEEN "THE LEGISLATION ITSELF."

QUESTIONED BY CONSERVATIVE LEADER R.B. HANSON IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS YESTERDAY ON THE NEW BRITISH MOVE, THE PRIME MINISTER SAID:

MAY 23 1940

9 "I HAVE NOT SEEN THE BILL ITSELF X X X [redacted] I MAY SAY THAT THIS GOVERNMENT HAS GIVEN CONSIDERATION TO MEASURES OF A SWEEPING CHARACTER THAT MAY BE NECESSARY[redacted] X X X."

9 BEFORE PARLIAMENT MET YESTERDAY, HANSON TOLD NEWSMAN THAT IF THE CIRCUMSTANCES DEMANDED SUCH ACTION HE WAS "ALL FOR IT." HE ADDED THAT HE FELT SUCH ACTION EVENTUALLY WOULD BE NECESSARY IN CANADA.

9 THE SPOKESMAN FOR THE CO-OPERATIVE COMMONWEALTH FEDERATION GROUP, M.J. COLDWELL, SAID HE WAS SURE HIS GROUP WOULD CONCEIVE THE BRITISH MOVE. #

MAY 23 1940

STOCKHOLM, MAY 23-(AP)-THE RETURN OF ADMIRAL ERIC RAEDER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN FLEET, TO GERMAN-HELD OSLO STIRRED SPECULATION HERE TODAY ON WHAT PART NAVAL AND AIR BASES AND THE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS IN NORWAY MIGHT BE PLAYING IN GERMAN PLANS FOR AN INVASION OF ENGLAND.

SOME REPORTS SAID GERMANY IS READY TO EMPLOY EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE FLYING BOATS IN THE TRANSPORT OF TROOPS FROM NORWAY AS WELL AS NUMEROUS ARMED MERCHANTMEN. ADMIRAL RAEDER RECENTLY INSPECTED GERMAN NAVAL BASES THERE.

OBSERVERS BELIEVED HIS RETURN TO OSLO MEANT HE WAS SUPERVISING APPLICATION OF A DETAILED PLAN WORKED OUT AFTER HIS FIRST VISIT.

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 23-(AP)-MARCEL PEYROUTON, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO ARGENTINA AND FORMER RESIDENT-GENERAL OF FRENCH MOROCCO, WILL LEAVE FOR FRANCE SOON TO TAKE OVER AN IMPORTANT POST ABROAD.

HF806AED

OTTAWA, MAY 23-(AP)-THE IMMEDIATE ORGANIZATION OF EX-SERVICEMEN INTO A "VETERANS HOME GUARD" FOR PROTECTION OF MILITARY PROPERTY AND "ANY OTHER PURPOSE THAT MAY BE FOUND NECESSARY," WAS ANNOUNCED TONIGHT BY DEFENSE MINISTER J. L. ROGERS.

MAY 23 1940

ROGERS TOLD THE HOUSE OF COMMONS THE VETERAN FORCE WOULD BE UNIFORMED AND ARMED AS A MILITARY ORGANIZATION AND WOULD BE COMMANDED BY OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN THE LAST WAR.

IT WILL BEGIN WITH THE ORGANIZATION OF 12COMPANIES OF 250 MEN EACH, ONE COMPANY FOR EACH OF CANADA'S MILITARY DISTRICTS, AND WILL BE ENLARGED IF NECESSARY.

THE MEMBERS WILL BE RECRUITED FROM AMONG MEN UP TO 50 YEARS OF AGE. THEIR PAY AND ALLOWANCES WILL CORRESPOND TO THAT FOR SERVICE IN THE CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE.

CANADIANS RECEIVED ETC PICKING UP PVS AT START

WE1143PED

OTTAWA, MAY 23-(AP)-CANADIANS RECEIVED ASSURANCES FROM THE GOVERNMENT TODAY THAT THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE IS BEING EXPANDED AGAINST POSSIBLE "FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES."

MAY 23 1940

JUSTICE MINISTER ERNEST LAPOINTE IN A LONG STATEMENT TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS SAID RECOMMENDATIONS OF A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE WERE PUT INTO OPERATION THE DAY CANADA ENTERED THE WAR.

ENEMY ALIENS REGISTERED IN CANADA WHEN THE WAR STARTED

30.24-2467

30.24-2467

NUMBERED 16,643. OF THIS NUMBER 261 PERSONS, INCLUDING NAZIS, ACTIVE NAZI SYMPATHIZERS AND PERSONS UNDER SUSPICION, WERE INTERNED.

THE GOVERNMENT, MEANWHILE, HAS SENT OUT A CALL TO WAR INDUSTRIES --PARTICULARLY AIRPLANE MANUFACTURERS--TO SPEED PRODUCTION BY WORKING NIGHT AND DAY SHIFTS, SEVEN DAYS A WEEK. THE RESPONSE WAS DESCRIBED AS FAVORABLE AND IMMEDIATE.

PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING TOLD COMMONS THE OTTAWA GOVERNMENT LAST TUESDAY OFFERED TO SEND TO BRITAIN AT ONCE "ALL THE PLANES OF A CERTAIN TYPE AVAILABLE IN CANADA."

"OTHER STEPS OF A SIMILAR NATURE WHICH IT WOULD NOT BE EXPEDIENT TO DESCRIBE PUBLICLY, ALSO HAVE BEEN TAKEN," HE ADDED.

RQ935PED

NASSAU,THE BAHAMAS,MAY 23-(AP)-GERMAN-BORN KATE SAUNDERS, WHO CLAIMS AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP, WAS SENTENCED TODAY TO PAY A FINE OF ABOUT $345 OR SERVE THREE MONTHS IN PRISON FOR VIOLATING THE CENSORSHIP LAW BY USING A PRIVATE POSTAL BOX IN MIAMI, FLA.

MRS.SAUNDERS WAS ACCUSED OF EXCHANGING LETTERS DIRECTLY WITH GERMANY AND SENDING MONEY TO GERMANY WITHOUT DEALING WITH CENSORS.

THE TRIAL BROUGHT OUT THAT RESIDENTS OF CAT CAY, INTERNATIONAL DEEP SEA FISHING CENTER, HAVE BEEN USING A MIAMI POSTAL BOX AND REACHING IT VIA PRIVATE BOAT.

WM1056PED

PHILADELPHIA,MAY 23-(AP)-STRINGENT PRECAUTIONS TO KEEP PRYING EYES AT A DISTANCE DURING THE LAUNCHING JUNE 1 OF THE 35,000-TON WASHINGTON, FIRST BATTLESHIP ADDITION TO THE UNITED STATES NAVY SINCE 1921, WERE DISCLOSED TODAY.

ALL SHIPPING WILL BE BANNED FROM THE DELAWARE RIVER FOR TWO MILES UP AND DOWN THE STREAM FOR AT LEAST TWO HOURS BEFORE AND AFTER THE MIGHTY FLOATING FORTRESS SLIDES DOWN THE WAYS AT THE PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.

NEW JERSEY STATE POLICE WILL PATROL THE OPPOSITE SHORE OF THE RIVER. ONLY PERSONS WITH PASSES WILL BE ADMITTED TO THE YARD. PHOTOGRAPHERS WILL BE LIMITED IN VIEWS THEY MAY TAKE.

THE WASHINGTON AND A SISTER SHIP, THE NORTH CAROLINA, TO BE LAUNCHED AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD JUNE 13, ARE RATED AS MORE POWERFUL THAN ANY EXISTING BATTLESHIP IN THE UNITED STATES NAVY.

EACH WILL HAVE A 5,000-MILE CRUISING RANGE, WILL CARRY 1,450 OFFICERS AND MEN, AND WILL MOUNT NINE 16-INCH GUNS IN THREE TURRETS.

COMMANDER L.E.WELLS OF THE COAST GUARD'S PHILADELPHIA DISTRICT ISSUED THE ORDER THAT NOT A VESSEL SHALL MOVE WITHIN THE FOUR-MILE SECTOR WHILE THE WASHINGTON IS SLIDING DOWN THE WAYS. HARBOR POLICE AND TUGS OF THE STATE NAVIGATION COMMISSION WILL ASSIST COAST GUARD CUTTERS IN KEEPING HALTED VESSELS AT DESIGNATED ANCHORAGES.

LAUNCHING EXERCISES ARE CALLED FOR 9:15 AM (EST), DEPENDING UPON THE TIDE. TWELVE TUGS WILL KEEP THE BATTLESHIP FROM GOING AGROUND ON THE OPPOSITE SHORE.

THE WASHINGTON'S KEEL WAS LAID JUNE 14, 1938. COMPLETION OF THE $65,000,000 VESSEL WAS NOT EXPECTED UNTIL JULY, BUT WORK IN ITS FINAL STAGES WAS RUSHED IN LINE WITH THE WISH OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT THAT NAVAL CONSTRUCTION BE EXPEDITED.

RH6PED

WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-ADMIRAL WILLIAM D. LEAHY, GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO, SAID IN AN INTERVIEW TODAY THAT FRIENDLY ACQUISITION BY THE UNITED STATES OF BERMUDA, TRINIDAD, AND JAMAICA FROM GREAT BRITAIN WOULD BOLSTER NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN DEFENSE "COME WHAT MAY IN EUROPE."

THE ADMIRAL, FORMER CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS, WILL BE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S LUNCHEON GUEST AT THE WHITE HOUSE TOMORROW. HE HAS BEEN GOVERNOR OF PUERTO RICO SINCE THE UNITED STATES UNDERTOOK TO MAKE THE ISLAND A FORMIDABLE DEFENSE OUTPOST IN THE CARIBBEAN.

NEGOTIATIONS FOR THE ACQUISITION OF THE THREE ISLANDS, HE SAID, COULD SETTLE BRITAIN'S WAR DEBT AND ALLOW CONSIDERABLE CREDIT TO THAT COUNTRY FOR ADDITIONAL WAR SUPPLIES IF THE PRESENT FINANCIAL STRAIN ON THE EMPIRE SHOULD BECOME TOO SEVERE.

THE ADMIRAL EMPHASIZED THAT TO HIS KNOWLEDGE NO DEFINITE STEPS HAD BEEN TAKEN TO OBTAIN THE ISLANDS, BUT STRATEGICALLY HE THOUGHT "IT MIGHT BE A GOOD IDEA."

MAY 23 1940

QS752PES

NEW YORK,MAY 23-(AP)-GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE, RESPONSIBLE SOURCES SAID TODAY, HAVE RECEIVED MORE THAN 2,300 COMBAT AND TRAINING PLANES PURCHASED IN THIS COUNTRY SHORTLY BEFORE AND SINCE WAR WAS DECLARED.

STATISTICS OF ALLIED PURCHASES WERE REPORTED TO INCLUDE ORDERS FOR 6,100 PLANES SINCE LAST AUGUST, INCLUDING 3,000 BY FRANCE, AND 3,100 BY GREAT BRITAIN, AND NEGOTIATIONS WERE SAID TO BE IN PROGRESS FOR ACQUISITION OF 4,000 MORE.

THE ALLIED PURCHASING COMMISSION SAID THAT DELIVERIES WERE BEING MADE ON TIME AND AMERICAN MANUFACTURERS SAID IN MANY CASES DELIVERIES HAD BEEN MADE AHEAD OF SCHEDULE.

BRITISH ORDERS HAVE INCLUDED LOCKHEED, DOUGLAS AND CONSOLIDATED BOMBERS; NORTH AMERICAN TRAINING PLANES, AND BELL, BREWSTER AND GRUMAN PURSUIT PLANES.

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FRENCH OFFICIALS HAVE ORDERED NORTH AMERICAN TRAINERS, DOUGLAS AND CONSOLIDATED BOMBERS, AND CURTISS PURSUIT PLANES.

IN NEGOTIATIONS FOR ADDITIONAL PURCHASES, VOUGHT-SIKORSKY DIVE BOMBERS AND VULTEE PURSUIT PLANES WERE BEING CONSIDERED.

RQ939PED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MAY 24)

WAR (INTERPRETIVE)

BY ANDRUE BERDING

MAY 23 1940

(ADVANCE)--WASHINGTON, MAY 23-(AP)-AMERICAN DIPLOMACY IN BELGIUM WILL SEEK AGAIN, AS IN 1914-1917, TO SOFTEN THE IMPACT OF THE GERMAN OCCUPATION ON THE LOCAL POPULATION.

AMBASSADOR JOHN CUDAHY AND HIS STAFF OF 12 OFFICIALS EXPECT TO REMAIN IN BRUSSELS IN THE HOPE OF IMPROVING THE LOT OF THE BELGIANS. THEY ARE HOPEFUL THAT THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES WILL RECOGNIZE THEIR DIPLOMATIC STATUS AS WAS DONE IN 1914-1917 WHEN BRAND WHITLOCK WAS AMERICAN MINISTER TO BELGIUM.

IT IS ALSO HOPED THAT THE SAME SUFFERANCE MAY BE EXTENDED TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER TO HOLLAND, GEORGE A.GORDON, WHO LIKEWISE HAS REMAINED AT HIS POST.

IT IS EVIDENT FROM WHAT ALWAYS HAS HAPPENED IN A COUNTRY OCCUPIED BY FOREIGN TROOPS THAT DIFFICULTIES ARE BOUND TO OCCUR BETWEEN THE CIVILIAN POPULATION AND THE MILITARY OCCUPANTS.

30.24-2469

30.24-2469

FROM 1914 TO 1917 BRAND WHITLOCK AND HIS STAFF MADE NUMEROUS SUCCESSFUL EFFORTS TO IMPROVE THE LOT OF THE CIVILIAN POPULATION.

THE PAPERS OF FORMER SECRETARY OF STATE ROBERT LANSING SHOW THAT BRAND WHITLOCK ALSO MADE STRENUOUS EFFORTS TO AVERT THE EXECUTION OF THE BRITISH NURSE EDITH CAVELL.

WHEN GERMANY INVADED BELGIUM IN THE WORLD WAR, THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT MOVED TO ANTWERP, ON AUGUST 17, 1914, AND LATER TO LE HAVRE,FRANCE. WHITLOCK STAYED ON IN BRUSSELS, CALLED ON EACH NEW GERMAN MILITARY COMMANDER AS HE ARRIVED AND WAS RECEIVED AS THE DIPLOMATIC REPRESENTATIVE OF THE UNITED STATES. HE WAS THUS IN CONSTANT CONTACT WITH THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES.

IN 1914 MINISTER WHITLOCK WAS ABLE TO PREVENT THE SHELLING OF BRUSSELS BY PERSUADING THE BURGOMASTER NOT TO DEFEND THE CIVILIAN CITY. BY A NOTE OF JANUARY 23, 1915, THE BELGIAN MINISTER IN WASHINGTON EXPRESSED THE GRATIFICATION OF HIS GOVERNMENT THAT THE AMERICAN LEGATION HAD REMAINED IN BRUSSELS.

THE GERMAN COMMAND IN BELGIUM PERMITTED WHITLOCK AND OTHER NEUTRAL DIPLOMATS TO SEND DIPLOMATIC DISPATCHES IN CODE, AND PERMITTED LEGATION SECRETARIES TO MOVE ABOUT THE COUNTRY ON LEGATION BUSINESS.

RELATIONS BETWEEN THE LEGATION AND THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES CONTINUED REASONABLY GOOD UNTIL THE UNITED STATES SEVERED DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS WITH GERMANY IN FEBRUARY, 1917. GERMANY THEN REFUSED TO CONTINUE TO RECOGNIZE WHITLOCK'S DIPLOMATIC STATUS. HE LEFT BELGIUM APRIL 3, 1917, AND WENT TO LE HAVRE.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF FRIDAY, MAY 24)

MAY 23 1940

MD1209AESNM

NEW YORK,MAY 22-(AP)-HENRY R.LUCE, EDITOR OF TIME AND LIFE MAGAZINES, SAID TONIGHT THAT A PERSONAL INSPECTION OF EUROPEAN CONDITIONS CONVINCED HIM THAT "OUR AMERICA IS NOW INESCAPABLY CONFRONTED BY A GREATER CHALLENGE TO ITS SURVIVAL AS A LAND OF LIBERTY THAN ANY IT HAS HAD TO FACE IN 80 YEARS."

THIS CHALLENGE COMPELS THE UNITED STATES TO TAKE TWO-FOLD ACTION--DRASTICALLY ARM ITSELF AT ONCE AND MAKE UP ITS NATIONAL MIND AS TO "WHAT WE ARE WILLING TO FIGHT FOR," HE SAID IN A BROADCAST (NBC-945PMEST).

MAY 23 1940

LUCE, WHO WAS VISITING EUROPEAN CAPITALS AT THE TIME OF THE NAZI INVASION OF BELGIUM AND THE NETHERLANDS, RETURNED ON THE TRANS-ATLANTIC CLIPPER PLANE MONDAY.

IF THE ALLIED POWERS LOSE, "WE KNOW THAT WE AND WE ONLY AMONG THE GREAT POWERS ARE LEFT TO DEFEND THE DEMOCRATIC FAITH THROUGHOUT THE WORLD," HE SAID.

"WE MAY NEVER FIGHT SIDE BY SIDE, COMRADES IN ARMS OF FRANCE AND BRITAIN," HE CONTINUED, "BUT WE KNOW THAT, FUNDAMENTALLY, THEIR STRUGGLE IS OUR STRUGGLE."

LUCE SAID HE SAW A HEALTHFUL CONDITION IN A CERTAIN FEELING OF ALARM IN THE UNITED STATES, BUT EMPHASIZED THAT "THERE IS NO OCCASION FOR THE KIND OF ALARM THAT STARTS A PANIC."

THIS COUNTRY'S ARMAMENT PROBLEM--"A COLOSSAL JOB"--WAS ONE OF PREPARING TO MEET "FORCE WITH SUPERIOR FORCE," HE SAID, WHILE THE NATIONAL MIND MUST BE MADE UP WITHOUT FEAR AND "NOT IN TIMID OPTIMISM."

MJ1158PED

NEW YORK, MAY 23-(AP)-PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S PERSONAL PHYSICIAN, DR.GIUSEPPE BASTIANELLI, ARRIVED IN THE LINER CONTE DE SAVOIA TODAY AND REPORTED IL DUCE IN "100 PER CENT CONDITION."

THE DOCTOR SAID HE WAS HERE ON A SHORT PERSONAL BUSINESS TRIP. HIS WIFE, WHO IS WITH HIM, WAS BORN IN PHILADELPHIA, AND IT IS HER FIRST TRIP BACK IN 18 YEARS.

DR.BASTIANELLI DENIED A REPORT THAT THERE HAD BEEN A RIFT BETWEEN HIM AND MUSSOLINI, NOTING THAT THE PREMIER HAD MADE HIM A SENATOR A FEW MONTHS AGO "AND THAT MEANS WE ARE FRIENDS." HE SAID THAT ALTHOUGH HE HAD SEEN MUSSOLINI OFTEN RECENTLY, HE HAD NOT HAD OCCASION TO CALL ON HIM PROFESSIONALLY FOR A LONG TIME.

ZG1017AED

NEW YORK, MAY 23-(AP)-BRITISH OFFICIALS, WHOSE INTERFERENCE WITH ITALIAN MERCHANT SHIPPING AT GIBRALTAR HAS AROUSED VIGOROUS ITALIAN CRITICISM, HAVE BECOME FAR MORE PLEASANT IN THE LAST FEW DAYS, THE STAFF OF THE ITALIAN LINER CONTE DE SAVOIA REPORTED ON ARRIVAL TODAY.

INSTEAD OF STOPPING THE SHIP AT GIBRALTAR TO SEARCH IT AS THEY HAVE BEEN DOING, THE BRITISH APOLOGIZED FOR HOLDING THE BOAT UP FIVE HOURS TO PUT ON 800 SACKS OF MAIL THAT HAD BEEN REMOVED TEMPORARILY FROM OTHER SHIPS FOR INSPECTION, CREW MEMBERS SAID.

PASSENGERS SAID THEY DID NOT KNOW UNTIL THE LAST MINUTE WHETHER THE SHIP WOULD SAIL, BECAUSE OF THE RUMORS THAT ITALY MIGHT ENTER THE WAR, AND THAT THE CREW HAD NOT BEEN ABLE TO SAY.

GG1037AED

MAY 23 1940

FIRST LEAD THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

PERSISTENT WARNINGS BY BRITISH OFFICIALS THIS MORNING OF THE GRAVITY OF THE ALLIED POSITION TO MY MIND WAS INSPIRED BY TWO VERY SERIOUS POSITIONS:

1. INCREASE IN THE DANGER THAT THE GREAT ALLIED ARMY IN BELGIUM MAY BE CRUSHED IN THE GERMAN ENCIRCLING MOVEMENT.

2. THREAT OF AN IMMINENT ATTEMPT BY THE NAZIS TO INVADE ENGLAND.

FIRST AN AUTHORITATIVE SPOKESMAN IN LONDON ANNOUNCED THAT THE SITUATION WAS "EXTREMELY GRAVE." THEN DUFF COOPER, MINISTER OF INFORMATION, DECLARED IN AN ADDRESS THAT "THIS COUNTRY IS IN FEARFUL DANGER."

LATER PREMIER WINSTON CHURCHILL ISSUED A STATEMENT RECORDING THAT GERMAN ARMORED FORCES HAD PENETRATED TO THE REAR OF THE ALLIED ARMY IN BELGIUM AND "ARE NOW ATTEMPTING TO DERANGE THEIR COMMUNICATIONS."

"ABBEVILLE IS IN ENEMY HANDS," HE CONTINUED," AND HEAVY FIGHTING IS PROCEEDING AROUND AND IN BOULOGNE. (BOTH THESE PLACES ARE ON THE COAST OPPOSITE ENGLAND). IT IS TOO EARLY YET TO SAY WHAT THE RESULT OF THE COASTAL FIGHTING MAY BE BUT IT EVIDENTLY CARRIES WITH IT IMPLICATIONS OF A SERIOUS CHARACTER."

I HAVE NO DOUBT THAT BY "IMPLICATIONS OF A SERIOUS CHARACTER" CHURCHILL REFERS TO THE CERTAINTY THAT HITLER INTENDS TO TRY TO INVADE ENGLAND AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT, IF THE FIGHTING ON THE CONTINENT DEVELOPS IN HIS FAVOR. A DIRECT BLOW AT THE BITTERLY HATED BRITISH HAS BECOME A FIXED PURPOSE WITH HIM.

POSSESSION OF ABBEVILLE IS OF STRATEGIC IMPORTANCE FOR CONTROL OF THE COAST. BOULOGNE IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL FRENCH PORTS FOR CROSS-

30.24-2471

CHANNEL TRAFFIC. IT LIES ON THE STRAITS OF DOVER, NOT FAR FROM CALAIS, ANOTHER VITAL PORT FOR FRANCO-BRITISH COMMUNICATION AT ABOUT THE NARROWEST PART OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, ONLY A BIT MORE THAN A SCORE OF MILES WIDE.

MEANTIME GERMAN SPEED BOATS AND SUBMARINES WERE AWAITING HITLER'S ORDER TO RACE ACROSS THE CHANNEL. NAZI BOMBERS WERE STRAFING CHANNEL SHIPPING AND HARBORS, AND ATTEMPTING TO DISRUPT BRITISH COMMUNICATION WITH THE CONTINENT.

THE ALLIED POSITION THIS MORNING, ETC. FIRST PGH PREV.

DB1220PED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE ALLIED POSITION THIS MORNING REMAINED GRAVE, ESPECIALL FOR THE GREAT ARMY WHICH IS PARTLY SURROUNDED BY GERMANS IN BELGIUM.

TRUE, THE GREAT BLITZKRIEG AS A WHOLE HAS SLOWED DOWN SOMEWHAT, ALTHOUGH HEAVY FIGHTING WAS PROCEEDING AT SEVERAL POINTS, AND THIS EASED THE STRAIN ON THE ALLIES.

THE FACT THAT THE ALLIED TROOPS HAVE BEEN MAKING COUNTER-ATTACKS AT VARIOUS PLACES HAS CAUSED A RISE OF SPIRITS IN LONDON AND PARIS.

HOWEVER, JUST AS YESTERDAY I CAUTIONED THAT IT WASN'T A MOMENT OF DESPAIR FOR THE ALLIES--THAT THEY WEREN'T BEATEN--SO NOW I BEG YOU NOT TO BE OVER OPTIMISTIC.

WE MUST REGARD THIS AS A RESPITE IN A BATTLE WHICH WILL BE RESUMED SHORTLY WITH ALL ITS FORMER FEROCITY.

THE FRENCH THIS MORNING WERE ENGAGED IN A FIERCE COUNTER-OFFENSIVE IN THE CAMBRAI SECTOR ON THE SCHELDT (ESCAUT) RIVER.

THIS REGION MARKS ABOUT THE CENTER OF THE GERMAN WESTWARD THRUST AND IS AT THE POINT WHERE THE NAZIS SHOT OUT THEIR MECHANIZED UNITS IN A RACE TO THE CHANNEL PORTS. THIS MECHANIZED THRUST STICKS OUT LIKE A THIN SPEAR FROM THE MAIN GERMAN LINE AND REPRESENTS AN EFFORT CARRIED OUT BY COMPARATIVELY FEW FORCES.

THE FRENCH NOW ARE ATTACKING THE BASE OF THIS SPEAR IN AN EFFORT TO SEVER IT AND REACH THEIR BELEAGUERED COMRADES IN BELGIUM. THE ALLIED TROOPS IN BELGIUM, MAINLY BRITISH AND BELGIAN, MEANTIME ARE MAKING A GALLANT ASSAULT SOUTHWARD, TO TRY TO REACH THE FORCES WORKING NORTH.

SHOULD THIS OPERATION BE SUCCESSFUL IT WOULD SAVE THE ALLIES IN BELGIUM--TOTALING BETWEEN HALF A MILLION AND A MILLION--FROM THE SERIOUS DANGER OF BEING UTTERLY SMASHED.

IT ALSO WOULD LEAVE THE MECHANIZED GERMAN UNITS ALONG THE COAST PRETTY MUCH UP IN THE AIR.

DETAILS OF THE FIGHTING IN BELGIUM DURING THE PAST DAYS OF TERROR ARE FEW, BUT WE KNOW ENOUGH TO SAY THAT THE DEFENSE WHICH THE ENGLISH AND BELGIANS HAVE BEEN MAKING THERE REPRESENTS AN EPIC.

OFFICIAL WORD FROM LONDON IS THAT THE GERMANS FINALLY HAVE SUCCEEDED IN CROSSING THE SCHELDT RIVER, 32 MILES WEST OF BRUSSELS AND RACED ON CLOSE TO THE COAST. THIS WOULD RENDER THE ALLIED POSITION THERE MUCH MORE GRAVE.

THE SLOWING DOWN OF THE OFFENSIVE IS A VERY NATURAL THING AND DOESN'T REPRESENT WEAKNESS ON THE PART OF THE GERMANS. THERE ARE SEVERAL REASONS FOR IT. THEY MUST CONSOLIDATE THE GROUND WHICH THEY ALREADY HAVE OVERRUN, GIVE THEIR TROOPS A BREATHING SPELL, BRING UP

FRESH REINFORCEMENTS, AND IT IS VITAL TO MOVE FORWARD FURTHER SUPPLIES, ESPECIALLY THAT ALL IMPORTANT OIL AND GASOLINE UPON WHICH ALL THEIR MECHANIZED EFFORTS DEPEND.

THIS IS THE JUNCTURE AT WHICH WE MIGHT EXPECT ALLIED GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND TO STRIKE WITH A POWERFUL COUNTER-ATTACK, AND IT IS REPORTED THAT HE IS GETTING SET FOR SUCH A GREAT EFFORT.

WHILE IT IS TOO SOON TO JUDGE FROM THE FEW FACTS AT HAND, IT IS POSSIBLE THAT THE FIERCE FIGHTING NOW PROCEEDING IN THE CAMBRAI SECTOR WHICH I MENTIONED ABOVE MAY SWELL INTO ANOTHER GREAT ENGAGEMENT. THE GERMANS ARE STRIKING BACK HEAVILY AND ARE BOMBING ALLIED COMMUNICATIONS LEADING TO THE CAMBRAI SECTOR.

MEANTIME THE GERMAN AIRFORCE HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO STRAF CHANNEL PORTS WITH THE IDEA OF PREVENTING REINFORCEMENTS FROM REACHING THE ALLIED TROOPS IN BELGIUM AND STOPPING ANY POSSIBLE EFFORT TO RESCUE THESE TROOPS BY WATER.

LOUIS LOCHNER, ASSOCIATED PRESS CHIEF OF BUREAU IN BERLIN WHO IS AT THE FRONT WITH THE GERMANS, REPORTED THIS MORNING THAT HE HAD REACHED THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. FROM THERE HE REPORTS THAT "CREWS OF U-BOATS AND SPEED-BOATS ARE CHAMPING TO BE SENT ON THEIR ERRANDS OF DESTRUCTION."

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THAT IS TO SAY, THEY ARE SET FOR HERR HITLER'S ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

THE INTENSITY OF HITLER'S DRIVE, THE GAMBLES HE IS MAKING, AND THE EVIDENCE THAT HE IS THROWING INTO THIS BLITZKRIEG EVERYTHING HE HAS, IMPELS ME TO TELL YOU A LITTLE STORY.

THE NAZI CAPTURE OF PERONNE, SIGN-POST FOR MANY ARMIES WHICH HAVE SOUGHT TO INVADE FRANCE BY WAY OF THE VALLEY OF THE SOMME, SENT MY MIND TUMBLING BACK TO A CURIOUS INCIDENT WHICH I ENCOUNTERED THERE IN SEPTEMBER OF 1918, JUST AFTER THE BRITISH DROVE THE KAISER'S FORCES OUT. THIS WAS ONLY A COUPLE OF MONTHS BEFORE THE GERMANS SUCCUMBED TO THE ECONOMIC STRANGULATION IMPOSED BY THE ALLIED BLOCKADE.

OLD PERONNE HAD BEEN REDUCED TO POWDERED BRICK BY THE CONSTANT HAMMERING OF GREAT SHELLS AND BOMBS. I WAS STROLLING ACROSS THE NOW STILLED SPACE WHICH HAD BEEN THE GREAT PUBLIC SQUARE WHEN I WAS ASTONISHED TO SEE A CHILD'S CLAY MARBLE LYING AMONG THE DEBRIS.

I PICKED THE PELLET UP, AND I KNOW MY THROAT TIGHTENED WITH THE THOUGHT OF THE ONCE PROUD OWNER:-"POOR LITTLE CHAP."

THEN I SAW ANOTHER MARBLE, AND STILL ANOTHER. IN SHORT, TO MY AMAZEMENT THEY WERE SCATTERED ALL OVER THE PLACE.

IT IMMEDIATELY BECAME OBVIOUS THAT IT WASN'T MARBLES WHICH I HAD FOUND. I GATHERED A HANDFUL AND CARRIED THEM BACK TO BRITISH GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, TO WHICH I WAS ATTACHED, WITH THE SUGGESTION THAT THESE WERE CONCRETE SHRAPNEL BULLETS WHICH WERE BEING USED BY THE GERMANS BECAUSE THEY HAD RUN SHORT OF STEEL AND ALL SORTS OF SUPPLIES, DUE TO THE ALLIED BLOCKADE.

THAT'S WHAT MY "MARBLES" WERE--CONCRETE SHRAPNEL BULLETS--AND I BELIEVE SOME OF THEM ARE NOW IN THE WAR MUSEUM IN LONDON.

MAYBE I SHOULDN'T HAVE WASTED YOUR TIME FOR THIS SMALL TALE, BUT IT HAS KEPT RUNNING THROUGH MY HEAD THAT IF HITLER DOESN'T WIN THIS BLITZGRIEG NOW IT LIKELY WILL BE A SIMILAR SHORTAGE OF STEEL, AND OIL AND FOOD AND WHAT NOT, WHICH WILL COST HIM THE WAR, JUST AS IT DID THE KAISER, IF THE ECONOMIC EXPERTS ARE RIGHT IN THEIR ESTIMATES.

DER FUEHRER KNOWS THAT FULL WELL, AND WHEN HIS WAR MACHINE DASHED

30.24-2473

30.24-2473

THROUGH PERONNE, OVER THE SPOT WHERE MY LITTLE "MARBLES" LAY TWENTY-TWO YEARS AGO, IT WAS RACING AGAINST TIME.

THOSE MARBLES KEEP SAYING TO ME THAT IT'S NOW OR NEVER FOR HITLER. THEY OFFER THEMSELVES IN PROOF THAT HE CAN'T STAND A LONG WAR. IT MUST BE A SUCCESSFUL BLITZKRIEG--OR NOTHING.

HF1015AED

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 10--STATENDAM (NETHERLANDS) PASSENGER LINER, 28,291 GROSS TONS; BURNED AFTER BEING SHELLED DURING GERMAN ATTACK ON ROTTERDAM; NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

MAY 10--VEENDAM (NETHERLANDS) PASSENGER LINER, 15,450 GROSS TONS; BURNED AFTER SHELLING DURING GERMAN ATTACK ON ROTTERDAM; NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

MAY 21--LE NIGER (FRENCH) NAVAL SUPPLY SHIP, 5,482 TONS; SUNK BY NAZI PLANES, CREW RESCUED.

MAY 21--L'ADROIT (FRENCH) TORPEDO BOAT, 1,378 TONS; SUNK BY NAZI PLANES, CREW RESCUED.

WE1050PED

Allies Tighten Pincers to Cut German Army in Two; London, Berlin Say Boulogne Is Taken, Paris Denies It; Nazis Reported at Calais; Italy Holds Liners in Port

Nazis Claim Tournai and Ghent

BERLIN, May 24 (A. P.).—Germany's legions in rolling armor have crashed through Scheldt River fortifications into Tournai and Ghent, Belgium, and have approached the "gates of Calais," vital French channel port, authoritative sources declared today.

Engulfing the French town of St. Omer in their path, fast-moving German armored cars were said to have approached Calais this forenoon. Calais lies only twenty-two miles across the English Channel from the chalk cliffs of Dover.

MAY 25 1940

It is assumed that St. Omer, less than twenty miles southeast of Calais, was taken last night or early this morning.

The Calais drive gave shape to the German aim of set-

Germans Claim New Victories.

BERN, Switzerland, May 24 (A. P.).—German diplomatic sources said today they had been informed by Berlin officials that German motorized columns captured Montreuil, French town near the English Channel, occupied the channel port of La Touquet. Arras, French city in the Cambrai battle zone, also has been recaptured by Nazi troops after heavy fighting through the night, t'ese Germans said.

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ting the stage for an attack on England. It also forged a new link in the chain of fire and steel which Germany is drawing tighter around 500,000 to 1,000,000 Allied soldiers trapped in Flanders.

The power of the penetration of the Scheldt River defenses was typified by the German High Command, which said that "divisions" had broken the line, their momentum carrying them on westward to the Lys River and perhaps across it.

MAY 25 1940

In smashes beyond the tangled lines of battle, the German air force reported that it had sunk six loaded transports in the English Channel and scored heavy bomb hits on several warships, including a large war vessel—"probably a cruiser."

A German announcement that Loretto Heights, northwest of Arras, had been captured indicated that a German spearhead was threatening the strongest point of the encircled area, the French industrial city of Lille, twenty-five miles northeast of Arras.

Authorized sources found in reports of transport movements from England to France a hint that the British, instead of withdrawing from the isolated area actually were rushing re-enforcements across the channel into the threatened zone.

Fighting in Streets of Ghent.

The German High Command declared that heavy attack forces, having broken through on the Scheldt River line, reached the western embankment of the Lys River, indicating that the Lys also had been crossed.

This crossing, however, may have been at Ghent, where the Scheldt and Lys join. Authorized spokesmen said that German and Allied forces were fighting in the streets of historic Ghent, an important communications center, thirty miles northwest of Brussels, the fallen Belgian capital.

The High Command's daily communique did not mention Ghent, but said that Tournai, on the Scheldt, about thirty-five miles southwest of Ghent, had been taken.

"The region of northern France and Belgium wherein the enemy armies are encircled was yesterday further tightened by the successful attacks of German troops on all sides," said the High Command.

"In Flanders German divisions broke through the fortified Scheldt position and advanced as far as the western embankment of the Lys."

The French fortress of Maubeuge, which had been passed by the German sweep across the middle of the Little Maginot Line, fronting on Belgium, also was taken—the occupation completed yesterday with the capture of the last fortified works.

In the Artois region, north of the narrow neck of the German corridor to the channel coast, German troops were said to have stormed and conquered Loretto Heights. These stand northwest of Arras. They were hotly contested in the world war.

Formidable German armored forces which had been advancing betwen Arras and the sea to the north were said to be nearing the French channel ports.

"A weak enemy advance from the south toward Amiens (on the flank of the German spearhead to the channel) was repelled," said the High Command.

The Germans asserted that yesterday's air losses for the Allies on the western front totaled forty-nine planes—shot down in flight or destroyed on the ground—against sixteen German planes listed as missing. A toll of fifty-six Allied tanks was announced in one day of fighting Wednesday.

Drive On for Calais.

Meanwhile, informed German spokesmen said that German Army units were today within close reach of Calais, the channel port which is only twenty-two miles from England. They described the progress made by the army in the last twenty-four hours as very considerable.

In their attempt to cut off and encircle the Allied force in northern France and Belgium, the Germans in the south have driven a salient through a twenty-five-mile gap in the Allied lines. Now they are pushing northward in the coastal regions to entrap this Allied force.

In northern Belgium, they say, they are driving down out of the Antwerp sector toward the Belgian seaport of Ostend, while at the same time pressing forward on a line drawn southward along the River Scheldt.

Informed spokesmen were extremely hopeful that, with the Germans reaching French coastal points, "the encirclement then will be nearly airtight, in which case a destructive battle may occur earlier than was expected."

The British Royal Air Force, they said contemptuously, conducted another series of "prestige flights" over the Aachen, Dusseldorf and Munster regions last night. They added that bombs were dropped on non-military targets but that there were no reports yet as to possible damage or casualties.

The American military attache at Berlin, Col. Peyton, and his two assistants went to the bombed regions to make a personal investigation of the German charges of aimless British night raids.

Germans Reported Smashing Toward 'Gates Of Calais'

By Preston Grover

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 24—In a fast, savage offensive on the final outposts that stand between England and France, the Germans declared tonight they were smashing toward the "gates of Calais" and fighting the Allies hand-to-hand in the streets of Ghent.

While Nazi divisions drove westward in Belgium toward the English Channel, others pulled at the western end of the great net in which half a million to a million Allied troops are enmeshed in northern France and Belgium.

MAY 25 1940

At Outskirts Of Calais

A moving line of steel, which started northward from the Somme, pushed to a depth of more than thirty miles to reach the outskirts of Calais—gateway to England just twenty-two miles across the Channel from the chalk cliffs of Dover.

The other German advance, westward across Belgium, smashed through the Scheldt river fortifications into Tornai and Ghent to draw tighter the net about the entrapped British, French and Belgian troops.

It was not clear here whether Boulogne itself was in German hands, since it appeared that the German advance had skirted the town to the east. In any case, however, it appeared cut off.

Infantry Breaks Through

Furious infantry activity synchronized with the march of the mechanized cavalry.

The high command declared foot soldiers had broken through to the west bank of the River Lys just southwest of Ghent, where that river merges with the Scheldt.

It was in the old city itself—declared by the German command to be hemmed on three sides—that the Allies offered the greatest resistance.

The whole offensive, which though confused, seemed to be operating fanwise toward the coast and was intended primarily to find bases and prepare the ground for the great assault which the Nazis have placed at the top of the list of their objectives—the ultimate attack on England.

Allied Equipment Sought

But there appeared another and subsidiary purpose—to seize much of the excellent motorized equipment hurried by the Allies into Belgium and northern France in their earlier fruitless effort to halt the German wings.

Indication arose, as the battle for the coastal country raged, that Britain, instead of seeking to withdraw from France, actually was pouring reinforcements across the Channel.

Against this British campaign the Germans were active in the air, and their speedboats were darting about in the Channel zone.

The air force reported it had sunk six loaded transports in the Channel and had loosed heavy bombs on several warships, including a large vessel which "probably was a cruiser."

Heights Captured

The Germans announced the capture of Loretto Heights, northwest of Arras, with an indication that an effort was being made to drive into the strongest point of the encircled Allied area—the industrial city of Lille.

Other successes claimed were the capture of the French fortress of Maubeuge and the fall to German arms of Tournai, about thirty-five miles to the southwest of Ghent.

On the Southern front in the region of the Somme—where Allied and German forces had been locked yesterday in a furious struggle—the Germans declared there was "no special events" other than a "weak" enemy advance toward Amiens. This, they added, was repelled.

The Allies were declared to have lost fifty-six or more tanks there.

Berlin, Saturday, May 25—The German armies smashing to the English Channel were reported early today to have reached the coast at some points south of Calais. The exact location of these points was not disclosed immediately.

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BATTLE GOING ON IN GHENT; GUNS BLAST NAZI COLUMNS

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French Assert They Are Retaining Ground Won From Foe at Amiens on Somme River---Berlin Reports Six Transports Sunk in Channel.

French Still Cling to Boulogne

PARIS, May 24 (A. P.).—A War Ministry spokesman announced tonight that French troops are holding the English Channel port of Boulogne against attacks by German armored columns.

Other German light units have pushed northward and are fighting in the Calais region, the spokesman added. Boulogne is twenty-six miles from England; Calais, twenty-two, across the Strait of Dover.

[Earlier in the day a British spokesman had said that Boulogne had fallen to the Germans.]

Text of Night Communique

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Tonight's communique of the French High Command said:

"The violent combats which have been developing for several days in the north, notably in the regions of Cambrai and Arras and which have extended to the region of St. Omer and Boulogne, have not yet permitted re-establishment up to the present of the continuity of our lines.

30-24-2475

"South of Sedan the German attack reported this morning was conducted by important forces.

"Our counter-attack was clearly successful.

"Very lively operations by our reconnaissance and bombing aviation continued to harass the enemy rear.

"Our pursuit aviation, while continuing its covering action, has attacked successfully with its guns armored and motorized enemy elements."

The Allied armies caught German armored columns in an artillery crossfire in a new effort to cut the Reich Army's corridor to the sea and turn the tide of the battle for mastery of the English Channel.

Masses of Allied infantry also weighed down on the German salient, pressing south from Flanders fields in the Cambrai region and north from the Somme River in a pincers movement designed to break off the spearhead which has twisted west to the channel coast.

This turn in the campaign brought into full play for the first time the two branches of the service in which the Allies claim superiority.

30-mile Corridor Separates Armies.

A corridor thirty miles wide separates the central French Army on the Somme from the northern Allied armies of French, British and Belgian troops in Flanders. Through that gap German mechanized forces are pushing northwest to the sea.

On both sides of the corridor the Allies today installed artillery batteries which ranged from the famous French "75s" to the heaviest pieces which could be hauled up. Their fire raked the German columns constantly, while Allied planes—defying acknowledged German air superiority—ventured over the German salient to bomb and machine-gun roads and troop concentrations.

Some Allied mechanized forces lurked just outside the corridor, lying in wait for German motorcyclists and advance guards and challenging the heavy German tanks to frequent skirmishes.

While the northern Allied army, originally in Belgium, fought southward in the Cambrai-Valenciennes region above the German corridor, French forces of the Somme were fighting northward to attempt to effect a junction at a point which remains a military secret.

French Loosing Rhine.

From Basle, Switzerland, came word that French Army engineers had blown up scores of locks on the Rhine-Rhone Canal today, flooding hundreds of square miles of territory on the French side of the Rhine.

The canal runs from Strasbourg to Basle, and the locks formed a vital part of the Maginot Line defenses. The release of the water may affect the level of the Rhine between the Maginot Line and the German West Wall forts from Suningue, where the canal begins, to Strasbourg, where that section of the waterway again empies into the Rhine.

The main locks and gates and canal entrance near Suningue were left partly standing, enabling the French still partly to control the water level.

Weygand Back in Paris.

The reason for destroying the locks was not immediately apparent. Some observers believed it was done to strengthen the Maginot defenses in this sector and to enable thousands of troops to leave for action in northwestern France.

In Paris, Gen. Maxime Weygand, fresh from the front, conferred with Premier Reynaud and Vice-Premier Marshal Petain. M. Reynaud maintained Anglo-French diplomatic liaison by conferring with the British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Hugh Campbell.

The German columns driving to the channel have discarded the flame-throwing tanks which they used to cut through the fortifications of the Meuse River in northern France last week, military reports said today. Instead, they are using tanks equipped with machine guns. The flame-throwers had a range of only seventy yards.

[Paul Archinard, the National Broadcasting Company's representative in Paris, said in a broadcast today that 5,000 German troops of mechanized units were reported isolated in Amiens and that other mechanized forces had stalled from lack of fuel. Although French military authorities were unable to confirm the report of the isolated forces at Amiens, Mr. Archinard said, they told of numerous motorized units stalled in the Flanders region and added that Allied forces were busy mopping them up.]

A military spokesman said that there was little change since yesterday in the fighting in the Valenciennes-Cambrai-Arras area, where the French, English and Belgian troops were said to have repulsed German attacks and then to have counter-attacked. The positions were said to have remained relatively the same overnight after yesterday's gains.

Fight Rages in the Argonne.

The Somme River positions, it was stated officially, had been held firmly after a series of small French victories reducing the German bridgeheads on the southern bank.

The French push into the southern sections of Amiens yesterday was maintained, the French spokesman said. French action was said to have thrown back German outposts and to have established strong French positions from which German units were being mopped up.

The Germans met with "little or no success" in fighting farther eastward south of Sedan near Attigny on the Aisne River, he reported.

The Nazi command, it was said, launched an attack with "perhaps a division" of troops after a tremendous artillery preparation had blasted the French positions and brought replies from the French batteries. The Germans used no tanks, the spokesman said.

In the wooded Argonne region several infiltrations of German soldiers managed to pass through the French lines, he added, but these men were being rounded up.

Meanwhile today the French High Command reported that the French troops who pushed into the suburbs of Amiens last night were "firmly holding the conquered positions."

Artillery duels at the extreme eastern end of the active front extending across north France, in the vicinity of Longwy, were described as having calmed down "without direct results."

'Holding Conquered Positions.'

Meanwhile today the French High Command reported that the French troops who pushed into the suburbs of Amiens last night were "firmly holding the conquered positions."

German attacks south of Sedan, further to the east, which met strong French resistance yesterday, were likewise reported repulsed "in spite of the means used" by the Germans.

The communique, tersely worded, failed to identify the positions mentioned.

Along with this brief official word came reports from the front that the German and French armies were clashing in extremely heavy fighting along the Scheldt River in northern France and far into Belgium.

Although the bitterest fighting appeared to be along this strategic river, the opposing war machines were locked in battle from the region of the English Channel eastward to the Luxemburg frontier, a distance of 300 miles as the bird flies, but much further over the twisted routes of war.

Strive to Unite Forces.

The French launched violent counter-attacks with the apparent immediate objective of joining their main body of troops with the Allied forces encircled in Belgium. Ultimately, the mastery of the English Channel was at stake.

The French were greatly concerned about the continued passing of swift-moving German units through the gap in the Allied lines southwest of Cambrai through which the Germans penetrated almost to the Channel proper.

The Scheldt River fighting was believed to involve large masses of regular French infantry.

The larger battle lines formed a pincer, with the lower jaw stretching from Abbeville, at the mouth of the Somme, just twelve miles from the Channel, eastward along the Somme to Peronne, then southeastward across the Oise to the Aisne, and eastward along the Aisne and on to Longuyon, on the Maginot Line twenty miles southwest of Longwy, near the junction of the French, Belgian and Luxemburg frontiers.

Still a War of Maneuver.

The northern jaw lay to the east from Abbeville north of the Somme to the Cambrai sector, upper end of the gap, and then north along the Scheldt to Valenciennes, at the Belgian border, and up into Belgium to Ghent. The line continues still further northward, but fighting appeared to extend only to this point.

It was still a war of maneuver with the opposing elements trying to cut each other off, but the extent of the area over which increasingly large units were locked made yesterday one of the most violent days of the war.

The French appeared to be trying to advance north from Cambrai to effect the liaison with the Allies in Belgium and at the same time to isolate German motorcyclists and parachutists and tank crews pillaging at their rear.

French Declared Holding Boulogne Against Nazi

Paris, May 24 (AP)—French troops, standing doggedly at the extreme western rim of the republic in a great and bloody showdown, were declared officially tonight to be holding the English Channel port of Boulogne against the Nazi rush to the sea.

Just to the northeast, in the equally vital region of Calais, other Allied forces closed desperately with German light units.

The last Allied word on Boulogne tonight was by a French War Ministry spokesman, who announced French troops still were holding the city against the German armored columns.

Never Claimed Boulogne

The Germans never had directly claimed the capture of Boulogne, saying, rather, that German armored columns had brushed past it on the way to Calais. However, at one point earlier in the day a London announcement assumed the city had fallen.

Capture of Boulogne is not essential to the advance of armored columns on Calais.

The critical struggle tonight was to bar the German legions from footholds necessary to spring across the Channel at England. For, across only twenty miles of water from Calais and twenty-six miles from Boulogne, lies England.

Allies Use Heavy Guns.

While fighting raged within sight of the Strait of Dover, the main Allied forces—separated by a corridor thirty miles wide through which the German mechanized forces pushed toward the sea—brought out their greatest weapon, heavy artillery, in an effort to cut down the long, thin German line by crossfire.

On both sides of that corridor they set up batteries and, with the famous French 75s, raked the German columns. At the same time aircraft bombed and machine-gunned roads and troop concentrations.

The Germans, meanwhile, sought with columns of tanks to clean out the last scattered resistance in the corridor itself. Flame throwers with a seventy-yard range, which the Nazis had used against Meuse fortifications, were discarded for machine guns.

Some Allied forces remained in the corridor, lying in wait for whatever foe they could tackle.

New Machines Used.

In the fighting along the Somme, in the Valenciennes-Cambrai sector, the Germans were reported using strange new machines—bombs which, when exploding, set off sirens, and parachute torches—in an effort to create terror and chaos.

On the home front, an official note put "French and foreign public opinion" on guard against wild rumors said to have been distributed by German agents of internal disorders in France.

The note to the press particularly denied reports that the Government had left Paris and that riots were breaking out in the capial. The city was calm tonight.

French Blow Up Locks On Rhine-Rhone Canal

Basel, Switzerland, May 24 (AP)—French army engineers blew up scores of locks on the Rhine-Rhone Canal today, flooding hundreds of square miles of territory on the French side of the Rhine.

The canal runs from Strasbourg to Basel, and the locks formed a vital part of the Maginot Line defenses. The release of the water may affect the level of the Rhine between the Maginot Line and the German West Wall forts from Suningue, where the canal begins, to Strasbourg, where that section of the waterway again empties into the Rhine.

The main locks and gates and canal entrance near Suningue were left partly standing, enabling the French still partly to control the water level.

The reason for destroying the locks was not immediately apparent. Some observers believe it was done to strengthen the Maginot defenses in this sector and to enable thousands of troops to leave for action in northwestern France.

TO INVESTIGATE REFUGEES

France Plans Inquiry Into Flood Since War Outbreak

Paris, May 24 (AP)—France decided tonight to investigate the hundreds of thousands of Belgian, Dutch and Luxembourg refugees who have poured into the country. All foreigners entering France since May 6 were ordered to report to police for permission to remain.

After May 31, all refugees will be interned unless they have complied with this rule.

Nazi Terror Weapons

Paris, May 24 (AP)—Strange and frightening machines—bombs which set off screeching sirens when they explode, incendiary bombs and parachuted torches—are being used by the German army on the Allied rear, a French army spokesman said today.

The purpose of these methods, he said, was to create terrifying confusion.

British Admit Boulogne's Fall

LONDON, May 24 (A. P.).—Boulogne, France's strategic seaport twenty minutes by air from London, has fallen to the German spearhead on the English Channel coast, persons in authority here acknowledged today.

"The Germans took possession of Boulogne last night," they said.

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(At the time of this admission the Germans had not even claimed Boulogne, saying, rather, that their channel vanguard had passed the city, heading for Calais to the northeast.)

Prime Minister Winston Churchill told Parliament yesterday that severe fighting was raging around and in Boulogne and that the fighting, a threat to British communications, had "implications of a serious character." Today came word of the German seizure of the city.

A spokesman said that virtually all of the British troops at Boulogne "got away." He indicated that the Germans were able to seize the town because of their stronger forces.

He added, however, that he had no knowledge of the size of the German force.

Boulogne, the point farthest west of the German sweep through the Low Countries and France in the fifteen-day real war, is only twenty-six miles by boat from Folkestone, 105 miles by water from London and about eighty miles by air.

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Mechanized Troops Believed Captors.

Boulogne was seized apparently by German mechanized columns working north along the channel coast from Abbeville, France, which was reached last Tuesday.

The British authority who announced Boulogne's fall said that other points reached by German mechanized detachments were not being disclosed because such disclosures might be the first news of the actions to reach the German command itself.

Presumably the German conquerors would try to push twenty miles across a hump in the French coastline to attack Calais.

The advance on Calais, coupled with a German thrust pointed through Ghent, Belgium, would practically seal the ring thrown about a half-million to a million Allied troops on the plains of Flanders and northern France, forcing either a surrender, a break-through against the German wedge to the coast or destruction of the entrapped troops.

Ghent lies about eighty miles east of Calais.

Cupled with word that Boulogne had fallen came a British Air Ministry announcement that at least twenty German planes were shot down and twenty-[illegible] more damaged by far-flung British aerial stabs yesterday at both enemy communications along the fighting front and in Germany itself.

The loss of eight British planes and forced landings for four others were acknowledged.

Coast Defenses Strengthened.

Confronted by the German successes on the French coast, only twenty-two miles from the chalk cliffs of England at the nearest point, Great Britain strengthened coastal defenses against the zero hour of a German crossing to smash at her key ports.

She worked quickly, while awaiting the outcome of the battle between the Allied and German armies for mastery of the strategic Belgian and French coastal positions.

The British felt certain that the next blow would fall directly upon England if the Nazi mechanized columns were able to drive home their wedge between the Allied forces and thus consolidate footholds along the coast.

Fleet Is on the Channel.

With powerful British naval units patroling the Channel and strong detachments of troops taking up positions in south coast towns all during the night, the first defense activity of the day occurred in the southeast early today when the anti-aircraft guns went into action as German planes appeared over the coast.

The German flyers bombed the East Dudgeon Lightship, fifty miles off the Lincolnshire coast, during the night. Details were not available immediately.

A coastal lifeboard aiding one bombed vessel off the southeast coast altered her course to approach a large steamship with a heavy list which came limping up.

Meanwhile the Air Ministry said that the Royal Air Force early yesterday carried out its most deadly series of raids against Germany since the start of the war. They said the British planes dropped 100 bombs on the headquarters of a German tank division, blew up an ammunition train at the German town of Geldern, near the Netherlands frontier; shattered roads and railway tracks along the supply lines of the German offensive and ranged into the heart of Germany as far as Leipzig, 300 miles from Germany's western border.

Airports in Ireland.

Great Britain was also on guard today against possible invasion by way of Ireland, where the Dublin government, nominally neutral, strove for general defense co-ordination.

Britain is considering airdrome sites in Northern Ireland, Capt. Harold H. Balfour, Under-Secretary of State for Air, revealed in a written reply to a question raised in the House of Commons this morning.

At the same time King George VI prepared to broadcast an Empire Day measure of inspiration to his peoples at 9 P. M. (4 P. M. New York time). This Empire Day—Queen Victoria's birthday—marked the gravest crisis in the history of the British commonwealth of nations.

In two weeks the flying German columns had advanced 200 miles to the French channel port of Boulogne, at England's doorstep. Boulagne is twenty-six miles from Folkestone and only eighty-five air miles from London.

The London Times underscored the gravity of Britain's position in an editorial calling for the immediate apointment of a director of defense to co-ordinate the home forces in the event England becomes a decisive battleground for the first time since the year 1066.

To counter the threatened blitzkrieg invasion, whether it is launched with parachute troops or with forces rushed across the narrow channel in speedboats, England has formidable home defenses.

The British believe that the divisions which have been training quietly and have been deployed in strategic centers could, with the help of the home defense battalions made up of ex-service men, the Dominion troops already here and the newly organized local defense volunteers, destroy any force the Nazi would be able to throw upon this island.

BRITAIN GIRDS FOR INVASION; ACTS IN SECRET

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Rushes Channel Defenses, Masses Land, Sea And Air Forces

King George Sounds Warning Against "Descent Of Darkness"

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, May 24—An explosion of uncertain origin tonight damaged a hall at Bellshill, Lanarkshire county, Scotland, used as a meeting place by members of the local Communist party. There were no casualties.

Police began an immediate investigation.

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, May 24—England rolled up the barricades of modern war tonight from her ancient Channel ports to the Irish Sea, forewarned on this bleak Empire Day by King George VI himself that defeat and invasion by Nazi Germany would bring "the descent of darkness" upon the ruins of Britain's kind of world.

The narrow old roads from the Channel's high chalk cliffs inland, which haven't felt the stamp of an invader's boots for nearly ten centuries, were guarded closely behind a secret massing of heavy naval, air and land forces in strategic spots.

Real road barricades stood ready at vital spots and motorists in the pastoral green of rural England were stopped and made to show identity cards.

Whitehall Protected

The heart of governmental London—Whitehall—sprouted machine guns and armed guards. On gun stood at the head of Downing Street, where Prime Minister Winston Churchill lives. Another was planted near the Foreign Office. Army guards at public buildings were increased.

Strengthening of the English Channel defenses, begun months ago, proceeded with the greatest possible concaelment because of both the fifth-column danger and because the coast line daily is being scouted by German planes, to the rumbling accompaniment of anti-aircraft guns.

Fifth Column Watched

As for internal dangers on the east coast, British leaders said they believed the fifth-column roundup and the imposition of a curfew and other restrictions on aliens had put matters well in hand.

On the other side of the "tight little isle" the precautions were just as secret and presumably as intense. Asked today about defense against invasion from the Irish Sea, one spokesman snapped:

"We aren't fools!"

Exchange Information

It is known that the British have been exchanging information with Ireland (Eire) on the subject, and today, in the northern Irish counties of Ulster, part of the United Kingdom, the Royal Irish Constabulary rounded up seventy-six members of the banned Irish Republican Army and interned them for the duration—just in case they might help invasion by working from within.

Britain is considering putting airdromes in Ulster, the Government told Parliament today.

King George spoke to his people around the world on an Empire Day which dawned with official admission that the German army now controls Boulogne, twenty-six miles across the Channel, and is threatening Calais, even closer.

The young sovereign, to use his own words, spoke plainly and closed proudly with:

"Keep your hearts proud and your resolve unshaken! . . . With God's help we shall not fail!"

Implementing the new "dictatorship bill" which gives the state control over all persons and property, an order in council was prepared to empower ministers of departments using war supplies to tell manufacturers what they will make, what price they will get, what labor they will employ and what hours that labor will work.

A special mission to neutral Spain was announced, to be handled by Sir Samuel Hoare, veteran Cabinet minister, as Ambassador to Madrid.

Moreover, Britain was reported reliably to be planning to send another trade mission to Moscow to straighten out the difficulties in the way of a trade agreement. Russia has rebuffed British efforts to have the Soviet Union curtail the goods she promised Germany.

THUNDER OF GUNS FELT IN ENGLAND; RED GLARE SEEN ACROSS CHANNEL

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Member Of U. S. Embassy Staff Arrested In London—Von Rintelen Seized In Fifth-Column Drive—Some British Peers Suspected

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, May 25—Vibrations from tremendous explosions, the thunder of gunfire and flames shooting skyward across the English Channel led to the belief early today that British warships had gone into action.

The red glare of the flames cast an eerie glow on the surface of the sea.

30,24-2477

30.24-2477

An Air Ministry communique told of repeated bombing attacks in the Boulogne area against Germans pushing northward toward Calais. It was believed that these accounted for some of the vibrations, but others were of such force as to lead to the belief they were caused by naval guns.

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London, Saturday, May 25 (AP)—British aircraft early today drove off a raiding German warplane which flew over the northeast coast and loosed several bombs.

George VI Sees World Plot

British Monarch Accuses Nazis of Scheming to Subjugate Nations by Force.

LONDON, May 24 (A. P.).—On a black Empire Day, with England threatened by the first invasion since 1066, King George VI today accused Nazi Germany of "a long-planned scheme to subjugate by force the nations of the world."

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The King, in a personal broadcast, called on his peoples to "keep your resolve unshaken."

Speaking gravely, King George told the far-flung Empire that a "decisive struggle is upon us."

"The issue is now plain: It is an issue of life or death for us all," he declared.

"Defeat will not mean some brief eclipse from which we shall emerge with strength renewed—it will mean the destruction of our world as we have known it and the descent of darkness upon its ruins."

Text of King's Address.

The text of King George's Empire Day address follows:

One year ago today I spoke to the peoples of the Empire from Winnipeg in the heart of Canada. We were at peace.

On the Empire Day I spoke of the ideals of fredom, justice and peace upon which our commonwealth of free peoples is founded. Clouds were gathering, but I held fast to the hope that those ideals might achieve fuller and richer development without suffering the grevious onslaught of war.

But it was not to be. The evil which we strove unceasingly and with all honesty of purpose to avert fell upon us. In this our conscience is clear. For there is now revealed without possibility of mistake a long-planned scheme to subjugate by force the nations of the world against which all our efforts for peace were doomed to break.

The decisive struggle is now upon us. I am going to speak plainly o you, for in this hour of trial I know that you would not have me do otherwise.

Conquest of the World.

Let no one be mistaken; it is no mere territorial conquest that our enemies are seeking. It is the overthrow, complete and final, of this empire and of everything for which it stands, and after that the conquest of the world. And if their will prevails, they will bring to its accomplishment all the hatred and cruelty which they have already displayed. It was not easy for us to believe that designs so evil could find a place in the uhman mind.

But the time for doubt is long past. To all of us in this empire, to all men of vision and goodwill throughout the world, the issue is now plain: it is the issue of life or death for us all. Defeat will not mean some brief eclipse from which we shall emerge with strength renewed—itwil mean destruction of our orld as we have known it and the descent of darkness upon it ruins.

I speak to you today with a new vision of this empire before my eyes. Now that it has come into conflict and sharp comparison with the evil system which is attempting its destruction, its full significance appears in a brighter and more certain light. There is a word which our enemies use against us—imperialism. By it they mean the spirit of domination and the lust of conquest. We free peoples of the empire cast that word back in their teeth. It is they who have these evil aspirations. Our object has always been peace: Peace in which our institutions may be developed, the conditiou of our peoples, and the problems of Government solved in the spirit of good will. This peace they have taken from us and they are seeking to destroy all that we have striven to maintain. Against our honesty is set dishonor, against our faithfulness is set treachery, against our justice brute force.

Perfect Unity of Purpose.

There in clear and unmistakeable opposition lie the forces that now confront one another. The great uprising of the peoples throughout the Empire shows without doubt which will prevail. They have risen in just wrath against a thing which they detest and despise. Nothing can shake their resolution. In perfect unity of purpose they will defend their lives and all that makes life worth living.

et no one think that my confidence is dimmed when I tell you how perilouz is the ordeal which we are facing. On the contrary it shines in my heart as brightly as it shines in yours. But confidence alone is not enough. It must be armed with courage and resolution, with endurance and self-sacrifice.

These are the high qualities that the men of the homeland and the men from overseas in an unending stream are bringing to the struggle on land and sea and in the air.

Day of National Prayer.

At this moment our thoughts turn to our fighting men and to those who love them, mothers, wives and sweethearts at home. Beside them stand soldiers of our old ally, France, and with them Poland and Norway, Belgium and Holland, peoples upon whose peaceful lands has fallen all the horror of treacherous and unprovoked aggression.

At this fateful hour we turn, as our fathers before us have turned in all times of trial, to God the most high. Here in the old country I have asked that Sunday next should be observed as a day of national prayer. It may be possible for many of our brethern across the seas to join their prayers with ours. Let us with one heart and soul humbly but confidently commit our cause to God and ask His air that we may valiantly defend the right as it is given to us to see it.

So now, peoples of the empire, men and women in all quarters of the globe, I say to you: Put into task, whatever it may be, all the courage and puruose of which you are capable. Keep your hearts proud and your resolve unshaken. Let us go forward to that task as one man, a smile on our lips and our heads held high, and with God's help we shall not fail.

King Called Instrument Of British Propagandists

Berlin, *Saturday*, May 25 (AP)—King George VI has become the instrument of British propagandists, DNB said today in commenting on the monarch's Empire Day address.

The news agency said the impression in political circles was that "the King now is in the service of typical British propaganda methods, which are characterized by slander and hypocracy."

"The speech which was given George to read contains a large measure of lies and slanders with which the English plutocracy for years long has poisoned German-English relations," it continued.

DNB denied the charge that Germany started aggression against England and asserted that Adolf Hitler as late as last October made peace proposals.

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Claim 1500 Nazi Planes.

LONDON, May 24 (A. P.).—Germany has lost over 1,500 aircraft since the invasion of the Low Countires two weeks ago, the British Air Ministry reported today in a communique telling of fresh British aerial attacks at German forces fighting in France and Belgium.

The Air Ministry said that British fighters had shot down or seriously damaged at least eighty German aircraft since yesterday morning.

Ten British fighter planes are missing but some of the pilots may yet return, the Ministry added. Six bombers failed to return from yesterday's widespread raids.

Reporting continued "spectacular victories" over the Germans, the Air Ministry said repeated bombing attacks were made yesterday on enemy columns in the vicinity of Arras and Boulogne, France, and bomb sorties were made into the German Rhineland.

Berlin, May 24 (AP)—An official announcement tonight said 2,400 Allied planes had been destroyed since May 10.

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British Seize World War Spy

Von Rintelen, Famous Saboteur, Arrested in Fifth Column Roundup.

LONDON, May 24 (A. P.).—Capt. Franz von Rintelen, noted for German espionage activities in the world war and in recent years a resident of England, was detained today in England's drive against fifth column activities.

In the world war, Capt. Von Rintelen was one of the chief German spies in the United States. He came to England in 1926 and has called himself a "conscientious objector" to Nazism in Germany. He had been allowed freedom of movement here.

At the time of his appearance before the English Aliens Court last October, Capt. Von Rintelen offered Britain "all my experience, energy and capabilities in the ensuing struggle for the defense of her liberties."

He was captured aboard a ship off Ramsgate in 1915 and returned to the United States, where he was convicted of sabotaging munitions ships. He was released from prison late in 1920.

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Trial a Sensation.

At his trial, a twenty-three day sensation in May, 1917, he was described as having used vast sums of money from Germany for placing sabotage agents in American war industries from April to August, 1915.

In the time of Cant. Von Rintelen's imprisonment, the United States repeatedly refused demands by Germany that he be released in prisoner exchanges. When he was set free he sailed at once for Germany, where he remained until his appearance in England. He said he would not remain in Germany under Nazi rule.

Capt. Von Rintelen, a self-styled fugitive from Nazism, told newspaper men yesterday that German invasion of Great Britain was "impossible," although he considered the British "lethargic" to the war's dangers. He hinted at that time that he was engaged in secret work for the British Government.

Five More Fascists Seized.

Pressing their roundup of suspected fifth columnists, the police arrested five more members of Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascistic British Union today. Meanwhile the Home Office forbade a Communist party meeting scheduled for Sunday in Trafalgar Square.

More than forty suspects have been taken into custody.

Three members of Sir Oswald's organization were taken from their homes here as a result of information gleaned in yesterday's roundup, which caught Sir Oswald himself. Two others were arrested in Manchester.

Four other men identified as soapbox orators for the union were sent to jail in north London for from one to three months for "insulting words and behavior."

Mosley and eight of his lieutenants are in Brixton Jail awaiting removal to internment camps.

The police disclosed that a $2,400-a-year official of the Ministry of Health, who was arrested last night, had a secret tie-up with the Fascists.

Mosley's Friends Defiant.

Members of the Union had responded defiantly to the arrest of their leader by scattering propaganda leaflets on the Thames Embankment and the Strand. One set of leaflets, labeled "Labor-Communist Double Cross," blamed "Labor and communist leaders" for Great Britain's "present mess" and demanded that the nation accept Sir Oswald's isolation policy.

Yesterday's raids sent to jail seven other Fascists, as well as one member of Parliament, the anti-Semitic Capt. Archibald Ramsay, and John Becket, a former M. P., secretary of the British Peoples party and a one-time Mosley henchman.

The names of all of the suspects taken into custody, including six women, were not disclosed.

The British public was urged today to help police in detecting fifth columnists who have been aiding Germany by plastering walls with posters telling of a "new British broadcasting station."

The posters, put up at night, were said "apparently to call attention to German broadcasts."

76 I. R. A. Men Arrested.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 24 (A. P.).—Seventy-six members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army were arrested in overnight raids by police of Northern Ireland, it was announced today.

Many arrests also were reported in Eire.

Among the prisoners was a German, seized in Dublin as the owner of a secret radio transmitter.

Later the police in Dublin testified in criminal court that they had found an open parachute of an unusual type, a radio transmitter and documents of military character concerning Irish defense in a raid on the home of Stephen Held, a naturalized Irishman.

They also said that they found $20,000 in American money, a military cap and a German Air Force badge in the house.

He was remanded to jail.

Fears have already been expressed in England that the Germans, perhaps with the connivance of rebellious Irishmen, might try to utilize the island for an attack on England.

The police who made the raids were accompanied by soldiers in armored cars as they searched the six northern counties, hauling many of the suspects from bed.

A man, arrested last week, was described as an adjutant-general of the rebel army and reportedly carried documents ordering the I. R. A. to be ready for action between May 8 and 24.

Wait for 'the Signal.'

I. R. A. members, according to these documents, were warned to go about as quietly as possible and to wait for "the signal."

The authorities in northern Ireland said that Sean Russell, chief of staff of the I. R. A., and an Irish-American named Joseph P. McGarritty, both of whom are regarded as dangerous, were believed to be in Hamburg, Germany.

Military police in armored cars operating along the Limerick-Tipperary border recently rounded up I. R. A. scouts and later found a body of them engaged in military drill. Forty armed men were captured near the main electric power station on the Shannon River.

The raids followed a statement by Viscount Craigavon, Premier of Ulster, in London last night that Northern Ireland was taking precautions similar to those taken in England.

Eighteen members of the I. R. A. were arrested in Belfast, twelve in Londonderry, six at Armagh and four in Newry. They will be interned for the duration of the war, it was announced.

Lord Craigavon returned from London and said that conscription was "a matter for the authorities on the other side"—meaning in England—"but in the meantime we are going to have a big recruiting drive."

Auto Fired At In Ulster

Belfast, Northern Ireland, May 24 (AP). A patrol of special constables in County Antrim fired on an automobile, wounding three occupants, last night when it failed to respond promptly to their challenge. The wounded were taken to an Antrim hospital where their condition was said to be "not serious."

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The Day's War

Communiques

French

PARIS, May 24 (AP)—Tonight's communique of the French High Command said:

The violent combats that have been developing for several days in the north, notably in the regions of Cambrai and Arras and which have extended to the region of St. Omer and Boulogne, have not yet permitted re-establishment, up to the present, of the continuity of our lines.

South of Sedan the German attack reported this morning was conducted by important forces.

Our counter-attack was clearly successful.

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Very lively operations by our reconnaissance and bombing aviation continued to harass the enemy rear.

Our pursuit aviation, while continuing its covering action, has attacked successfully with its guns armored and motorized enemy elements.

This morning's communiqué stated:

In the northern region the enemy is endeavoring to increase his pressure.

On the line of the Somme our troops are firmly holding conquered positions.

To the south of Sedan the enemy has pursued his attacks without making any appreciable progress in spite of the means used.

British

LONDON, May 24 (AP)—The British Air Ministry communiqué, issued this morning, follows:

The Air Ministry announces that R. A. F. fighter aircraft were continuously engaged throughout yesterday on patrol and escort duties over the battle area.

Preliminary reports show that over a score of enemy aircraft were shot down, including a number of Messerschmitt fighters, and at least twenty-five seriously damaged.

Eight of our aircraft are reported as shot down or missing. Four others made forced landings.

Large forces of our bomber aircraft have again heavily attacked enemy communications both in the neighborhood of the fighting front and in Germany.

A later Air Ministry communiqué stated:

Intense air activity on an increased scale continued yesterday, last night and today over the fighting fronts in France and Belgium.

Repeated day bombing attacks were made by the Royal Air Force bombers on enemy columns in the neighborhood of Arras and Boulogne.

Strong sorties were made during the night on the enemy's lines of communication in Northeast France, Southern Belgium and the Rhineland.

In Northeast France, among the targets hit by our heavy bombers were military objectives at Bavay and Hirson, where fires were started. Hits were also obtained on the railway junction at La Capelle.

At Givet on the Meuse [river] a marshaling yard and a large column of transports were severely damaged. The railway junction at Beaumont was hit and rolling stock set on fire. The junction at Gembloux was also successfully attacked and an explosion was seen among a convoy of lorries near by.

After bombing at Charleroi another explosion occurred.

In the Rhineland our heavy bombers attacked enemy communications at Emmerich, Cologne, Coblenz and elsewhere. From these widespread bombing operations six of our aircraft have not returned.

Our fighters continued to win spectacular victories against the forces of the enemy. From reports so far received they have shot down or seriously damaged at lease eighty enemy aircraft since yesterday morning.

Ten of our fighters are missing but some of the pilots may yet return.

At least 500 aircraft have been lost by the enemy in France and Belgium during the last week, making a total of over 1,500 enemy aircraft lost since the invasion of the Low Countries.

German

BERLIN, May 24 (AP)—The communique of the German High Command follows:

The region of Northern France and Belgium in which the enemy armies are encircled was further tightened by successful attacks of German troops on all sides.

In Flanders, German divisions broke through the fortified Scheldt [River] position and advanced as far as the western embankment of the Lys [River].

Tournai was taken. The French fortress at Maubeuge, lying behind the front, is in German hands after the capture of the last fortified works.

In the Artois region German troops conquered Loretto Heights, northwest of Arras, which were hotly contested during the World War.

Strong German armored forces, which are advancing between Arras and the sea northward yesterday neared the French Channel ports.

A weak enemy advance from the south toward Amiens was repelled. Otherwise there were no special events on the southern front.

Strong units of the air force supported the army's fight against enemy armies encircled in the Belgian and French region. On the southern front also the air force raided traffic facilities, transport movements and troop concentrations.

During armed reconnaissance of the coast a large war vessel, which probably was a cruiser, and destroyers were hit by heavy bombs off Boulogne. Our airplanes encountered strong anti-aircraft defense.

Furthermore, we succeeded in sinking six loaded transports.

Additional information received revealed that, during desperate enemy attempts to break through southward on May 21 and 22, fifty-six enemy tanks were destroyed by other means.

Yesterday's air losses total forty-nine planes, of which twenty-five were shot down in air fights, eight by anti-aircraft guns and the rest were destroyed on the ground.

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Sixteen German planes are missing.

At Narvik the air force successfully raided compact ground targets such as tent encampments, mule columns, troop concentrations and debarkations.

One enemy chaser was shot down.

One cruiser and one transport were damaged by bomb hits.

Last night the opponent again made flights over Western and Southwestern Germany, repeating aimless bomb dropping on non-military targets.

NAZI GENERAL TELLS AIM OF BELGIAN DRIVE

Von Kuechlen Asserts His Army Will Arrive at Ostend Shortly.

SAYS ODDS FAVOR GERMANS

Commander in Antwerp Sector Reveals 'Stern Battle' for Ghent on Way.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN WESTERN ARMIES, May 24 (A. P.)—Georg von Kuechlen, commander of the German Army driving at the Belgian coast port of Ostend, by way of Ghent and Bruges, declared today that "the odds are greatly in our favor."

While his forces were engaging the Allies in a severe battle only a few miles away, Gen. Von Kuechlen told me: "Our enemies are resisting bravely. But we are cutting our way to the sea and expect to be there shortly.

"We have inundations and other difficulties of terrain to contend with. Nevertheless, the odds are greatly in our favor."

His immediate objective, he continued, was to get control of the Ghent Canal.

Stern Battle on at Ghent.

"That will happen shortly," he said, and added: "A stern battle is on at Ghent."

[Presumably the canal referred to is that running from Ghent to Bruges and from there to the sea at Ostend, which is sixty-five miles distant from the southwest coast of England.]

One of Gen. Von Kuechlen's adjutants disclosed that, simultaneously with this drive, another German army under Gen. Walther von Reichenau is striving to reach the French channel ports of Calais and Dunkirk.

The army we are with, the forces in the Antwerp sector, is well supported by the air arm. We see Stukas (dive-bombers) and heavy bombers roaring overhead in an almost unbroken stream. Today, for the first time since entering the western zone of operations, I stood on an airport facing England—location not revealable—only thirty minutes from Britain as a Messerschmitt flies.

Naval Officers in Evidence.

This field was reserved for Messerschmitts. We saw twenty-seven of these swift fighters, hidden by a camouflage of branches or by being pushed back into the woods fringing the field.

But in addition to air force and army officers, we have also seen naval officers hastening back and forth in this area.

That fact speaks volumes. These men are here for business.

The Messerschmitt Squadron we visited was commanded by Herman Handrick, pentathlon champion in the 1936 Olympic games at Berlin.

As eight of his squadron took to the air, he said:

"As we haven't seen the enemy in the air for the past eight days, I am free to assist the army in its push into Ghent from the North. Those eight planes have started to assist in the land fight.

"Each plane has either four machine guns or two machine guns and two cannon. They have orders to swoop down on marching enemy columns."

If Looks Could Kill: Belgians Eye Foes

Lochner

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With the German Western Armies, May 24 (AP)—Hatred . . . death . . . disaster-numbed people groping their way back to a semblance of their old life: These are flashes in the picture seen on German-conquered Belgian soil.

In no Belgian community through which we have crossed this week in the tour behind the front with the German forces have I noticed more hatred in people's eyes than in Aerschot, ten miles northeast of Louvain.

They Glare From Their Ruins

In fact I often have been surprised how quickly the local population and the occupation army made friends.

I travel every day in a first lieutenant's car.

I suppose the population takes me for German.

If looks could have killed, I would be a corpse today in Aerschot.

They left out of consideration the fact that the German army had the most modern equipment in the world.

Hearse Carries The Living

There was one odd spectacle: Two elegant hearses moved along the road, filled with living women and children and their scanty belongings.

Every house on one street through which we drove had crepe on front doors.

Just outside of Malines we saw five graves marked by steel helmets.

As we came closer we discovered they were the peculiarly-shaped helmets of German parachute jumpers.

At another little Belgian village saw life and death in strange juxtaposition.

Life-And-Death Shuffle

A man was planting vegetables in the garden behind his house. Right under the veranda, in front, a Belgian soldier had been buried. The helmet on the burial place was bullet-ridden and blood-stained.

At Antwerp, for the first time in the operations area, we saw long queues of refugees at the "bureau for the scattered."

These were the unfortunates who became separated from their families during the headlong flight of the civilian population.

A systematic effort is being made by the German occupation administration to reunite families.

Bureaus similar to the one seen in Antwerp soon are to be established in many places.

This place had the ill fate of being the scene of one of the most violent tank fights.

Get between two groups of tanks and little is left of your town.

Aerschot is a picture of desolation.

Similar Fate At Malines

Hundreds of citizens were standing around pitifully at the market place, where vegetables just had arrived and the looks we were given were those of hate.

We passed on to Malines.

This city, too, had been shelled. Its fortifications constituted the outer belt of Antwerp's forts and the Belgians appeared to have thought it would be sufficient to modernize them.

30,24-2479

30.24-2479

Seizure Of Belgian Archives Is Credited To Parachutist

Diplomatic Secrets In German Hands 20 Minutes After Brussels Capitulated, Lochner Is Told

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

MAY 25 1940

With the German Army, May 24—The story of how a parachute corps officer rushed straight to the Belgian Foreign Office when Brussels fell and seized archives which "will make the world prick up its ears," was told to me today by an authentic German military source.

Among the parachute jumpers who landed in the vicinity of Brussels, I was told, was an officer who in peacetime served in Adolf Hitler's Chancellery as a liaison man to the Foreign Office. He also was an assistant chief of protocol.

Nazis Prize Diplomatic Booty

As soon as the Belgian capital surrendered he rushed into the city with the first troops and headed for the Belgian Foreign Office.

Thus, twenty minutes after Brussels capitulated, the secret archives of the Belgian Government were in German hands.

I was not surprised. The Polish and Norwegian campaigns showed that the Germans consider diplomatic booty quite as important as booty of materials.

[Editor's Note—In Berlin a spokesman declared it was "not impossible" that revelations of Belgian and Dutch connivance in Allied war plans would be published in a manner similar to those allegations made following the German invasions of Poland and Norway.]

—o—

Narrowing The Pocket

Today the German army put in one of the hardest days of its offensive, drawing narrower and narrower the pocket into which they have maneuvered the combined British-Belgian-French northern army.

The bulk of the German force is only twenty miles from the Belgian coast.

The German drive is relentless. Whoever we encountered today was determined to win—convinced of victory.

—o—

Sticklers For Orders

"Orders is orders" for a certainty in this army of Adolf Hitler's.

When anybody has been assigned a task he tries to carry it out, come what may.

As we passed through a village forty miles from Ghent we tried as usual to dart in and out among the slowly moving columns. At one turn of the road a heavy-set major accosted us, his hand at his revolver.

"We are here as the supreme commander's guest," said my escort, "and we must travel along this road for awhile."

The Major Wasn't Impressed

This formula hitherto had worked wonders.

But the major wasn't impressed at all.

"My regiment must reach Ghent before dawn," he bellowed. "I won't have anybody interfere with that task and I'll shoot down anybody who tries to use this road."

We managed suddenly to find this particular road quite unnecessary for getting to our telephone connection.

—o—

Young And Old Mixed

In this army reservists and recruits are mixed.

General von Kuchler's aide de camp explained to me that "the one decisive moment in a soldier's life arrives when he receives his baptism of fire. Most young men are shaken when they meet the enemy in action the first time.

"From the first day of the war we mixed men who already had served twenty-five years ago with the young generation of today. The experiment had astounding success. The old veterans maintained such composure as hell broke loose that the young fellows soon rallied and regained their confidence.

"Now we practically never send untried regiments to the front. Each troop is liberally interspersed with veterans."

—o—

Long Marches, Little Sleep

Marching thirty miles a day is nothing unusual for Hitler's army. Neither is getting along without regular sleep.

As we halted today in the little Belgian village of St. Trond a young air force infantryman rushed up to our chauffeur, an old buddy of his.

"How are things?" asked my chauffeur.

"Just fine—only we shouldn't mind a little more sleep," replied the infantryman. "We haven't had any real sleep for three days. It always has been marching, marching, marching."

—o—

They Go Prepared

Every regiment carries with it from home everything it needs and never relies upon finding something en route by borrowing from the next regiment.

Equipment includes huge numbers of pontoon and rubber boats, telephone apparatus of every description and complete tents, should other quarters be unavailable.

There are ambulance cars, first-aid personnel—nothing seems to be forgotten.

Nazi Plan More Exposes

BERLIN, May 24 (AP).—Authorized sources said today disclosures of Dutch and Belgian "connivance" in Allied war plans against Germany might be published soon. The allegations, it was said, will be similar to documentary material published in the cases of Poland and Norway.

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Nazis Minimize Losses Of Holland in Invasion

Dead and Wounded Total Only About 2,000, Berlin Says

BERLIN, May 24 (AP).—The official German news agency, D. N. B., reported tonight it had "authoritative information" that the Dutch Army lost fewer than 2,000 in dead and wounded and that only a few hundred persons lost their lives in air raids on Rotterdam.

The agency charged that the Dutch government, "through its propaganda agency operated in London, "was trying to tell the world that the Netherlands lost 100,000 soldiers and 100,000 civilians in Rotterdam.

"From informed quarters D. N. B. learns that these figures are fantastic," the agency said. "Due to the swiftness of action, the Netherlands Army emerged from the war with slight losses. No conclusive figures are at hand, but it is certain the loss in dead was less than 2,000."

Most civilians, the agency said, had largely been evacuated from Rotterdam, where, it claimed, conditions now were approaching normal, with schools reopened there Monday.

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Nazis Try to Cut Le Havre Off.

BERLIN, May 24 (A. P.).—German spokesmen said today that the railway line between Paris and Rouen had been bombarded regularly by the German air force in order to cut off the French capital from the important western harbor of Le Havre.

Two French Cities Bombarded

Helen Hiett, the National Broadcasting Company's correspondent in Paris, said in a broadcast to the United States today that "word has just come in that Strasbourg and Metz have been bombed during the night." Both cities remain in French hands.

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ALLIED TALKS WITH ROME ALREADY BEGUN

Italy Placed In "Particularly Favorable Position," Paris Says

Concessions Reported "Too Late"—Liners Defer Sailing Dates

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[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 24—France and Great Britain have opened negotiations with Rome for relaxation of the Allied blockade in the Mediterranean.

The Allies have taken "quite important measures" already, it was said in diplomatic quarters today, and these already have placed Italy in a "particularly favorable situation" under the blockade.

At the same time it was disclosed that Louis Renault, the "Henry Ford" of France, has been charged by the armaments committee with a "mission abroad."

Conference Held

The nature of the mission was not made known immediately, but it is known that Renault conferred this morning with Premier Reynaud, Vice-Premier Petain and Raoul Dautry, Minister of Armament.

Negotiations with Italy have been going on for several weeks, with the Allies seeking a formula which would keep supplies from Germany but would not unduly bother Italian importers and exporters.

A special British envoy has gone to Rome to iron out difficulties with Italian authorities.

French diplomatic sources said the conversations now going on in Rome showed "an understanding and desire on both sides to arrive quickly at the establishment of a satisfactory regime."

New sailing dates for the Rex and Augustus were announced as June 12, and for the Neptunia, June 21. However, reports were widespread that the new dates meant little.

Naval experts said some time ago that merchant ships would be needed for troop transport in the event of war. As war signs multiplied in Italy, naval reservists were called to the colors.

With Italy observing the twenty-fifth anniversary of her entrance into the world war, unofficial observers said that the French had secretly offered Italy special rights in Tunisia, credit facilities through the Suez Canal and a free port at Djibuti, in French Somaliland. Djibuti is the only railroad outlet to Italy's Ethiopian empire.

Great Britain has been negotiating for an arrangement to lift the Allied blockade in the Mediterranean for Italy.

Mussolini, however, was quoted as saying that the concessions are "too little and too late."

Talk About 'Eve of Our War.'

Twenty-five years from the day Italy declared war on the Austro-Hungarian empire, the country found herself today on the brink of

Il Duce Rejects Allied Offers

Mussolini Quoted as Calling Concessions Too Late—Three Sailings Are Canceled.

ROME, May 24 (A. P.).—Futile offers on the part of the Allies of concessions to Premier Mussolini in the hope of keeping Italy non-belligerent were reported today in Italian quarters.

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[A dispatch tonight from Paris said that France and Great Britain have opened negotiations with Rome for relaxation of the Allied blockade in the Mediterranean. The Allies have taken "quite important measures" already, it was said in Paris and these already have placed Italy in a "particularly favorable situation" under the blockade.]

Sailings Are 'Postponed.'

Sailings of three Italian liners—Rex, Augustus and Neptunia—all scheduled to leave Italy by June 1, were postponed today.

The Rex was to have sailed from Genoa on May 29 and the Augustus from Trieste on May 27, both for New York. The Neptunia was scheduled to sail on June 1 from Genoa for South America.

participation in a second great war, but this time ready to fight on the opposite side.

Some Italians more than half expected Premier Mussolini to celebrate today's anniversary by announcing that Italy is finally ready to strike for the attainment of her long-heralded territorial aspirations.

Meanwhile today members of the Fascist University Youth Organization, who assembled in Turin for a series of sports contests, were told that the games were taking place "on the eve of our war." In a message Guido Pallotta, vice-secretary of the organization, declared:

"From Turin we will leave for the last war of liberation which will break the chains still imposed on the country, will open the gates of Gibraltar and Suez, and will again name the Mediterranean Our Sea."

To the ancient Romans the Mediterranean was "Mare Nostrum"—"Our Sea"—and Fascist Italy has adopted the term.

It was recalled that the sailings of Italian liners were postponed at the outbreak of the war last September until it became apparent that Italy was not entering the conflict immediately.

Hundreds of Americans fleeing the possible war zone planned to leave on the Rex and if she fails to sail were expected to seek passage on the United States liner Manhattan.

Still, however, there were no surface indications of the exact time or place of Italy's leap. Most gueses were that it would be against France or Yugoslavia, against both of whom Italy has filed territorial claims.

Italians have clamored for Corsica, the French island off Italy's west coast, and for French possessions in Africa. Claims against Yogoslavia, less emphasized, chiefly concern Dalmatia, the section of that country along the Adriatic north of Italy's newly acquired Albania.

Say Italians Are Persecuted.

Italy, linked by a "pact of steel" to Germany, against whom she fought in the world war, today faced her former allies, France and Great Britain, with bitter accusations that they had cheated her of her share of the spoils in the last conflict.

The Italian explanation was that Italy last time fought not the Austro-Hungarian and German peoples but their regimes. Now, according to the Italians, it is the English and French who are trying to "starve" Italy and Germany into submission.

Reports from French Morocco that Italians there are being persecuted kept alive the hostility which recent youthful demonstrations here have shown for both Great Britain and France. About 130,000 University students have sent Premier Mussolini a message volunteering to take up arms against the western Allies, and the entire Italian press saluted their offer to help "free" Italy from what they describe as confinement to the Mediterranean.

Alliance One Year Old.

With the world war almost ten months old, Italy on May 24, 1915, declared war on Austria-Hungary. It was not until August 27, 1916, that she declared war on Germany. With these declarations Rome ended the Triple Alliance signed by the three Powers in 1882, which for more than thirty years had governed European relations.

Germany's argument in 1914 was that she was bound by the alliance to protect Austria-Hungary against the attack of Imperial Russia, but Italy denied that Austria-Hungary was attacked. Instead, she said, Austria-Hungary was the aggressor and Italy herself was endangered by Austro-Hungarian designs in the Balkans. Although Austria-Hungary and Germany tried to satisfy Italian Adriatic demands, Italy went to war against them.

This time Rome and Berlin are bound by a military alliance which was a year old just two days ago. Italy's participation in the European hostilities appeared to most Italians to be imminent.

What appeared in September to be a simple position of non-belligerency was reflected today in the light of enhanced German prestige on the western front as co-ordinated Italo-German strategy. Newspapers reprinted German press comment to the effect that Italy's non-belligerency was very much part of a pre-conceived plan formulated by Der Fuehrer and Il Duce.

The Italian attitude obviously kept France worried over the possibility of a thrust from the east, and the English were menaced by possible Mediterranean trouble at a time when they were already hard-pressed in seas nearer home.

Furthermore, Italy is furnishing agricultural workers to man German farms while Germans are fighting on the western front. Two more trainloads have just left Trento and Rieti for Germany.

At the close of Italy's participation in the last war it was said that women tore the uniforms from the returning combatants. Today uniforms are the order of the day. A crowning evidence of this changed attitude came yesterday with an order permitting mothers decorated for producing large numbers of children to wear ribbons like decorated soldiers.

The new developments in Italian foreign policy differing markedly from the situation on May 24, 1915, are emphasized today.

Under the noses of nervous Yugoslav and Greek military men, the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, was winding up a triumphal tour of Albania, the crown of which has been place on the head of Italy's King and Emperor. In Naples Terencio Toci, president of the Superior Council of Fascist Guilds of Albania, declared at a dinner in his honor last night that Albania desired to become the vanguard of "an Eastern Roman Empire." He placed the Albanian people at the disposal of King Victor Emanuel.

Second, the loose Italo-German-Japanese Entente, which is in the form of the anti-Comintern pact, was being freshened by the heaping of honors on a visiting Japanese mission.

Internally Italy bore little resemblance to the Italy of twenty-five years ago, when communist, anarchist and Socialist parties fought with the Monarchists and Republicans. The Fascist party today, with Mussolini at the head, rules without opposition.

Conte di Savoia to Sail

Italo Verrando, general manager of the Italian Line in the United States, after communicating by radio telephone with his home office in Genoa last night, reported here that the Rex would sail from Genoa on June 12, instead of on May 29 as had been scheduled. He said this postponement was because of an unavoidable decrease in passenger traffic from Italy to this country, rather than war conditions, and insisted that the Conte di Savoia would sail today from New York at noon, as scheduled, for Naples and Genoa. The Augustus will clear for New York on June 10 instead of on May 27, he reported through a representative of his line here.

Concessions By Allies Reported "Too Late"

Rome, May 24 (AP)—Sailings of three Italian liners—possibly needed for troop transport—were postponed tonight as reports circulated in Italy that Allied concessions intended to keep Italy out of the war had come "too late."

Today was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Italy's entry into the World War on the side of the Allies. Now she is linked to Germany by a "pact of steel," and all signs point to her entry into the war soon against the Allies.

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The official announcements of the postponement said it was purely a routine matter. New dates were booked, but reports were widespread that these meant little.

Rex Involved

Two of the liners were the Rex and the Augustus, scheduled originally to leave Genoa and Trieste May 29 and May 27, respectively. Both are booked now for departure June 6.

The Neptunia, scheduled to leave Genoa June 1 for South America, is listed to go June 21 instead.

The civil mobilization law which gives the Government wide powers in wartime went into effect tonight.

It gives the Government power to mobilize all citizens over the age of 14 and to requisition virtually any materials or services anywhere in the nation.

Reservists Recalled

The news of the delay in liner sailings coincided with announcement that naval [illegible] who recently [illegible] recalled

Naval experts said some time ago that liners would be needed for troop transport in the event of war.

As for the reported last-minute concessions which Mussolini was quoted unofficially as having termed "too late and too little," Italians said the French had offered Italy special rights in Tunis, credit facilities at Suez Canal and free port privileges at Jibuti, French Somaliland, only rail outlet from Italy's Ethiopian empire.

War Signs Multiply

The British were understood to have held out the promise of exempting Italy from its naval blockade if Italy will remain non-belligerent.

War signs multiplied. Outstanding were:

A speech by Count Galeazzo Ciano, Foreign Minister, who told Albanian laborers he would report to Mussolini that "if you have done very fine things with pick and shovel, you are ready to do even finer things with muskets."

War veterans' organizations, students and other Fascist groups adopted resolutions announcing their readiness to fight.

Newspapers clamored for intervention in the war.

Blackout preparations continued.

Additional army classes were reported called to the colors.

QUEEN EXPLAINS WHAT MADE HER LEAVE HOLLAND

Asserts Germans Intended Making Her Captive and a Hostage.

SAYS SHE CAN STILL LEAD

Would Have Been Powerless as a Prisoner, She Tells Reporters.

MAY 25 1940

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands told newspaper men today that she left her invaded kingdom because the Germans were determined to capture her and hold her as a hostage.

"I decided that it was my duty to fustrate attempts of the enemy to take possession of my person as soon as it became apparent these attempts could not be definitely checked," the Queen said.

She came to London on May 13, a fugitive.

"From the very beginning of hostilities the enemy has done everything in his power to capture me.

"Apparently he considered my person as a promising hostage with which to paralyze every resistance of my people in the Netherlands and overseas territories."

The monarch asserted that her dynasty has led every struggle for freedom of the Netherlands and added: "As heir to our tradition, I have this duty to go wherever the Netherlands continue their fight for liberty.

Powerless as Captive.

"In the hands of the enemy I would have been powerless. As a captive of oppression I could not have been a rallying point nor an inspiration for my unhappy people.

"No Dutchman could have looked to his Queen for hope and resurrection if she had been the prisoner of the enemy.

"I have deemed it my duty to choose the active leadership of a continued struggle at the head of my Government. This struggle is being waged by Dutchmen who have escaped from the now occupied territory and recruited abroad at the side of the Allies; also by the Dutch fleet its proud traditions, which has been able to join Allied fleets almost unscathed.

"It is my task to give leadership and confidence to these forces and Hollanders in overseas territories who are willing and keen to make any sacrifices for the liberation of the motherland.

"It is my task also freely to carry on the constitutional leadership of those 65,000,000 native inhabitants of our Empire whose allegiance to the Crown has been so forcefully demonstrated in these fateful days. These I consider the great duties which I have now to assume.

"Assisted by my Government, I shall try to acquit myself of this task. 'I Shall Maintain' is the motto of my dynasty. That tradition which I could not worthily nor effectively carry on as a captive of the enemy I shall forever cherish and hold high."

Flight Was Criticized.

There has been criticism of the Queen in some quarters for leaving her country when it was under attack and some Hollanders have been so bitter as to say that they no longer wished to be ruled by her or the royal house which she represents.

Wilhelmina Says Escape Leaves Her Free To Fight

Netherlands Queen Tells Newspapermen That As Prisoner She Would Be Powerless

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[By the Associated Press]

London, May 24—Queen Wilhelmina said today she fled from the Netherlands to maintain her "active leadership" of 65,000,000 citizens of the Dutch Empire instead of becoming a prisoner of war by remaining at home.

"I have deemed it my duty," she said.

The Queen, tired but spirited, explained her position in an interview with correspondents.

She pointed out that of the Dutch Empire's population, the colonies embrace nearly 60,000,000. The Netherlands proper has a population of approximately 8,000,000.

Joined Allied Fleet

"The Dutch fleet, with its proud traditions, has been able to join the Allied fleets almost unscathed," she said.

"This struggle is being waged by Dutchmen who have escaped from the non-occupied territory and recruited abroad at the side of the Allies. It is my task to give leadership and confidence to these forces and Hollanders in overseas territories who are willing and keen to make any sacrifices for the liberation of the motherland."

"From the beginning," the 59-year-old sovereign said, "the enemy has done everything in his power to capture me.

"In the hands of the enemy I would have been powerless. As a captive of oppression I could not have been the rallying point nor an inspiration for my unhappy people."

Ruling From London

The Queen and other members of the royal family arrived in England last week shortly before her homeland fell to German invaders. The Netherlands Government is functioning temporarily in London.

"I shall maintain," is the motto of my (House of Orange) dynasty," she said. "That tradition which I could not worthily nor effectively carry on as a captive of the enemy, I shall forever cherish and hold high."

(The Dutch navy includes twenty-one submarines, four cruisers, nine mine layers, eight destroyers, five sea-going torpedo boats, a coast-defense ship and numerous auxiliary vessels.

Fleet Activities Eyed Anxiously By Dutch Indies

Island Officials Tighten Up Defenses and Try to Keep Trade Flowing Normally

By CHARLES H. KLINE

BATAVIA, Java, May 24 (AP).—Movements of the United States and Japanese fleets in the Pacific interest residents of the Dutch East Indies, who, since Germany overran the Netherlands, have manned their land, sea and air defenses and interned five thousand "fifth column" suspects.

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The East Indies authorities lost no time in clearing for action when the Germans invaded Holland. They rounded up suspects, impounded property amounting to almost $100,000,000 and seized eighteen ships. Ten of the vessels are going out under the British flag.

The Dutch are attempting to follow a calm middle course in trade dealings with their new war allies and with their trade-conscious Japanese neighbors. The native population is outwardly loyal.

[Both the United States and Japan have announced that they want the status quo maintained in the Dutch East Indies. Dutch officials also have made it clear they would reject any offer of protection by a

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foreign power. At the start of the invasion of Holland, Dutch Foreign Minister Eelco N. van Kleffens said that by far the greater part of the Dutch Navy was in the East Indies and that the colonial air forces included latest type American-made bombers and 100 fighting planes.]

Theoretically the islands are abundantly able to feed vital raw materials both to the Allies and to Japan if the production machinery is adjusted. Both Japanese and United States imports from the East Indies should rise as a consequence of the loss of European trade outlets.

Japanese and Dutch officials already are carrying on trade talks.

Queen Appeals for Unity

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—Queen Wilhelmina, Holland's refugee ruler, appealed to her subjects in the Dutch East Indies today to "set all differences aside" and rally around their "constitutional authority and aid him in his heavy task." (The executive authority of the East Indies is Governor General A. W. L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer.)

Queen Wilhelmina called upon the East Indies in a broadcast to remember that the "existence and salvation of the kingdom is at stake." There was no other reference in the broadcast to "differences."

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Australia Mins' Parade

CANBERRA, Australia, May 24 (AP).—The Australian External Affairs Minister, John McEwan, announced today that Australia and Japan had exchanged assurances that the war in Europe would not affect the status quo of the Dutch East Indies.

ALLIES ACCUSED

Nazis Say They Fired on Ambulance Unit.

BERLIN, May 24 (A. P.).—Germany charged today that all the cars of an ambulance unit attached to an armored car formation were destroyed, four men killed and eight injured in an Allied daylight air attack on May 14.

A broadcast communique said that the ambulance unit was resting by the roadside at Givonne, France, when the planes attacked at about 150-yard altitude. The ambulances were said to have been marked plainly with Red Crosses.

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British Flyers Harry Germans In Night Raids

Tanks, Armored Cars Hit; Whole Squadrons Reply to Calls for Volunteers

By G. H. P. Anderson

WITH THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FRANCE, May 24 (AP).—When commanding officers ask for volunteers for special raids by British pilots these nights, whole squadrons appear for duty and names have to be drawn out of a hat.

There is no rest for German tanks and armored-car units now in the shell-torn woods of France and Belgium. Night after night the tanks are ferreted out and attacked with full force by British bombers.

Convoys, some moving, some resting, are showered with bombs and machine-gun fire. At one village, a serpentine German column with armored vehicles closely grouped was the victim of many direct hits.

In another attack upon a German column, an anti-aircraft battery was silenced. To the southwest of this action huge fires told the R. A. F. its thrust the night before at an ammunition dump had reached its mark. Trains, searchlight batteries and supply depots are among the targets sought by the night bombers.

Another crew of British in France is made up of men of the Auxiliary Military Pioneer Corps. At one crossroad in France about twenty of these huskies—they are professional road builders—reported taking time out from their work to capture German advance scouts. The road men use pick handles as weapons.

The scouts appear on motorcycles. They carry machine guns, but usually are so surprised by being pounced upon from behind hedges that they are helpless. Twelve such scouts were captured in one day recently by the road crew.

MAY 25 1940

Britain Lists 12 Warships Lost, 2 Slightly Damaged

Nazi Report Putting Figure at 137 Called 'Fantastic'

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—British naval losses since April 9 were two capital ships slightly damaged, one cruiser which struck an uncharted rock and seven destroyers and four submarines sunk, naval sources said today.

[The capital ships apparently were the battleship Rodney, 33,000 tons, reported damaged by a bomb, and the battle cruiser Renown, 32,000 tons, hit by shellfire off Norway. The 9,550-ton cruiser Effingham was reported lost after running onto a rock off the Norwegian coast last Monday.]

German assertions that fifteen capital ships, three aircraft carriers, forty-six cruisers, forty-four destroyers and twenty-nine submarines had been sunk or damaged were scoffed at as "fantastic."

ADMRALTY THINKS 36 DEAD

British Report Number Missing From Minelayer

London, May 24 (AP)—The Admiralty disclosed tonight that four officers, including Capt. J. B. E. Hall, and thirty-two crewmen, are missing and "presumed to be dead" in the sinking of Minelayer Princes Victoria, announced Tuesday.

Seven officers and three of the crew were wounded.

MAY 25 1940

Refugee Vessel Believed Lost

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—A British trawler, with its crew and "many Belgian refugees," is feared lost as a result of enemy action while en route to England, an authoritative source said tonight. It was said the loss of life was not known.

MAY 25 1940

Women And Children Bombed In Abbeville

Red Cross Worker Says French Port Was Razed Relentlessly By Nazis

London, May 24 (AP)—The French fort and industrial city of Abbeville, seized by a German motorized column speeding to the English Channel, was "razed" and its "shattered streets strewn with dead and dying women and children," Red Cross Worker Alan S. Roger said today.

Roger returned to London from northern France.

He said the Germans bombed Abbeville "relentlessly and apparently without any thought of military objectives. The Germans dropped high explosive and incendiary bombs, he said, as well as incendiary darts "which shoot about like jumping crackers."

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Nazi 'Chutists Destroyed By Troops Halted for Rest

Allies Turn Out From Tavern for House-to-House Fight

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—A small band of British and French soldiers was reported tonight to have destroyed German parachute attackers who, armed with submachine guns, dropped on a small French village behind the western front. The British were said to have been armed only with rifles.

The Air Ministry announced that sixteen members of the ground staff of a Royal Air Force squadron had stopped to rest at the village, weary from seventeen hours on the road, when German bombers came roaring over the rooftops at dusk. The bombers flew around until night fell, and then dropped parachutists.

The R. A. F. men, joined by a few French soldiers resting at a near-by estaminet (tavern), set out in search of the Nazi machine-gunners, the Air Ministry said, and there followed a house-to-house fight through the village.

"By daybreak every parachutist was dead," said the Air Ministry announcement.

MAY 25 1940

ONLY "NATIONAL BUTTER"

London Says Product Will Be Sold After June 1

London, May 24 (AP)—The Food Ministry announced today that only "national butter" would be sold after June 1. It did not indicate the quality or origin of the butter.

The weekly bacon ration will be reduced from eight ounces starting June 10.

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Says Fighting the Ungodly Justifies Sabbath Labor

LONDON, May 24 (A. P.).—Lord Nuffield, the "Henry Ford of England," advised munitions workers and others on the seven-day work week today to work and pray.

"Every good-living person devotes the proper time to prayer," he said, "but when fighting the ungodly, no one will feel that he is despoiling the Sabbath by working for a just and righteous cause."

MAY 25 1940

Famed French Riviera Gets First Blackout

Entire Area From Cannes To Nice Surprised By Order To Douse Lights

Nice, France, May 24 (AP)—The famed French Riviera playground along the Mediterranean was blacked out completely tonight for the first time since the war started.

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The blackout came to the entire Cote d'Azur area between Cannes and Nice without warning at 8.30 P. M. Police stopped surprised motorists and made them douse their lights.

Restrictions also were clamped on telephone calls to Paris.

Greenwood Interviewed: 'I Hate American Press'

Beaverbrook Is More Obliging; Plane Output? 'I Can't Say'

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—Lord Beaverbrook, London newspaper publisher and new Minister of Air Production, and Arthur Greenwood, minister without portfolio in charge of industrial production, granted an interview tonight to the American press.

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Greenwood said: "I dislike the British press and I hate the American press."

Lord Beaverbrook said: "I can't say what British plane production is; I've only been on the job eight days."

Honors List Postponed

London, May 24 (AP)—Publication of the annual King's honors list, scheduled for June 13, was postponed today "for a few weeks owing to the change in administration." June 13 was the day fixed for celebration of the King's birthday.

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London Appoints Hoare Ambassador to Madrid

He Will Go There Next Week on 'Special Mission'

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—Sir Samuel Hoare, a veteran Cabinet Minister, was appointed Ambassador to Madrid today "on a special mission."

Sir Samuel, who has held many important Cabinet posts under various Prime Ministers, including that of Foreign Secretary, was Air Secretary in the late Chamberlain government. He was dropped from the government formed by Winston Churchill.

An announcement today said that since Sir Maurice Peterson, the present Ambassador, was being selected for another post, Sir Samuel had been appointed "to proceed to Madrid as His Majesty's Ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary on a special mission." Sir Samuel was expected to arrive in Madrid next week. The nature of the "special mission" was not disclosed immediately.

Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax stated recently that Britain had the firmest intention of respecting Spanish neutrality so long as it was respected by others, and that it was British policy to "maintain and develop the friendly relations at present existing" between Britain and Spain.

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American Pilot Is Missing

London, *Saturday*, May 25 (AP)—Sergt. Alfred Cuthbert, 21, of Bayonne, N. J., is missing in operations over northern France with the Royal Air Force, a notice in the classified columns of the *Times* of London said today.

Three Hospital Ships Arrive in England

LONDON, May 24 (A. P.).—Three hospital ships filled with wounded soldiers from the British Expeditionary Force in France arrived at a south port today.

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U. S. 'Tommy' Guns Held Ideal Against 'Chutists

British Expert Advises a Rush Order for Large Supply

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—American-made "tommy" guns are "ideal" for use against German parachute troops, "The Daily Mail's" military correspondent asserted tonight. He urged the government to place a rush order.

"There must be a large supply of these Thompson automatic guns in America," Lieut. Col. T. A. Lowe wrote. "No time should be lost in cabling an order for a supply."

Attacking the organization of British local defense volunteers—"parashooters"—he urged that the whole plan be scrapped. "There is widespread uneasiness that once again we are trusting to ancient weapons to guard against a modern menace," he said.

BELGIAN ART FAILS TO REACH SAFETY

30 Truckloads Sent From Brussels Missing.

PARIS, May 24 (A. P.).—Thirty truckloads of art treasures including paintings by Rubens, Rembrandt and Van Dyck are missing, it was disclosed today, after having been spirited out of Brussels during the German invasion.

They were taken from the Brussels Museum and placed in trucks which set out for France over the bombed and refugee-tangled roads of Belgium.

They departed before the fall of the Belgian capital a week ago today, but have not been heard from since.

Among the canvases removed were Jordaen's "King Drinking," Bernard van Orley's "Job," Jan Vermeer's views of Delft, the elder Brueghel's "Fall of Icarus" and Roger de la Pasture's famous impression of Laurent Froimont.

Masterpieces of the Louvre and other Paris galleries were transferred to safer areas in France at the start of the war.

The Brussels Museum, formally called the Royal Gallery of Painting and Sculpture, contained more than 700 paintings, the majority of them from the Flemish and Dutch schools.

The collection of the early Netherlands school was regarded as one of the most important in existence, and all the chief masters were represented by characteristic works.

2 Parachutists British Captive

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—Announcing the names of thirty-four German prisoners of war and eight enemy dead, the British said tonight that the captives included two parachutists, aged eighteen to twenty-two. No details were given.

That Germany herself may contribute to the solution of the unemployment problem was indicated by the establishment of a German Labor Office in Copenhagen, inviting Danes to fill long-felt gaps in Germany's labor ranks.

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Belgians in England May Be Called

LONDON, May 24 (A. P.).—The Belgian embassy tonight ordered all Belgian subjects between the ages of seventeen and thirty-six and army veterans under forty-six to report to their nearest consulates. The announcement said that they were liable to be called up for service.

DANES TACKLE NEW CONDITIONS

Seek Drastic Revision of Economic Life.

FOREIGN TRADE CUT IN HALF

Agriculture Is Virtually Normal Under Nazi Occupation.

COPENHAGEN, May 24 (A. P.)—With her old foreign markets gone, Denmark is reorienting her foreign economy to fit that of Germany and at the same time drastically rearranging her home economy to meet the sudden unemployment resulting from the Nazi occupation.

The Danish export and import business has been cut roughly in half. While certain industries have been curtailed sharply because they lack the raw materials which England formerly supplied. These have been replaced by Germany to a certain extent, but not sufficiently to keep a number of industries going at their normal, pre-invasion rate.

The solidity of Denmark's agricultural economy evidently was affected least of all, as Germany proved an eager market for food products.

Parliament Goes to Work.

Parliament has introduced a series of important new measures to safeguard other industries by sharing work and to promote investment by lowering the interest rate and guaranteeing bank loans.

The motto which may be put over the new chapter in Danish national life is: "Share the burden and the benefit of the community."

This has always been a guiding principle in Denmark's policy under the new conditions, it is a vital necessity.

On April 9 Denmark was cut off from her markets in Great Britain and France. When Belgium and the Netherlands became theaters of war on May 10 these countries also disappeared as customers for the time being, at least.

Foreign Trade Cut in Half.

Exact figures for the resulting economic losses are not known, but it is estimated that 50 per cent of Denmark's total annual imports of 1,700,000,000 kroner and a similar share of her exports of 1,600,000,000 kroner defended on these countries.

[The Danish krone no longer is listed on foreign exchange. It was valued around 20 cents.]

The economic possibilities are limited, although not to a degree corresponding to these figures. Germany has been able to take the place of Great Britain as a buyer of Danish agricultural products and a seller of coal, fertilizer and many other goods.

Agriculture Virtually Normal.

Denmark's principal agricultural problem is to supply feed for her large herds of dairy cattle, her pigs and her poultry. The increased slaughtering necessary because of the shortage of feed that normally came from England has been aggravated by damage done to pasture lands by the severe winter.

German-Danish commissions are working out a basis of exchange of these products as well as chemicals. Potatoes cannot be used for feed this year, since they are needed by the people.

Thus it has been possible to keep the Danish agricultural life running at virtually normal speed. Other trades, especially industrial, have been unable to keep up normal employment.

Stocks of several kinds of raw materials are running low and strict economy has been introduced to maintain a skeleton service in vital manufactures. Mounting unemployment in several industrial trades has been the result.

Vast Program of Control.

—In order to prevent an abnormal rise in prices and remedy the effects of unemployment, the Danish Government introduced in Parliament a number of measures which the Government hoped would apportion the burden and benefit the life of the community in the fairest manner.

The new laws cancel the previous policy of adjusting wages and salaries four times a year according to a statistically computed price index. Prices rose when wages were raised, and wages were raised again when prices went up.

This infinite spiral now will be stopped.

New laws not only regulate wages and salaries but also try to "share the work." In the industries where the greatest number of workers are employed, they must let their unemployed comrades take their places for a time.

Those giving over their jobs will be given certain remuneration from an unemployment fund being created partly by Government contribution and partly by a tax, payable by all job-holders, including clerks.

A special law will forbid improper price-raising and another will limit shareholders' profits to 5 per cent plus two-thirds of the average earnings above 5 per cent during the last three years.

Finally a credit fund of 100,000,000 kroner—a sort of Reconstruction Finance Corporation—will be established to counteract possible losses of old or new bank loans.

Denmark's money situation is indicated by the fact that the National Bank several days ago lowered the discount rate from 5½ to 4½ per cent.

300 Germans Reported In Trap

London, May 24 (AP)—Allied forces in Norway have surrounded 300 Germans at Jernvattnet, five miles north of Rombaksfjord, Exchange Telegraph reported tonight in a dispatch from Stockholm.

Swedes Ask Defense Funds

STOCKHOLM, May 24 (AP).—The Swedish government asked Parliament today for a special appropriation of $31,000,000 to augment defense preparations. A military spokesman estimated Sweden's defense measures now were costing the government about $50,000,000 a month.

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Germans Report Narvik Raid.

BERLIN, May 24 (A. P.).—Bomb hits on an Allied cruiser and a transport vessel off German-held and Allies-beseiged Narvik, Norway's far nothern ore port, were reported today by the German High Command. The Germans said their flyers in the Narvik sector also shot down one Allied plane and "successfully raided" tent encampments, mule columns, troop concentrations and disembarkation points last night.

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BLACKOUT LIFTED OVER ALL SWEDEN

War Tension Eases Greatly —Nazi Plane Fired On.

GOTHENBURG, Sweden, May 24 (A. P.).—The blackout was lifted from all Sweden, effective today, amid an easing of the alarms provoked by the European war. The blackout of the entire country was ordered on May 12, after Germany's invasion of the Netherlands and Belgium, for an indefinite period.

Fresh incidents, nevertheless, continued to emphasize the nearness of the conflict swirling in western Europe. Several German planes were seen over Swedish territory yesterday near the Norwegian border and one drew the fire of the Swedish neutrality guard as it dropped down to about 300 feet. The trespasser was not hit.

Also yesterday a British bomber attacked a German steamship outside the Danish town of Helsingor across the narrow Oresund from the Swedish town of Halsingborg. The German anti-aircraft batteries went into action, but the outcome of the battle could not be determined from here. One dud from the German batteries landed in Halsingborg.

SWEDE AND NAZI CONFER

Generals Meet On Norwegian Border To Discuss Problems

Berlin, May 24 (AP)—Gen. Nickolaus von Falkenborst, commander of German forces in Norway, conferred with Sweden's army commander, General Thirnell, at Sorlein, on the Norwegian boarder, last Tuesday, and announcement here said tonight.

In Berlin it was observed that "a number of practical questions concerning frontier problems were discussed and helpful conclusions reached."

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Finland-Soviet Boundary.

HELSINKI, May 24 (A. P.).—The actual work of establishing new Russo-Finnish boundaries, agreed on when war ended in March, will begin tomorrow, with land boundaries to consist of a clearing through forests ten yards wide.

'Holy War' for Allies Planned by Moslems

CAIRO, May 24 (AP).—Preachers in mosques throughout Egypt told Moslems today to be prepared for a "Jihad," or holy war, to help the Allied cause. Egypt has a military alliance with Great Britain.

Several persons were taken into custody following the discovery of a secret radio transmitting German propaganda.

New Zealand Following Suit.

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 24 (A. P.).—Premier Fraser announced today that his Government would introduce legislation similar to the new dictatorial emergency laws of Great Britain.

AUSTRALIANS JOIN UP

1000 a Day Enlisting at Sydney Alone.

SYDNEY, Australia, May 24 (A. P.).—Australians are enlisting for the army and the air force here at the rate of 1,000 a day.

Heavy recruiting is reported also in other Australian cities.

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CANBERRA, Australia, May 24 (A. P.).—The Australian Government announced today the banning of nine communist newspapers.

Called To Gibraltar Defense

Gibraltar, May 24 (AP)—Posters were displayed throughout Gibraltar tonight calling upon men between the ages of 17 to 45 to join the local defense force.

Gibraltar Order Explained.

GIBRALTAR, May 24 (A. P.).—Gibraltar was relieved today by an official announcement that the Government has no intention of compelling the departure of any citizens except women with young children.

Such women and their children were removed to Morocco on May 21 in connection with British preparedness measures in the Mediterranean, the western entrance of which Gibraltar guards.

Pope Sees Bucharest Envoy

VATICAN CITY, May 24 (AP).—Pope Pius XII received Nicolas Petrescu, Rumanian Ambassador to the Holy See, in private audience today.

Earlier reports that the Pontiff had received Myron C. Taylor, President Roosevelt's special envoy for the second successive day, proved to be the result of confusion concerning accounts of Taylor's meeting yesterday with the Pope.

Greeks Register Aliens.

ATHENS, May 24 (A. P.).—Personal registration of all foreigners with the police was ordered by the Ministry of Public Safety today, presumably to prevent the formation of a fifth column. Punishment for non-compliance will be expulsion or imprisonment.

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Rumanian 5th Column Drive

Hundreds Are Seized on Bucharest Streets by Special Squads

BUCHAREST, May 24 (AP).—Hundreds of persons were taken to police stations for questioning today in a new "fifth column" drive by Rumanian authorities.

Special police squads stopped automobile drivers, shoppers, pedestrians and theater-goers, demanding their identification cards.

The drive began an hour after evening papers published a warning that all Rumanians must carry police cards and all foreigners their permits to remain in the country.

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British Actors Who Stay In U. S. for War Assailed

Seymour Hicks Asks if They'll Be Jailed on Return

LONDON, May 24 (AP).—Britons "gallantly facing the footlights in New York and great American cities" were criticized today by Sir Seymour Hicks, British actor-producer, in a letter distributed to the press.

Sir Seymour asked what would be the position of British subjects of military age who "deliberately are staying away from England for the duration . . . when Britain wins the war?" He said it should be explained "quite plainly when they arrive in England on Armistice Day whether they are to be fined, imprisoned, or welcomed with open arms as charming prodigal sons."

Sir Seymour said he was concerned mainly with the future of "those of my own profession who at present are making a new film in Hollywood called 'Gone With the Wind Up.'"

Denies British Actors Here Dodging War Duty

Olivier Calls Absurd Charges He And Others Avoid Returning Home

New York, May 24 (AP)—British actors on Broadway vigorously resented a London actor-producer's intimation that they were afraid to fight for their country.

"Our Government has told us to stay where we are until called and any charge that we are deliberately avoiding returning home until the war is over is absurd," said Laurence Olivier, starring with Vivien Leigh in "Romeo and Juliet."

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This was his and others' reply to Sir Seymour Hicks, who earlier today in London criticized Britons "gallantly facing the footlights" in New York and "deliberately staying away for the duration."

Several British actors here declared they were registered for military service with their Government, but had been discouraged from returning home until needed.

Playwright Noel Coward, however, said he was returning home shortly to resume active service for his country. He already has served with the British forces in France.

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RAIDS ON FASCISTS MADE IN CANADA

Six Truckloads of Their Equipment Seized.

MONTREAL, May 24 (A. P.).—In swift overnight raids believed to be a prelude to a national drive against fifth columnists, the police seized six truckloads of swastikas, photographic equipment, cards and maps in the homes and offices here of suspected members of the National Unity party, the Canadian Fascist organization.

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The raids were executed under Defense of Canada Regulations.

There were no arrests here, but H. R. Gagnon, Superintendent of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, said that some prosecutions undoubtedly would follow an investigation.

Fifth-Column Drive In Montreal Directed At Canadian Fascists

Montreal, *Saturday*, May 25 (AP)—Royal Canadian Mounted Police in a continuation of their drive against fifth columnists swept across Montreal last night and early today raiding homes of persons suspected of subversive activities.

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The raids were directed particularly against persons suspected of being leaders, organizers or mere members of the National Unity Party, Canadian Fascist organization.

Eight homes were raided, and literature was seized in about half of them. On the previous night thirteen homes and offices were raided.

Quintuplets Hear King Broadcast To Empire

Pose In Nurses' Uniforms For Posters To Be Used In $5,000,000 Red Cross Campaign

Callander, Ont., May 24 (AP)—The Dionne quintuplets today listened to King George's broadcast to the British Empire and blew kisses toward their radio as he spoke.

They remember the King well because a year ago when he was in Canada they journeyed to Toronto for an audience. They know about the war and realize Canada is in it. Hitler they call "that wicked man."

They contributed $1,000 to the Canadian Red Cross and then posed in nurses' uniforms for a poster that will be used in the Red Cross campaign for $5,000,000.

The five little sisters will celebrate their sixth birthday next Tuesday. Mass will be celebrated for them in their own nursery for the first time. Soon they will begin instructions for their first communion.

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Soon also they will start the regular Ontario school course and will study English. They speak French except for a few English phrases.

Intelligence tests show the famous quints are a year ahead of their age.

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Germans Barred In Auto Plant

WINDSOR, Ont., May 24 (CP).—Chrysler Corporation of Canada posted notices today throughout the company plant here ruling that only the French and English languages will be permitted on the premises. The action followed agitation by employees this week against employment of Germans.

Three German employees, who have not been naturalized, obtained leave of absence until they can produce evidence of citizenship. All employees have been asked to fill out a questionnaire giving detailed evidence of their citizenship and residence. When the protest from the employees was first received, company officials referred the matter to government officials in Ottawa.

More Orders Received For American Aircraft

Anglo-French Board Says Purchases At $100,000,000 in Last Ten Days

New York, May 24 (AP)—The Anglo-French Purchasing Board today said orders for $100,000,000 of additional aircraft and equipment had been placed with American manufacturers in the last ten days, raising to $820,000,000 the value of aircraft and accessories ordered to date.

The board also announced the Belgian Government was cooperating in purchases here and that arrangements were being made for the board to buy planes for Norway and the Netherlands.

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Responsible sources said 6,100 planes had been purchased since August 6, including 3,100 by Great Britain and 3,000 by France, and that negotiations were under way for 4,000 more. Of these, more than 2,300 combat and training planes had been delivered, it was asserted.

REFUGEE SHIP SAILS; F.B.I. CHECKS CREW

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In London 700 Americans Join Rush to Eire as Liner, With Room for 671, Sets Out

NEW YORK—MAY 24 (TIMES)

The United States liner President Roosevelt sailed yesterday afternoon for Galway, Ireland, to bring home Americans who have gone there from France and Great Britain.

The ship ordinarily can accommodate 433 passengers, and extra cots have been placed in the cabins and in the public rooms for 238 more, so that she will be able to accommodate a total of 671. Extra lifeboats and lifebelts are being taken.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation were present at the signing on of the crew of 255, besides United States Shipping Commissioners, to make sure "that every one on board was a bona fide American seaman." The one partial exception was a baker of English birth who had taken out his first naturalization papers for United States citizenship. The crew included six women.

Joseph E. Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, who was on board when the crew signed articles, said, "We are sure that the crew of this ship, who are all members of this union, will give their best for a safe completion of this work."

The check-up of the crew continued even after the liner had left the pier and she was followed by a Coast Guard tug to take off the government officials down the bay.

The President Roosevelt, which is commanded by Captain James E. Roberts, carried no passengers for the eastward voyage and no cargo.

Officers of the ship said that special searchlights would be rigged at night to illuminate the American flags painted on her sides and also on the upper deck so that no mistake as to her identity could possibly be made by belligerents, all of whom have been notified by the State Department of the purpose of the President Roosevelt's voyage.

The ship is due to arrive at Galway on June 1 but officials of the United States Lines could not say when she would leave that port for New York.

This will be the Roosevelt's second voyage for war refugees. Early last Fall the liner brought back 596.

700 Americans Going to Eire.

LONDON, May 24 (A. P.).—Seven hundred Americans, eager to leave England and escape the dangers of Nazi invasion, have applied for visas and exit permits to Eire in the last twenty-four hours, embassy officials said today.

In the face of the growing danger, embassy officials said they expected nearly half of the 5,400 American citizens in the British Isles to leave for home.

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The United States liner President Roosevelt, scheduled to sail from New York today for Galway, will have accommodations for only 600 even if all available space is taken.

There are about 2,000 Americans in London, 1,500 elsewhere in the United Kingdom and about 1,900 in Ireland.

Officials said there was "practically no chance" for Americans on the Continent to go home by way of Britain, since the channel steamship and air services have been discontinued.

Vote Unlimited Air Corps to U.S. Army

MAY 25 1940

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—By a vote of 391 to 1, the House today approved an unlimited expansion of the Army Air Corps a few hours after President Roosevelt had announced a broad plan for training 50,000 pilots to man the cockpits of the nation's future fighting planes.

Meanwhile, the Senate naval committee imposed a top of 10,000 planes upon the Navy's air strength, in recommending passage of a measure authorizing the expenditure of an estimated $2,200,000,000 for the Naval Air Corps and its bases ashore.

The maximum was fixed, it was said, so that the Navy would have to ask Congress for approval when the time comes to exceed that number of fighting ships.

The Army Air Corps bill, which now goes to the Senate, would suspend the Army Air Corps' present legal maximum of 6,000 planes until June 30, 1941.

It also would permit the Army to train an average of 8,500 pilots annually, as compared with 2,500 at present, and allow 6,000 Air Corps reserve officers to be on active duty simultaneously. In addition, the legislation would permit the Army to discharge "Fifth Column" suspects among its civilian employes regardless of Civil Service restrictions.

The Senate Naval Committee acted on the Naval bill after Rear Admiral Towers, chief of the Naval Air Corps, had said the United States has "far and away the best Naval Air Force in the world." However, Senator Byrd (D-Va.) had interpreted figures presented earlier by Towers as indicating the Navy had no more than 500 up-to-the-minute planes.

Vote Down Gag

Chairman Walsh (D.-Mass.) suggested that the earlier testimony be suppressed because it presented "a very bad picture" for national defense, but the committee rejected the suggestion.

The bill authorizes the Navy to increase its roster of pilots to 16,000, besides boosting its air strength to 10,000 planes. Walsh told reporters it was estimated that an outlay of $1,200,000,000 would be needed to attain this two-fold goal, which the Navy hopes to reach in four years.

In addition to revealing his program for training pilots, Mr. Roosevelt disclosed an expectation that the Governors of the 48 States, meeting at Duluth early in June, would get actively behind the defense program.

Island Defense

During the afternoon, Mr. Roosevelt received Admiral Leahy, retired, former chief of Naval operations and now Governor of Puerto Rico, who told reporters as he left that the air bases under construction there will make it extremely hazardous for any foreign power to invade the United States, or Central or northern South America. They will be completed in two years, he said, but could be hurried.

Mr. Roosevelt described his pilot-training program at his regular Friday press conference. In the year beginning July 1, it is contemplated that three months of basic training be given to 50,000 prospective pilots through the Civil Aeronautics Authority. Graduates of the course will not in all cases be ready for combat operations, he said, but can be incorporated in the air reserves.

The factories now devoted to the manufacture of light planes figure they can produce, without expanding their floor space, a maximum of 15,000 machines a year.

Ten flying students to a plane is a modest number. At some commercial airports as many as thirty students use one plane in the course of a week.

The biggest factory in the group, that of the Piper Aircraft Corporation at Lock Haven, Pa., can produce 6,000 planes a year as soon as the demand requires it, William D. Strohmeier, plant representative said today.

Another heavy producer, the Aeronautical Corporation of America, next month will move from its Cincinnati plant into larger quarters at Middletown, Ohio.

[illegible]0-odd persons trained to fly at Government expense during the college year now ending all made their first solo flights in little planes of from fifty to sixty-five horsepower that cruise at less than a hundred miles an hour.

That the pilots of light planes may well become the army's and navy's major reservoir for men selected for advanced training in more powerful machines is given emphasis by the fact that Germany's great air force is made up almost wholly of men introduced to flying in gliders and "power gliders"—planes of low horsepower.

Some instructors contend that the type of plane a person learns to fly in is immaterial, in that he spends his first fifty hours in the air, anyway, "learning to look at the ground" and acquiring what is known among pilots as "air sense."

U. S. Air Defense

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Flivver Training For 15,000 Pilots

By Devon Francis

[*Associated Press Aviation Editor*]

New York May 24—The United States can train 150,000 men annually in the rudiments of flying on the output of American "flivverplane" factories alone if the Government turns to the expanded use of such aircraft to buttress its reservoir of pilots for the national defense.

In addition to the plants mentioned, at least a dozen others could be marshalled for the mass production of planes of low power and slightly heavier horsepower.

ALIEN CONTROL BILL IN SENATE

It Would Let Only Citizens Possess Arms.

JACKSON ATTACKED IN HOUSE

Attorney-General Called Chief Foreign Agent Coddler.

WASHINGTON, May 24 (A. P.).—Senator Bridges, Republican, of New Hampshire, proposed today that Congress forbid aliens to carry, own, buy or sell any implement of war, and Senator Reynolds, Democrat, of North Carolina, asked for a $50,000 Senate investigation of "fifth column" threats to national defense.

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Their proposals, together with an attack by Representative Thomas, Republican, of New Jersey, on Attorney-General Robert H. Jackson, followed a junction of forces between Congress and Government agencies to uncover and destroy subversive activities.

Mr. Bridges's bill would provide deportation and a fine of up to $10,000 for violations. Mr. Reynolds offered a resolution to set up a three-man inquiry.

Representative Thomas, asserting in a statement that Mr. Jackson had been a chief coddler of foreign agents, said:

"One of the best ways and one of the quickest ways to drive the fifth column out into the open and ultimately to destroy it is to take the Federal Bureau of Investigation away from the Department of Justice."

Representative Dies of Texas said he had unconfirmed reports from Mexico, which he found hard to believe, that under German direction a number of camouflaged air bases had been built just south of the Rio Grande River.

The chairman of the House committee investigating un-Americanism told reporters that he had been unable to verify or disprove the reports because his committee's agents could not be sent outside the country.

Mr. Dies added that he had verification of reports of a heavy influx of both communists and Nazis into Mexico, some of it from the United States. The purpose he said, is to establish a propaganda base in the southern republic and to prevent United States assistance in the European war.

Observers Deny Reports Of Camouflaged Bases

Military Men Discount Statement Of Dies Regarding Nazi Activities In Mexico

Mexico City, May 24 (AP)—Foreign military observers said tonight that no camouflaged air bases—military or civil—had been constructed on the Mexican side of the Rio Grande under German supervision.

Commenting on the statement of Representative Dies (Dem., Texas) that he had unconfirmed reports of such bases, one well-informed intelligence official said:

"I have made frequent survey flights over northern Mexico and have never seen, on any of these trips, any area that might conceal a field from which a modern warplane could operate."

Another observer said that German-directed construction firms had built several small airports in the interior of Chiapas, Yucatan and Quintana Roo States, in tropical southeastern Mexico, but that they were not camouflaged.

One Already Named

The hospital organization plans have been detailed to the point where one New York institution's prospective unit already is designated as "Evacuation Hospital No. 7"—meaning, in World War terms, a unit for service within five to ten miles of a combat area.

The purpose of this "paper" organization, similar in principle to the Government's confidential "M-Day" plans which are locked in the safes of key industrial plants, is to have individuals ready to fill the important posts and have vital talent, such as surgeons, prepared to rush into organized service with a minimum of delay if the "emergency" materializes.

A typical hospital unit would have a basic personnel of about forty persons—twenty surgeons, seven medical service physicians, two dentistry service physicians, an X-ray man, a laboratory man; commanding officer, executive officer and quartermaster from the regular army, and six men from the army's administrative reserve, including a chaplain—supplemented by a staff of enlisted men and nurses.

Canvassing Staffs

The hospital with which the surgeon-general has communicated are now canvassing their staffs to find out how many are army reserve officers, who would be interested in service in such units, and how many are physically fit (including whether they fall within the tentative age limits of 23 and 55 years.

Preparations have even reached the point where the hospitals are making arrangements for getting replacements for their regular operating staffs if the field units have to go out.

The Government was understood to have begun thinking about the problem as long as a year ago, and to have actually started the organization operations about the first of the year. Major General Magee's first general letter to the hospitals went out March twenty-fifth.

Hospitals Asked

The New York institutions include the Medical Center, the Roosevelt, St. Luke's, the Postgraduate, the New York, and the Presbyterian.

The army's tactical plans for medical service in the field are understood to include a departure from the World War system of a few large base hospitals far behind the lines, and instead to have more and smaller units close to the front.

Two In Baltimore

Two hospital units for service with the United States Army in the event of war already are being organized in Baltimore. The Johns Hopkins hospital has undertaken to organize one of thirty-two base hospitals being planned by the War Department.

The University of Maryland hospital has agreed to organize a smaller surgical hospital, for duty behind the front lines. However, the University of Maryland group will ask for permission to organize a base hospital or evacuation hospital if war becomes imminent.

Government Organizing Units In Hospitals For War Service

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Surgeon General Magee Asks Major Institutions To Prepare For "National Emergency"

New York May 24—The Government is organizing the nation's major hospitals for field service in this country or abroad—similar to the work in Europe during the World War—in case of a "national emergency."

Surgeon-General James Magee, of the United States Army, has asked the country's largest hospitals—at least six of them in New York city—to organize staffs for model units for such service.

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New York doctors frankly say that the likeliest national "emegency" at the present time is United States' involvement in the war.

21 American Republics Protest Ship Scuttling

Address King George and Hitler on Neutral Zone Incident

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—The twenty-one American republics told Great Britain and Germany today that they regarded as a violation of this hemisphere's neutrality zone the scuttling of the German ship Hanover when intercepted by a British warship near the Dominican Republic. The incident took place last March 9.

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The protest was sent on behalf of the republics by the President of Panama to King George VI and Chancellor Adolf Hitler. It said:

"This incident is considered by the governments of the twenty-one American republics to be a violation of the inherent right asserted on behalf of those republics in the declaration of Panama (setting up the neutrality zone) which was communicated to the governments of Great Britain, France and Germany on Oct. 4, 1939.

"At the same time that the American republics have authorized me to express their regret at the failure of the belligerent governments to observe the terms of the declaration, they reiterate the principle therein set forth and reserve all their rights in the premises."

Today's was the third protest to be addressed by the American republics to belligerent governments. The first was on the naval battle off the coast of Uruguay which led to the scuttling of the German pocket battleship Graf von Spee. The second arose from the scuttling of the German freighter Wakama off the coast of Brazil after being overhauled by a British warship.

30-24-2485

Cudahy and Staff Safe; No Word From Gordon

Berlin, However, Reports U. S. Diplomats Are All Right

WASHINGTON, May 24 (AP).—In the first message received from him in eight days, Ambassador John Cudahy told the State Department today that all members of the American and other diplomatic and consular establishments in Brussels were safe.

Mr. Cudahy's telegram was forwarded through the German Foreign Office.

The Department is still without direct word from the American Legation at The Hague. The last telegram from Minister George A. Gordon came on May 15.

The German Foreign Office, however, assured Alexander C. Kirk, American Charge d'Affaires at Berlin, today that all diplomatic and consular officers at Brussels and The Hague were safe.

A State Department official said no word had come indicating that any Americans, whether officials or private citizens, suffered casualties. In the absence of such word, the official said, the Department must presume that Americans had come through the German invasion of Belgium and Holland unharmed.

Mrs. J. Borden Harriman, the seventy-year-old American Minister to Norway, is carrying on her diplomatic duties in Stockholm, Sweden, after the war-time flight from her legation.

American relations with the Norwegian government are still maintained through her, although King Haakon VII is reported to be in northern Norway, and the government is scattered.

Mrs Harriman has no diplomatic staff with her, only Miss Lindgren, her private secretary and maid. She has the use of the American Legation staff in Stockholm.

Alexander Weddell, Ambassador to Spain, called on President Roosevelt today to say good by before hastening back to Madrid.

Mr. Weddell, who had planned to stay here until mid-July, said he would catch a trans-Atlantic clipper on June 1. He added that it was entirely his own idea to cut short his leave.

War Wounds, Cleaner Now, Infections Fewer

British Journals Suggest High Speed Missiles Explain It

CHICAGO, May 24 (AP).—British and French medical journals received here recently report that wounds suffered by Allied troops are cleaner and inections fewer than in the World War, Dean Irving S. Cutter, of Northwestern University Medical School, said today.

Summarizing the journals' statements, Dr. Cutter said:

"It is reported that the wounds from German missiles are cleaner and go clear through the body, carrying fewer particles of tissue with them. Perhaps the velocity of the missiles is greater, and they sterilize themselves by friction oin the air and the heat of the discharge.

"Far fewer infections are being reported than in the last war, although the physicians making these reports qualify their statements by saying that it is perhaps too early to draw any definite conclusions. It is suggested that perhaps wounded men were less fatigued had more resistant power."

The reports were prepared Intensive fighting began Western front.

Liner Is Taking 511 Mules and Horses to War

Cabins Now Stalls, Ship Sails After Stallion Quells Mules' Sit-Down Strikes

NEW YORK—MAY 24—(TAIL)

The Belgian-flag liner Ville de Liege, formerly the United States liner American Trader and still operated by the United States Line, slipped out of the Port of New York last night on a war-time emergency mission with her superstructure, including boatdeck and aft well deck, disfigured by makeshift timber housings not unlike Biblical woodcuts of Noah's Ark. Racing out of the harbor with her dipped-out cabins converted into box stalls, she was a seagoing nightmare of dissonance from kicking hooves together with the protesting brays and whinnies of 511 prime mules and horses—all drafted for Allied service in Europe.

Pepper Moves for Aid To Allies 'Short of War'

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 24—Declaring that Germany had violated the Kellogg-Briand Treaty to outlaw war, Senator Pepper, Democrat of Florida, introduced today a resolution to authorize the President "to give aid short of war" to the Allies.

Such aid, Mr. Pepper said, would include the sale of United States aircraft, ships, artillery and other war supplies to Great Britain, France, Austria, Czecho-Slovakia, Poland, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Belgium, "and such other countries as may be subject to unprovoked military aggression by Germany in violation of the Kellogg pact or of the rules of international law."

Mr. Pepper proposed earlier this week that the President be empowered to sell Army and Navy planes to the Allies, but his resolution was shelved by a 12-to-1 vote of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

Strong Feeling Against Lindbergh Now Reported

French Deputy Writes He May Be Expelled From Legion Of Honor Ranks

Memphis, Tenn., May 24 (AP)—A mem of the French Chamber of Deputies in a letter to Victor Gourbey, a relative here, asserted that sentiment is strong in France to expel Col. Charles A. Lindbergh from the Legion of Honor.

The writer of the letter said the French considered Lindbergh's attitude anti-Allied.

The aviator received the French Legion of Honor medal aftr his historic tansatlantc flight to Paris in 1927.

Fears Irish Revolt In Event Of Invasion

New York, May 24 (AP)—Oliver St. John Gogarty, former member of the Irish Free State Senate, today envisaged a bloody revolution in Ireland should Nazi parachute troops invade the Emerald Isle and use it as a base against England.

"The appearance of one parachutist in Ireland would split the country in two," said the poet, physician and aviator in an interview.

He asserted the Irish Republican Army would shelter the Nazis and

Prime Minister Eamon de Valera would be unable to hold the country in check. Should disorder break out, he continued, Ulstermen of the six northern counties [illegible] loyal to the British crown would march in to subdue the "I. R. A. outrages."

Fifth Column For 700 Years

Ireland, Gogarty said, has been "a fifth column for 700 years in regard to England," but added that the I. R. A. was a "fifth column in the modern sense of the word" and a "very serious problem for the Government."

Although the "vast majority of Irish people" somewhat reluctantly "are pro-British" in the present European conflict," he said, the Irish nation "is ripe for revolution."

Discussing German military successes against Britain, Gogarty smiled and said: "Although we'd like to be doing something of the kind ourselves, we hate like the devil to see any mere stranger or outsider doing it."

Dutch Seamen Seek News of Families

WASHINGTON, May 24 (A. P.).—The American Red Cross, through agents abroad, sought today for news of the welfare of the families of 900 Dutch seamen now at Hoboken, N. J., and for the whereabouts of four American ambulance drivers missing somewhere at the front.

The Red Cross described the Dutch seamen as nearly frantic for word from their families, most of whom lived in the path of Germany's blitzkrieg across the Netherlands.

The missing ambulance drivers were listed as Albert Raymond of Chicago, Louis Wehrle of Berne, Ind., Murray Shipley of Cincinnati and Jan Glowacki of Jersey City.

U. S. Has Accurate Bomb Sight.

CAMP BEAUREGARD, La., May 24 (A. P.).—A miracle bomb sight, army officers believe, has given American bombers more deadly accuracy than any other battle plane today.

The device is a closely guarded military secret and has been observed in action by officers at the army maneuvers in western Louisiana, where the air force has concentrated 200 planes, including 116 bombers, in a huge demonstration to co-ordinate its work wth ground troops.

One officer said the sight used in the heavy bombers is so precise that a plane three miles up could almost drop its eggs in a barrel or knock your hat off.

The explanation was that the heavy American bomber, flying on a level keel, sights and drops its cargo from a height so great as to be out of reach of anti-aircraft fire.

Officers reported that a bomber flying at 14,000 feet scored five direct hits out of six bombs dropped on the outline of a battleship at Fort Benning, Ga.

Salvation Army Aide's Wife Believed Killed

Mrs. Herbert Climpson's Death Reported Caused "By Enemy Action" In War

Minneapolis, May 24 (AP)—Mrs. Herbert Climpson, wife of the deputy director of Salvation Army war services in France, was reported "killed by enemy action" in a letter received by Brigadier Thomas H. Leach, northern territory Salvation Army divisional secretary, in Minneapolis today.

The letter said Mrs. Climpson was believed killed while carrying refreshments to troops as they came out of action.

Belgians Join Allies' Buying Mission Here

Dutch and Norwegians Also Likely to Pool Interests, Greatly Increasing Assets

N.Y.-(MAY 24-(TAIL)

Belgian authorities are working in co-operation with other Allied agents in the United States in purchasing fighting planes and other war supplies, it was announced yesterday at the offices of the Anglo-French Purchasing Commission, 15 Broad Street.

Members of the commission said that the Netherlands and probably Norway would join the board soon. They added: "It means that the Allies are all in this thing together." During the last week, they said, contracts for $100,000,000 worth of warplanes had been placed in the United States, bringing the total to date to "more than $750,000,000." Additional orders are being placed as fast as possible, they revealed.

Although members of the commission did not mention the number of planes purchased, it was learned from authoritative sources in the aviation industry that 6,100 warplanes have been ordered here by the Allies, of which 3,000, mostly pursuit planes, were for France and 3,100, mostly bombers, were for England. About 2,300 planes have been delivered to the Allies already.

Speed Called Remarkable

Members of the commission described as "really remarkable" the speed with which the orders had been filled by American aircraft manufacturers, and said the number of warplanes obtainable here had been "a pleasant surprise." The entire aviation industry has been "most co-operative," the agents said, and in many cases orders are being delivered ahead of schedule.

A spokesman for the board emphasized that the fact that some planes are being flown from Canada to England should not be taken to mean that surface transportation was failing or that American-built planes were piling up in this country. He said that statements made in Washington by members of the commission regarding delivery flights across the Atlantic had pointed this out, but that the point apparently had been missed by correspondents.

"The statements didn't say that planes won't be flown across and they didn't say that planes haven't been flown across, but they did say that surface transportation of planes was not a problem," the commission's spokesman here said.

More Funds Available

From government reports it was learned that the addition of the Belgians and the Dutch to the purchasing commission would increase considerably the funds available to the hard-pressed Allies for purchasing war materials. The following table shows Belgian and Dutch gold and assets here which could be utilized in this country:

	Belgium	The Netherlands
Total gold..	$609,000,000	$690,000,000
Short term credits ..	166,200,000	205,000,000
Direct investments	71,000,000	178,000,000
Stocks	45,000,000	480,000,000
Bonds	5,000,000	205,000,000
Other invest.	8,000,000	8,000,000
Total	$904,200,000	$1,766,000,000

Belgian commercial representa-

lives in the United States have been working night and day since the invasion of their country to make connections with firms which have been doing business with their government on war orders. Belgian agents here said last night no contracts had been canceled since the invasion although the attack threw normal trade into great confusion.

LONDON,MAY 24-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT ELEVEN BRITISH FIGHTING PLANES HAD SHOT DOWN ELEVEN MESSERSCHMITTS, GERMAN FIGHTERS, AND SERIOUSLY DAMAGED THREE OTHERS WITHOUT LOSS TO THEMSELVES WHILE ON PATROL OVER THE FRENCH COAST THIS AFTERNOON.

MJ305PED

MAY 25

LONDON FIRST ADD PLANES SHOT DOWN X X X THIS AFTERNOON.

"WHILE ON PATROL OVER THE FRENCH COAST THIS AFTERNOON," SAID THE AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE, "ELEVEN OF OUR FIGHTERS ENCOUNTERED A MUCH LARGER FORCE OF ENEMY AIRCRAFT.

MAY 25 1940

"WITHOUT LOSS TO THEMSELVES THEY ATTACKED AND SHOT DOWN ELEVEN MESSERSCHMITTS AND SERIOUSLY DAMAGED THREE OTHERS."

MQ331PED

(ADVANCE) LONDON,MAY 24-(AP)-KING GEORGE TOLD HIS 500,000,000 SUBJECTS IN THE BRITISH EMPIRE TONIGHT THAT THEY FACE A "LIFE OR DEATH" STRUGGLE IN WHICH DEFEAT WILL "MEAN THE DESTRUCTION OF OUR WORLD AS WE HAVE KNOWN IT, AND THE DESCENT OF DARKNESS UPON ITS RUINS."

"LET NO ONE THINK THAT MY CONFIDENCE IS DIMMED WHEN I TELL YOU HOW PERILOUS IS THE ORDEAL WHICH WE ARE FACING," THE KING SAID IN AN EMPIRE DAY BROADCAST, PREPARED EVEN AS FRESH NAZI SUCCESSES WERE REPORTED FROM THE NEARBY COAST OF FRANCE.

MAY 25 1940

"ON THE CONTRARY, IT SHINES IN MY HEART AS BRIGHTLY AS IT SHINES IN YOURS. BUT CONFIDENCE IS NOT ENOUGH."

WARNING HIS LISTENERS THAT GERMANY SOUGHT "NO MERE TERRITORIAL CONQUEST," BUT THE "OVERTHROW, COMPLETE AND FINAL, OF THIS EMPIRE AND OF EVERYTHING FOR WHICH IT STANDS," THE KING SAID HE HAD ASKED THAT NEXT SUNDAY BE SET ASIDE IN ENGLAND "AS A DAY OF NATIONAL PRAYER" IN WHICH HE HOPED THAT "MANY OF OUR BRETHERN" OVERSEAS COULD JOIN.

OBSERVING THAT BRITAIN'S ENEMIES REFER TO HER "IMPERIALISM" AND HOLD IT SYNONYMOUS WITH "THE SPIRIT OF DOMINATION AND THE LUST OF CONQUEST," THE KING SAID "WE FREE PEOPLES OF THE EMPIRE CAST THAT WORD BACK IN THEIR TEETH."

"IT IS THEY," HE SAID, "WHO HAVE THESE EVIL ASPIRATIONS. OUR ONE OBJECT HAS ALWAYS BEEN PEACE: PEACE IN WHICH OUR INSTITUTIONS MAY BE DEVELOPED, THE CONDITIONS OF OUR PEOPLES IMPROVED, AND THE PROBLEMS OF GOVERNMENT SOLVED IN THE SPIRIT OF GOOD WILL."

MAY 25 1940

SPEAKING GRAVELY ETC X X X PICKING UP OF ORIGINAL ADVANCE AT THIRD GRAF AND SIREGARDING ITS "MORE" SLUG)

(END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 P.M. EST TODAY, FRIDAY, MAY 24.)

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LONDON,MAY 24-(AP)-KING GEORGE'S RADIO ADDRESS TODAY TO THE BRITISH EMPIRE WAS THE LONGEST BROADCAST HE EVER MADE.

THE KING SPOKE FOR 12 AND A HALF MINUTES FROM HIS BUCKINGHAM PALACE STUDY. HE WAS ALONE.

MAY 25 1940

THE QUEEN LISTENED IN ANOTHER PART OF THE PALACE.

LONDON, MAY 24--(AP)--MISS ROSEMARY KENNEDY, 21-YEAR-OLD ELDEST DAUGHTER OF UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR JOSEPH P. KENNEDY, WILL SAIL ON THE UNITED STATES LINER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WITH OTHER AMERICAN WAR REFUGEES WHEN SHE SAILS FROM FROM GALWAY, IRELAND, AN EMBASSY SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY.

MAY 25 1940

THE LINER WAS SCHEDULED TO SAIL FROM NEW YORK FOR IRELAND TODAY.

30,24-2487

30.24-2487

DUBLIN, MAY 24-(AP)-SOLDIERS AND POLICE TONIGHT STARTED A HUNT FOR A GERMAN "MYSTERY MAN" WHOM THEY BELIEVED HAD DROPPED INTO DUBLIN BY PARACHUTE, AND HELD AN IRISHMAN ALLEGED TO HAVE SHELTERED HIM.

A GUARD WAS SET TO PREVENT ARMS AND AMMUNITION IN IRELAND (EIRE) FALLING INTO UNLAWFUL HANDS.

AN ORDER WAS ISSUED TO COMPEL A DECLARATION OF POSSESSION OF ALL ARMS IN IRISH PORTS OR TERRITORIAL WATERS. AIRDROME AND COASTAL GUARDS WERE STRENGTHENED.

THE SEARCH FOR THE MYSTERY PARACHUTIST STARTED AFTER POLICE TESTIFIED IN CRIMINAL COURT THAT THEY HAD FOUND AN OPEN PARACHUTE OF UNUSUAL TYPE, A RADIO TRANSMITTER AND DOCUMENTS OF MILITARY CHARACTER CONCERNING IRISH DEFENSES IN A RAID ON THE HOME OF STEPHEN HELD, A NATURALIZED IRISHMAN. THEY ALSO REPORTED FINDING $20,000 IN AMERICAN MONEY, A MILITARY CAP AND A MODERN GERMAN AIRFORCE BADGE IN THE HOUSE.

HELD WAS TAKEN BACK TO JAIL UNDER MILITARY REGULATIONS.

DESPITE THIS HUNT, AUTHORITIES SAID THEY WERE "NOT INCLINED" TO ADMIT THE EXISTENCE IN IRELAND OF ANY WIDESPREAD "FIFTH COLUMN" PLOT INVOLVING GERMAN RESIDENTS. THEY EMPHASIZED THERE WERE ONLY 200 (CORRECT) GERMANS IN IRELAND AND MOST OF THEM HAD LIVED THERE FOR MANY YEARS.

MAY 25 1940

THE PROSECUTION SAID HELD RELATED THAT A STRANGE MAN CAME TO HIS HOUSE LAST SUNDAY NIGHT AND INTRODUCED HIMSELF AS HENRICH BRANDY, REQUESTING LODGING.

HELD SAID THE MAN WAS GIVEN A BED IN THE STUDY WHERE THE ARTICLES WERE FOUND.

THE CHARGES AGAINST HELD INCLUDED AIDING AND ABETTING A MAN UNKNOWN, IN A MANNER LIKELY TO PREJUDICE PUBLIC SAFETY.

APPLICATION FOR BAIL WAS REFUSED.

SN726PED

BERLIN, MAY 24-(AP)-THE BERLIN NEWSPAPER ZWOLFUHRBLATT TODAY PROMISED ITS READERS NEWS OF A "DECISIVE CHARACTER" FROM THE WESTERN FRONT "WITHIN THE NEXT FEW HOURS."

NOONTIME RADIO COMMENTATORS, HOWEVER, SAID THE SOLID STRENGTH OF THE TRAPPED ALLIED FORCES IN BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE WAS LIKELY TO HOLD UP "DECISIVE NEWS" FOR SEVERAL DAYS.

MAY 25 1940

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BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, MAY 24-(AP)-REPORTS REACHING HERE FROM ACROSS THE EIRE BORDER TONIGHT SAID THE EIRE GOVERNMENT IS TAKING A GRAVE VIEW OF THE CASE OF A MYSTERIOUS PARACHUTIST, AND IS CONSIDERING "EXTREME MEASURES."

ONE REPORT SAID SOMETHING APPROXIMATING MARTIAL LAW MIGHT RESULT.

MAY 25 1940

SN732PED

BY LYNN HEINZERLING

UTRECHT, THE NETHERLANDS, MARCH 24-(AP)-A TOUR OF HOLLAND'S WATERLINE BATTLEFIELDS SHOWS HOW INADEQUATELY THIS PICTURESQUE LAND WAS PREPARED TO COPE WILH SKY TROOPS, MOTORIZED WAR MACHINES AND THE CLOCKWORK PRECISION OF THE GERMAN ARMY.

MAY 25 1940

THE COUNTRY IS DOTTED WITH THE SORRY WRECKAGE OF DYNAMITED BRIDGES PART OF ITS LAND REMAINS UNDER WATER. BUT STILL, THERE WERE GERMANS ALL OVER THE COUNTRY WITHIN FIVE DAYS AND THE DUTCH SOLDIERS BECAME TECHNICAL PRISONERS OF WAR.

HUNDREDS OF BRIDGES WERE BLOWN UP--SOME OF THEM TREMENDOUS STRUCTURES--BUT THE GERMAN COMMAND EXPECTED THAT. IT KNEW JUST HOW MANY PONTOON BRIDGES WERE NEEDED TO REPLACE THOSE DESTROYED AND HAD EXACTLY THE RIGHT AMOUNT OF MATERIAL FOR THE JOB.

PARACHUTE TROOPS WERE LANDED FAR AHEAD OF ADVANCING COLUMNS TO PROTECT THE MORE IMPORTANT BRIDGES AND HOLD THEM UNTIL HELP ARRIVED. IN THIS WAY THE STRATEGIC BRIDGES AT DODRECHT, ROTTERDAM AND TWO TREMENDOUS STRUCTURES OVER A MILE LONG AT MOERDIJK WERE SAVED TO SPEED THE INVASION.

IN THE PEEL LINE FORTIFICATIONS OF SOUTHERN HOLLAND, FLOODING, MILES OF BARBED WIRE AND LINES OF SMALL CONCRETE BUNKERS WERE THE OBSTRUCTIONS WITH WHICH THE DUTCH HOPED TO HALT THE GERMAN ADVANCE.

I SAW A GERMAN OFFICER PEER INTO DUGOUTS MLACED TO COMMAND THE ROAD WITH MACHINE GUN FIRE.

"RIDICULOUS!" HE SNORTED.

MEN IN THE LITTLE VILLAGES IN THE REGION OF TILBURG BLEW UP BRIDGES, THEN COUNTED ON TROOPS IN SMALL TRENCHES AT THE OUTSKIRTS OF THEIR TOWNS TO HOLD UP THE ADVANCE.

TREES WERE DYNAMITED TO BLOCK ROADS, BUT THE GERMANS SAID THIS WAS NOT EXPERTLY DONE.

MAY 25 1940

HEAVY GERMAN ARTILLERY IS MOVING OVER THE ROADS NOW IN ENDLESS PROCESSION TOWARD THE WEST.

ROTTERDAM, WRECKED BY AIR RAIDS, SUFFERED THE MOST SPECTACULAR DAMAGE. THE SMALLER CITIES OF RHENEN AND PAGENINGEN ALSO SUFFERED WITH WHOLE SECTIONS WIPED OU

THE GERMANS SAID THEY FOUND THE DUTCH USING OLD GERMAN CANNON MADE IN 1896 AND DISCARDED AS OBSOLETE BY THE GERMAN ARMY YEARS AGO. THE CANNON DIDN'T EVEN HAVE THE SHIELDS OF MODERN GUNS.

THE DEFENSES ON THE GREBBE LINE, BETWEEN AMERSFOORT AND RHENEN, WERE LESS OBSOLETE BUT INADEQUATE TO HOLD A MODERN ARMY FOR LONG WITHOUT EXTENSIVE HELP. AND THE GERMANS SAID THE FRENCH SENT TO HOLLAND GOT NO FARTHER NORTH THAN TILBURG, ONLY A FEW MILES NORTH OF THE BELGIAN BORDER.

A GERMAN OFFICER SAID THAT AT ONE PLACE THE DUTCH BUNKERS WERE PLACED ALONG THE BANK OF A CANAL AT INTERVALS OF PRECISELY 100 METERS. THUS, HE REMAKRSD, IT WAS POSSIBLE TO TRAIN ARTILLERY ON ONE, THEN WITH THE USE OF MATHEMATICS PICK THEM OFF RIGHT DOWN THE CANAL.

MAY 25 1940

THE THIRD LINE FORTIFICATIONS KNOWN IN HOLLAND AS THE "NEW" OR "MAIN" WATER LINE, EXTENDEJ FROM A POINT EAST OF AMSTERDAM SOUTH OVER UTRECHT AND INCLUDED ROTTERDAM.

ROTTERDAM, INVADED BY SOLDIERS FROM THE AIR, REINFORCED BY THOSE WHO CROSSED THE HOLLANDSCHE DIEP, FELL WHEN UTRECHT DID.

THE FINE ROADS BUILT BY THE DUTCH ALONG THEIR CANALS WERE OF TREMENDOUS BENEFIT TO THE MOTORIZED GERMAN ARMY. THE GERMANS HAVE COMMANDEERED MANY DUTCH TRUCKS, ARMY AND PRIVATE, TO ASSIST IN COMMUNICATIONS.

BECAUSE MANY BRIDGES ARE OUT THERE IS NO RAIL COMMUNICATION AT PRESENT.

FD827PED

30.24-2489

30.24-2489

OSLO, MAY 24-(AP)-THE FIRST STORY OF THE 23 DAY DEFENSE OF HEGRA FORTRESS, IN MID-NORWAY, BY VOLUNTEERS ARMED WITH GUNS OF THE NAPOLEONIC ERA, WAS TOLD TODAY.

SUB-LIEUTENANT HELLANDSOE SKIEN, ONE OF THE DEFENDERS JUST RELEASED FROM IMPRISONMENT, SAID THE RESISTANCE WAS SO ASTOUNDING THAT THE GERMAN COMMANDER IN TRONDHEIM AFTER THE FORT'S CAPITULATION ISSUED AN OFFICIAL TRIBUTE.

THE GERMAN TRIBUTE, THE WITNESS REPORTED, SAID:

"THE CREW ON FORTRESS HEGRA HAVING DEFENDED THEMSELVES BRAVELY FOR 23 DAYS, NOW HAVE HOISTED THE WHITE FLAG.

"GERMAN SOLDIERS GIVE CREDIT FOR THE GALLANT RESISTANCE, AND CONSIDER THE TENACIOUS DEFENSE AS PROOF OF FINE MILITARY QUALITY.

"CAPITULATION WAS DUE TO FOOD SHORTAGE. ONLY ONE DAY'S RATION WAS LEFT. THE WATERPIPES WERE DESTROYED BY ARTILLERY FIRE 19 DAYS BEFORE THE CAPITULATION. THE LIGHTING PLANT HAD BEEN OUT 18 DAYS. THE CREW HAD TO MELT SNOW TO GET WATER.

"THE FORTRESS HAD NO COMMUNICATION WITH ANY NORWEGIAN UNITS DURING THE ENTIRE SIEGE."

LIEUT.SKIEN SAID THE FORTRESS WAS MANNED BY 190 MEN, INCLUDING 14 OFFICERS.

AMMUNITION, HE SAID, WAS ABUNDANT. THE GUNS WERE TWO OF 7.5 CENTIMETERS, FOUR OF 10.5, FOUR OF 8.4, AND 15 MACHINE GUNS, "ONLY FIVE OF THEM WORKABLE." THERE WERE NO ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

THE FORTRESS, HE SAID, WAS UNOCCUPIED WHEN THE INVASION STARTED "NONE OF US EVER HAD SEEN IT BEFORE," HE DECLARED.

"WE WERE QUARTERED IN A TUNNEL AND WE LITERALLY SLEPT IN WATER AS THE TUNNEL DRIPPED CONSTANTLY."

"THE GERMANS FIRST ATTACKED WITH INFANTRY, WHICH WE REPULSED. A SUBSEQUENT PATROL WAS DESTROYED EXCEPT FOR ONE GERMAN WHO WAS TAKEN PRISONER.

"THE GERMANS THEN BEGAN ARTILLERY FIRE AND AIRPLANE BOMBING. EVERY FOOT WITHIN THE FORTRESS AREA WAS COVERED BY BOMB HITS. ARTILLERY DUELS OFTEN WERE AT ONLY 1,000 OR 1,500 METERS (750 TO 1,100 FEET APPROXIMATELY).

"WE HAD TWO DOCTORS BUT ONLY BANDAGES AND MORPHINE, NO OTHER MEDICINES.

"FINALLY WE HAD SO MANY WOUNDED THAT WE MADE ARRANGEMENTS WITH THE GERMANS TO GIVE THEM THEIR WOUNDED SOLDIERS IF THEY WOULD LET US SEND OUR WOUNDED THROUGH THE SIEGE LINES TO HOSPITALS. THEY CONSENTED.

"FOOD SHORTAGE WAS ONE OF THE CHIEF REASONS FOR CAPITULATION.

"MANY OF OUR MEN GOT PNEUMONIA. DURING THE ENTIRE PERIOD NO ONE HAD HIS CLOTHES OFF."

GERMAN OFFICERS WERE AUTHORITY FOR THE STATEMENT THAT SOME OF THE GUNS WERE RELICS OF NAPOLEONIC DAYS.

HEGRA FORTRESS SURRENDERED MAY 4.

SN842PED

OSLO, MAY 24-(AP)-STRUGGLING TO SAFEGUARD ITS ECONOMIC FUTURE, GERMAN-OCCUPIED SOUTHERN NORWAY IS SEEKING HOME SUBSTITUTES FOR THE USUALLY-IMPORTED SUPPLIES AND RAW MATERIALS NEEDED TO KEEP ITS INDUSTRIES GOING.

MAY 25 1940

THE ALLIED NAVAL BLOCKADE HAS CUT OFF NOT ONLY THE INCOMING SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIAL, BUT HAS BLOCKED EXPORTS. JOHAN VOGT, EMINENT ECONOMIST, ESTIMATED TODAY THE LOSS--LARGELY FROM CURTAILMENT OF SHIPPING AND SUCH IMPORTANT EXPORTS AS WHALE OIL--HAD CUT THE NATIONAL INCOME 15 PER CENT.

MQ349PED

VON RINTELEN -- FOLLOW LONDON, FIFTH COLUMN

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS DASH

CAPTAIN FRANZ VON RINTELEN, GERMANY'S WORLD WAR SPY-MASTER IN THE UNITED STATES, ANNOUNCED IN 1935 HE WAS "THROUGH" WITH THE FATHERLAND FOR WHICH HE SERVED A TERM OF NEARLY FOUR YEARS IN AMERICAN PRISONS.

HIS REASON: "I CAME TO BE A CONSCIENTIOUS OBJECTOR TO NAZIISM, AS I BELIEVE IN WESTERN AND CHRISTIAN CIVILIZATION."

VON RINTELEN HAD BEEN IN HIS NATIVE GERMANY BUT LITTLE SINCE NATIONAL SOCIALISM SPRANG TO POWER. HE QUIT HIS HOMELAND IN 1926 FOR RESIDENCE IN FRANCE. LATER HE MOVED TO ENGLAND, WHERE HE ANNOUNCED IN 1935 HE HAD RETURNED HIS GERMAN PASSPORT TO BERLIN AUTHORITIES AND INFORMED THEM HE WAS DONE WITH GERMANY "FOR GOOD."

FOR THE MOST PART HE HAS LIVED QUIETLY, COMING TO PUBLIC ATTENTION AT TIMES WITH HIS WRITING OR SPEECHES ON SECRET SERVICE. THE MIDDLE-AGED FORMER CAPTAIN OF THE IMPERIAL GERMAN HIGH SEAS FLET SEVERAL TIMES VOLUNTEERED HIS SERVICES TO BRITAIN -- IN SECRET SERVICE OR THE ARMY. HE WAS REFUSED.

CALLED BEFORE ALIEN COURT LAST OCTOBER, HE OFFERED AGAIN "ALL MY EXPERIENCE, ENERGY AND CAPABILITIES," AND WAS GRANTED FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT IN ENGLAND.

FROM APRIL TO AUGUST, 1915, HE WAS IN THE UNITED STATES, A BRIGHT FIGURE IN SOCIETY UNDER AN ASSORTMENT OF ALIASES. THAT, THE GOVERNMENT CHARGED, WAS WHEN HE POURED A VAST FORTUNE FROM GERMANY INTO BRIBERY AND THE PLACING OF GERMAN AGENTS IN VITAL MUNITIONS CENTERS. HE FLED, WAS TAKEN FROM SHIP OFF RAMSGATE, AND RETURNED TO THE UNITED STATES TO STAND TRIAL FOR 23 DAYS.

HE WAS CONVICTED OF SABOTAGE OF MUNITIONS AND SHIPS AND KEPT IN PRISON DESPITE GERMAN DEMANDS THAT HE BE RELEASED IN PRISONER EXCHANGES.

VON RINTELEN RETURNED TO GERMANY WHEN HE WAS SET FREE LATE IN 1920, BUT, AS HE SAID LATER:

"MY MARRIAGE WAS ON THE ROCKS AND HAD BEEN DISSOLVED AND THE GERMAN FOREIGN OFFICE WAS PRESSING ME TO MAKE A STATEMENT ON THE SABOTAGE TRIALS IN THE UNITED STATES WHICH WAS INCOMPATIBLE WITH MY CONSCIENCE AND MY INNER CONVICTIONS. I THOUGHT A CHANGE OF AIR WOULD BE FINE."

SN1027PED (RETYPED JR1033PED)

ITALY, BELIEVED READY TO ENTER THE WAR AT GERMANY'S SIDE IS ARMED TO THE HILT, BUT THE EXACT EXTENT OF HER ARMS IS A GUARDED SECRET OF THE FASCIST REGIME.

IT IS KNOWN THAT SHE HAS MORE THAN 1,000,000, PERHAPS 1,500,000 MEN, UNDER ARMS. SINCE SEPTEMBER ITALY'S MILITARY POWER HAS BEEN INCREASED BY THREE NEW ARMY CORPS, 20 NEW DIVISIONS AND 20 ADDITIONAL REGIMENTS OF DIVISIONAL ARTILLERY.

30-24-2491

30.24-2491

NEWSPAPERS HAVE PUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPHS OF BIG GUNS, WARSHIPS AND FLEETS OF FIGHTING PLANES AS SAMPLES OF ITALIAN ARMED MIGHT.

ITALY'S NEW BUDGET CALLS FOR 17,000,000,000 LIRE (ABOUT $863,000,000) FOR ARMS. SHE HAS POURED 130,000,000,000 LIRE (ABOUT $6,600,000,000) INTO HER WAR MACHINE IN THE PAST 17 YEARS.

HER FOURTH NEW 25,000-TON BATTLESHIP, THE ROMA, DESCRIBED AS UNEQUALLED IN ANY OTHER NAVY, IS READY FOR LAUNCHING.

TWO SISTER SHIPS, THE LITTORIO AND VITTORIO VENETO ALREADY ARE IN SERVICE AND A THIRD, THE IMPERO, IS UNDER CONSTRUCTION. TWO OLD BATTLESHIPS HAVE BEEN MODERNIZED AND ARE READY TO ENTER SERVICE WITH TWO PREVIOUSLY MODERNIZED BATTLESHIPS.

AT THE BEGINNING OF THE EUROPEAN WAR ITALY'S NAVAL TONNAGE WAS 717,920 TONS COMPARED TO BRITAIN'S 2,079,863 AND FRANCE'S 1,755,570.

AT THAT TIME THE UNITED STATES WAR DEPARTMENT, NOTING AIR FORCE STRENGTH WAS DIFFICULT TO MEASURE, AND USING 10 AS AN INDEX, RATED GERMANY 10, ITALY 6, GREAT BRITAIN 5 AND FRANCE 2.

A LATER TABULATION GAVE ITALY 8,000 WARPLANES OF WHICH 2,160 ARE FIRST LINE, COMPARED TO 3,300 FIRST LINE PLANES FOR GREAT BRITAIN AND 2,700 FOR FRANCE.

SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR ITALY HAS ADDED EXTENSIVELY TO HER STOCK OF NEW AIRPLANES, GUNS AND TANKS. HUGE STORES OF WAR SUPPLIES HAVE BEEN ACCUMULATED INCLUDING OIL --- A BADLY NEEDED COMMODITY ON WHICH SHE WAS CAUGHT SHORT WHEN WAR BROKE OUT.

ALONG HER WESTERN ALPINE FRONTIER FACING FRANCE ITALY HAS BUILT A LINE OF FORTIFICATIONS KNOWN AS THE LITTORIO LINE. IN RECENT WEEKS IT HAS BEEN GREATLY REINFORCED.

IN ADDITION TO HER FOUR NEW BATTLESHIPS AND A SWARM OF SWIFT NEW TORPEDO BOATS, ITALY'S NAVY CONSISTS OF:

FOUR BATTLESHIPS; 7 HEAVY CRUISERS, 15 LIGHT CRUISERS 62 DESTROYERS, 87 SUBMARINES AND ONE AIRCRAFT TENDER FOR FLYING BOATS.

ADD UNDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 22--SIRIUS (NOR) FREIGHTER, 944 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY GERMAN PLANES, 4 OF CREW LOST, 11 RESCUED.

MAY 23--BALTICIA (SWED) FREIGHTER, 1,964 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY BRITISH OUTSIDE STAVANGER, NORWAY, WITH GERMAN PRIZE CREW ABOARD

MF110GAED

DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS, WHICH HAS GROWN OUT OF THE ALLIED COUNTER-ATTACK IN THE SOMME REGION, HAS DEVELOPED FAR ENOUGH SO WE CAN SEE THAT THE OUTCOME OF THE BLITZKRIEG LIKELY DEPENDS UPON IT.

A BLITZKRIEG IS NO STRONGER THAN ANY OF ITS COMPONENT PARTS.

IT IS FAR TOO SOON FOR US TO BE ABLE TO FORECAST THE END OF THIS FIERCE AND BLOODY PHASE OF THE GERMAN INVASION, BUT ALLIED REPORTS THIS MORNING INDICATED THAT THEY WERE DOING WELL.

IF THE ALLIES SUFFERED DISORGANIZATION AND LOWERED RESISTANCE IN THE FIRST GRIM DAYS OF THE NAZI ONSLAUGHT, THOSE DEFICIENCIES APPEARED TO HAVE BEEN REPAIRED IN MARKED DEGREE.

FIGHTING WAS PROCEEDING TODAY ALL ALONG THE GREAT LINE OF INVASION, BUT THERE ARE ONLY TWO MAIN ENGAGEMENTS WITH WHICH WE NEED CONCERN OURSELVES, AND WE SHALL SAVE OURSELVES CONFUSION IF WE STICK TO THESE. THEY ARE:

1. THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS, IN WHICH THE ALLIES ARE TRYING TO CLOSE THE GAP WHICH SEPARATES THE FORCES IN BELGIUM AND EXTREME NORTHERN FRANCE FROM THEIR COLLEAGUES TO THE SOUTH.

2. THE CONFLICT FOR MASTERY OF THE CHANNEL PORTS.

LET'S LOOK AT THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS FIRST. WHAT IS HAPPENING IS THIS:

THERE IS A GAP TWENTY-FIVE MILES WIDE IN THE ALLIED DEFENSIVE LINE IN THE GENERAL REGION OF ARRAS AND BAPAUME. IT IS THROUGH THIS GAP THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN POURING MECHANIZED UNITS WHICH HAVE RACED TO THE COAST.

THE GERMANS HAVEN'T BROKEN THROUGH HERE IN FORCE. THE MOTORCYCLE, TANK AND ARMORED CAR UNITS WHICH HAVE PASSED THROUGH DON'T COMPRISE MANY MEN, BUT THEY ARE FAST AND THEY ARE POWERFUL.

HOWEVER, THIS GAP HAS SEPARATED THE ALLIED FORCES AND GRAVELY ENDANGERED THE BRITISH, BELGIANS AND FRENCH ARMIES IN BELGIUM AND JUST INSIDE THE FRENCH BORDER. THESE NORTHERN ALLIES ARE IN A NET WHICH STILL AFFORDS SOME OPENINGS BUT HAS BEEN DRAWING CLOSER.

THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS IS ESSENTIALLY FOR TWO PURPOSES. ONE IS TO CLOSE THIS GAP, REUNITE THE ALLIED LINE AND THUS SAVE THE GREAT ARMY OF THE NORTH.

THE OTHER IS TO PREVENT THE GERMANS FROM POURING REINFORCEMENTS THROUGH THAT GAP TO THE COAST, AND AT THE SAME TIME THE ALLIES HOPE TO CUT OFF THOSE NAZI MECHANIZED UNITS WHICH ALREADY HAVE GONE THROUGH

MAY 25 1940

REPORTS THIS MORNING INDICATE THAT BOTH THE NORTHERN AND THE SOUTHERN ALLIES HAD BEEN MAKING SOME PROGRESS AND WERE FIGHTING WELL.

IN THE CHANNEL FIGHTING THE GERMANS HAVE CAPTURED ABBEVILLE, WHERE THE SOMME EMPTIES INTO THE SEA.

LONDON THIS MORNING ANNOUNCED THAT THE GREAT PORT OF BOULOGNE ALSO HAD FALLEN TO THE NAZIS--A GRIEVOUS BLOW TO THE ALLIES AS IT IS ONE OF THE PRINCIPAL PORTS OF COMMUNICATION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE CONTINENT.

MEANTIME GERMANS FORCES WERE TURNING THE ALLIED LEFT WING IN NORTHERN BELGIUM AND PUSHING FOR THE PORTS OF OSTEND, DUNKERQUE AND CALAIS.

YOU CAN SEE THAT THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS AND THE FIGHTING FOR THE CHANNEL PORTS ARE IN A LARGE MEASURE INTERDEPENDENT.

IF THE NAZIS GET THE REST OF THE CHANNEL PORTS AND ARE ABLE TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITIONS IN FORCE, THE INVASION OF ENGLAND--HITLER'S GREAT AMBITION--WILL BE AT HAND.

WE SHALL SEE THE FIRST GREAT BATTLE OF HISTORY BETWEEN WARSHIPS AND AIRPLANES IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

WE SHALL GET THE SHOWDOWN FOR WHICH WE HAVE WAITED SO LONG TO LEARN WHETHER AIRPLANES CAN SMASH THE BRITISH NAVY.

SIGNS MULTIPLY THAT THIS BLITZKRIEG IS HITLER'S SUPREME GAMBLE. HE IS POURING INTO THIS TITANIC OFFENSIVE EVERY RESOURCE WHICH HE HAS WITH THE IDEA OF GETTING A QUICK DECISION, BECAUSE HE CAN'T STAND A LONG WAR.

VIRTUALLY EVERY THRUST HE MAKES IS IN THE SUPERLATIVE DEGREE OF DARING. HE HAS TAKEN THE LAST WORD IN BLITZKRIEG METHODS AS EVOLVED BY OTHERS AND HAS MULTIPLIED BY TEN.

EVERY ONCE IN A BLUE MOON SOME DARING ADVENTURER, WHO IS WILLING TO RISK EVERYTHING HE POSSESSES, BREAKS THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO. HE SUCCEEDS BY SHEER AUDACITY WHERE SCORES OF THOUSANDS FAIL.

HERR HITLER IS OUT TO BREAK THE BANK AT MONTE CARLO. HE HAS MADE IT CLEAR THAT HE BELIEVES HE IS DIVINELY ORDAINED TO CARRY OUT HIS PROGRAM FOR THE FATHERLAND. HIS DISCIPLES FURTHER MAINTAIN THAT HE IS ORDAINED TO CORRECT THE FAULTS OF ALL EUROPE AND EVEN OF THE WHOLE WORLD.

THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND FOLLOWS HIM BLINDLY AS HE GIVES HIS ORDERS THE TROOPS ARE IMBUED WITH HIS UTTER FAITH IN HIMSELF. SUICIDE SQUA OF PARACHUTE TROOPS WILLINGLY LAUNCH THEMSELVES OUT INTO THE UNKNOWN, AND SUICIDE MECHANIZED SQUADS GO TEARING OFF INTO THE BLUE TO DO OR DIE, FAR SEPARATED FROM THE MAIN BODY OF NAZI TROOPS.

BECAUSE THIS IS A HUGE GAMBLE WHICH MUST COME OFF NOW OR NEVER, HITLER IS FREE TO DESTROY INDUSTRIAL PLANTS AND OTHER VALUABLE PROPERTY BEHIND THE ALLIED LINES. WHY NOT? IT DEPRIVES THE ALLIES OF IMMEDIATE SUPPORT, AND HE WON'T NEED THESE PLANTS TO HELP HIM WIN THE WAR. HE WILL HAVE WON OR LOST IN THE NEXT FEW WEEKS ON WHAT RESOURCES HE ALREADY HAS.

BA7.

EVERY MOVE IN THE GERMAN DRIVE AND THE RUTHLESSNESS WITH WHICH THE FUEHRER IS TOSSING HIS SUPPLIES AND MANPOWER ONTO THE GREEN BAIZE BESPEAKS SPEED.

SPEED--THAT'S WHAT COUNTS. HE'S BURNING UP HIS GAS AND OTHER VITAL SUPPLIES AS IN A BLAST FURNACE. WHY NOT? NOTHING WILL MATTER AFTER THAT'S GONE. IT'S VICTORY NOW, OR NEVER.

MAY 25 1940

30-24-2493

30.24-2493

NAZIS REPORT ALLIES RINGED FRENCH CLING TO CALAIS;

FRANCE OUSTS 15 GENERALS; GERMANS RUSH THROUGH GAP

MAY 26 1940

Invaders Bomb 4 Channel Ports to Prevent Britain Landing Re-enforcements--- English Coast Is Raided.

30.24-2495

NAZIS PLAN TO SPRING TRAP

READY TO WIPE OUT 1,100,000, BERLIN SAYS

Storming Of Paris, Maginot Line Or England In Few Days Forecast

Germans Assert "Secret Weapon" Will Be Put Into Play Soon

[Copyright by New York Times]

Berlin, May 25—The battle in which the Germans are trying to wipe out 1,000,000 Allied troops pocketed between Abbeville and Ghent increased in fury today.

It was reported here that German military authorities, moved by humanitarian reasons, contemplate an appeal to the Allies within this sack to herd some 5,000,000 civilians, similarly trapped, into a separate sector from which military operations could be kept by mutual agreement.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 25—Germany has trapped and is ready to destroy the entire attack army of France, an authorized source declared tonight.

The decisive land military operations in the Netherlands, Belgium and northern France, he continued, have been accomplished by just one-third of Germany's 5,000,000 first-line troops.

Maginot Line, Paris Or England

At present, he went on, the Reich has sixty-five per cent. of her army still unengaged and will be ready in a few days to take Paris, storm the main Maginot Line or invade England.

Backed up against the English Channel coast within the area which the Germans have encircled in the last two weeks are 500,000 French, 400,000 Belgians and 200,000 English, this spokesman declared.

Since it can be considered, he went on, that France's attack army is gone, all she has left is 120 divisions of first-line troops to defend Paris, hold the Maginot Line and to protect her southeastern flank against a possible attack by Italy from across the Alps.

Experts Affirm Figures

The figures on Allied troops caught by Germany's encirclement movement were affirmed here by military experts who calculated that Germany had used approximately 83 of her 250 divisions of first-line troops in the speedy operations by which she has absorbed all of Holland, most of Belgium and a slice of France in about two weeks.

An authoritative source estimated that one-fourth of France's first-line force is trapped by the Nazi encirclement. These troops, he said, are the cream of the French army, with the best equipment, including mechanized weapons, available in the Allied armies.

Operations Outlined

He went on to outline the nature of the operations and predicted an early cleanup of the trapped Allies.

Already, he recounted, the German drive which penetrated northward to Calais has turned eastward to try to blast a way through north of the Lille fortifications.

From Arras, in turn, a drive has been launched to sweep east and north of Lille, French industrial town within the curve of her frontier with Belgium.

This joint maneuver will bring encirclement within encirclement, which, he estimated, would cut off the bulk of British and French troops—perhaps 700,000 men—who will be "sponged up."

Further to the north a loop will be drawn outwards to Ghent to absorb the bulk of Belgium, he declared, and after that, the remainder of the trapped Allied force would be crowded up against the Channel coast and captured.

Thus Belgium, like Cæsar's Gaul, would be divided into three parts, enabling the Germans to carry out the age-old military maneuver—divide and destroy.

Then "The Secret Weapon"

After mopping up the trapped Allied forces, it was continued, Germany will resort to her much-discussed "secret weapon" and in operations on an "exciting scale" will bring about "great things."

The statement on the Nazi secret weapon came from a source whose information heretofore has been wellnigh official.

As to this secret weapon, the spokesman declared, it is more important than tanks, gas, or the famed 42-centimeter howitzer proved to be in the World War.

"On the authority of the high command of the armed forces, I say this weapon exists," he said.

Still "Entirely Secret"

"It still is entirely secret. It is not gas, nor a speedboat, nor parachute troops, nor a glider, nor a flame thrower, nor troops landed from planes.

"Adolf Hitler knew he could win with this new weapon. In a few days you will see great things because that weapon is in general operation."

He declined to say whether it had been used so far in this war. It was reported widely that some secret device was used in the Nazi capture of fort Eben Emael above Liege early in the German drive into Belgium.

Some doubt was cast on this report when a film of the capture of the fortress disclosed it had been blasted to pieces by air bombs and the heaviest artillery.

Reasons For Prediction

This spokesman asserted a German victory was "inevitable" for these reasons:

1. The first northern Allied army is gone because it cannot retreat.
2. German morale is high because of constant German successes, superior weapons and air force.
3. The Maginot Line no longer is a problem since Germany already is in a position to get behind it.
4. The "new weapon."

Three Possible Courses

As soon as the encircled area is cleaned up, he continued, the German army will have one-third of its forces freed from this task to join the balance of the army with three possible courses:

1. To attack southward and envelop Paris and the French army.
2. To turn east and drive behind the Maginot Line.
3. To attack Great Britain.

The spokesman declined to say which course was scheduled first.

During the day's operations Germany tightened her ring of steel around the Allied armies in Flanders' flatlands.

Dive-bombing *Stukas* attacked the English Channel ports of Dieppe, Ostend, Dunkerque and Blankenberghe to block the landing of British reinforcements. The French attempt to slash through to their beleaguered allies was described here as "weak."

England Or Paris Next?

At his battlefront headquarters Adolf Hitler was believed nearing another decision—whether to hurl his *Blitzkreig* at once into England, or carry the war south to Paris.

German battle maps pictured the noose around the British as tightened by two-thirds within forty-eight hours, with these new gains:

1. Advance patrols from the thrust up the English Channel entered Calais, twenty-two miles from England, and battled with Allied defenders in the streets.
2. Troops that broke the Scheldt river defense line smashed on East over the Lys river—Belgium's last natural barrier.
3. Spearheads from the northeast and southeast menaced industrial Lille—fortified since 1030—which changed hands three times in the opening months of the World War. The advance from the southeast drove over part of Vimy Ridge.

Fall Of Calais Not Claimed

Calais, although not yet claimed as fallen, was reported rendered useless for British landing operations. Throughout the World War the Allies doggedly held Calais as the principal avenue for landing men and arms from Britain.

Some patrols were said to have circled Calais toward Gravelines, the next port northeast.

Military spokesmen added that the German Air Force was "capable of cutting off every possibility of retreat" from the last avenues of escape—Dunkerque, Ostend and Zeebrugge.

Unofficial reports of prisoners captured mentioned tens of thousands. Tanks and planes were said to have been destroyed by the hundreds.

Behind French lines Germany's bombers blasted at troop concentrations and communication lines in a triangle formed by Paris, Rouen and Dieppe along the base and Amiens at the top.

This was described as a move to prevent France from improving her defense positions to the south and to weaken any concentration for a thrust at Germany's extended flank to the sea.

LACK OF ALLIED PLANES IS CITED

American Reporter Finds No Air Aid for Armies.

GERMAN OFFICERS 'AMAZED'

Say Record Massing of Men Met No Interference.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

AACHEN, Germany (At the Border Near the Front), May 25 (A. P.).—During six days with the German army in the war zone I have witnessed probably the greatest massing of troops in history, carried out—to the expressed amazement of the Germans—with almost no interference from the enemy air force, as far as foreign correspondents could see.

Every German officer will tell you that the Nazi army's fast progress was made possible only by perfect co-operation of the air force. I wondered where the similar co-operation by the Allied air force was, but I found no answer.

[The British Air Ministry said yesterday that 1,500 German planes had been destroyed in the two weeks since the invasion of the Low Countries and reported continued assaults on the enemy communications and troops. Mr. Lochner, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Berlin, toured the front with two other American newspapermen.]

Various Questions Raised.

Our six days in the operations zone left great questions.

Why, throughout this time, did we never see an Allied plane during the daytime?

Why were single bombers that we heard but never saw in the early hours of Friday and an air raid on Aachen last Wednesday morning the only evidences to use of the existence of the Allied airplane fleet?

During my stay on the front I traveled about 1,200 miles and went up and down more than 100 main roads. All were jammed. Imagine the confusion among horses alone, not to speak of men, which one bomber attack on such a street would have caused

We kept straining our eyes for Allied planes and saw none.

Staff officers told us that German scouting planes located every enemy contingent. These scouters knew who was who in each approaching column.

They also knew where bridges which had to be crossed were without trees offering shelter or where else they were especially vulnerable.

With this knowledge the German Air Force appeared so supreme that attack on the massed roads by the Allies seemed inadvisable. But we wondered why at least no effort was made to drop bombs on strategic bridges or military highways.

German Generals Amazed.

Not only I as a disinterested bystander was puzzled, but German officers implied that they could not understand it.

Gen. Georg von Kuechlen, commander-in-chief of the German Army in the Antwerp sector, and Gen. Walther von Reichenau, commanding the army pushing toward the French ports opposite England, were amazed at the absence of air activity.

Allied air activity also seemed missing at the battlefront, although I can give only one personal impression.

As we watched the struggle for possession of the Scheldt Canal near Tournai from the heights of Renaix, we clearly saw German scouting planes.

Officers accompanying us explained that these planes aided the artillery by wirelessing their observation. We saw no armed scouters.

German officers professed to be puzzled by the seeming lack of cooperation between the Allied air force and the Allied armies and by what they called aimless dropping of bombs at night on western German cities.

German officers assured me that they were keeping exact tabs on these bombings, all of which they claimed hit civilians and non-military objects.

Sank Cruiser, Assert Nazis

BERLIN, May 25 (AP).—The German radio announced today that Nazi planes had badly damaged and set afire a British aircraft carrier off the Norwegian coast and had sunk one cruiser and two supply ships.

In addition, the announcement said, an enemy battleship, which had been damaged earlier by two bomb hits, was struck again three times and put out of commission.

Another cruiser, two supply ships and a tanker were reported damaged.

The official news agency announced that anti-aircraft gun fire had sunk a French destroyer in the English channel.

REPLY TO KING—'Miserable Hypocrite'

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 25—Dr. Otto Dietrich, Adolf Hitler's own press chief, today replied to the Empire Day broadcast of King George VI with the warning, "German arms will, George of England, give the reply that is due you."

Addressing the King as "You miserable hypocrite," Dietrich answered charges of German aggression in a half-page article carried by the German press under the red-ink caption, "Reply To A King."

He declared England was responsible for the war and its horrors.

"Your address, George of England, was not royal but pitiable," the Nazi press chief said.

"If You Were A Man"——

"If you were a man then, now, in the hour of decision as a challenger who must face his fate on the battlefield, you should have acknowledged the reasons which cause England to unleash this war, instead of hiding hypocritically behind moral principles which you have no right whatever to invoke."

Dietrich's answer to the British monarch's charges that Germany started the war were assertions that England incited Poland against Germany, England unscrupulously sacrificed Norway, Holland and Belgium; England declared war on Germany, and England, not Germany, therefore, must bear the responsibility for the war.

Sees "England Unmasked"

"That is the truth," said Dietrich, emphasizing that before the start of the conflict Germany was ready "for the sake of peace to recognize France's borders."

Dietrich charged that "England unmasked herself completely" with "the King's mean and unknightly words about an opponent with whom England is crossing rapiers for death and life."

DNB, official German news agency, in its comment on the King's address said political circles felt "the King now is in the service of typical British propaganda methods which are characterized by slander and hypocrisy."

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BOX WITH GERMAN

BERLIN, MAY 25--(AP)--NEW "SURPRISES" IN THIS WAR OF NEW WEAPONS WERE PROMISED TODAY BY AN AUTHORIZED GERMAN MILITARY SOURCES WHO HINTED THEY MIGHT BE DESIGNED FOR USE AGAINST ENGLAND.

WHAT THEY MIGHT BE--IN A WAR THAT HAS PRODUCED PARACHUTE INFILTRATION, DIVE BOMBARDMENT, AND STEEL, GASOLINE DRIVEN "CAVALRY"--WAS NOT DISCLOSED.

DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, COMMENTED THAT BESIDES THE NEW WEAPONS ALREADY TRIED "THERE STILL ARE MORE TO COME," THAT "EVEN THE MAGINOT LINE" COULD NOT RESIST.

BERLIN, MAY 25--(AP)--THE PILLORY, USED IN AMERICAN COLONIAL DAYS, STILL IS EFFECTIVE IN DISCOURAGING LOOTING IN INVADED HOLLAND.

THE NEWS SERVICE, DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND, REPORTED TODAY THAT THE PILLORY BEARS A SIGN WHICH SAYS:

"WHILE MY COUNTRYMEN ARE IN NEED I LOOT THEIR ABANDONED HOUSES."

USE OF THIS PUNISHMENT WAS REVIVED AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE.

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BERLIN, MAY 25 (AP)---THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN, WHILE NOT IN ITSELF A NEW WEAPON, HAS BEEN APPLIED BY THE GERMANS IN A NEW TRIPLE THREAT MANNER.

ASIDE FROM ITS FUNDAMENTAL FUNCTION IN AIR DEFENSE IT HAS BEEN TURNED SUCCESSFULLY ON TANKS AND--- ACCORDING TO [redacted] GERMAN ANNOUNCEMENT TODAY---HAS BEEN USED TO SINK A FRENCH DESTROYER IN THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

GERMANS SAY THAT DESTROYERS ARE THE EASIEST VICTIMS OF GROUND CANNON AND GERMANY'S FAST-FIRING 88-MILLIMETER (ROUGHLY 3½-INCH) ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN WHICH HAS A HORIZONTAL RANGE OF AT LEAST EIGHT MILES.

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THE AIR, ON THE GROUND AND ON THE SEA AND DESTROYS THESE TARGETS."

"DURING THE LAST FEW DAYS THE FACT HAS BEEN MENTIONED SEVERAL TIMES THAT GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY HAS PROVED ITS WORTH," SAID A GERMAN BROADCAST TODAY.

"MANY HUNDREDS OF PLANES HAVE BEEN SHOT DOWN BY GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS, AND [redacted] SCORES OF ATTACKING ENEMY TANKS WERE BROUGHT TO A STANDSTILL BY GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS.

"NOW GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ALSO HAVE SUNK AN ENEMY WARSHIP. ANTI-AIRCRAFT THUS HAS GRADUALLY DEVELOPED INTO AN ALL-ROUND ARM WHICH SEEKS AND FINDS ITS TARGET."

WEYGAND OUSTS 15 GENERALS, REVAMPS HIS HIGH COMMAND

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PARIS, May 25 (AP).—The French War Ministry announced a shakeup of the French High Command tonight.

Fifteen generals were relieved of their posts.

The identity of the generals involved was not immediately disclosed.

The War Ministry communique said:

"As a result of military operations under way which already have had for their effect the nomination of General Weygand as commander in chief in all theatres of operation, important changes have been made in

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PREPARES FOR DECISIVE STRUGGLE FOR CHANNEL

Commanders Figuring In Rout From Meuse Front Replaced—Nazis Pour Heavy Tanks And Infantry Through Breach Toward Coast

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 25—Gen. Maxime Weygand tonight summarily dismissed fifteen generals who figured in the French rout from the Meuse front and injected fresh blood into his Allied high command for the decisive phase of the battle for the English Channel.

A War Ministry communique published under the heading of "penalties" said the fifteen commanders of full armies, corps, divisions and other army services had been removed from their posts. Their names were not announced.

New Men Chosen By Weygand

Their commands already have been taken over by new men chosen by General Weygand in his flying trips to the front to lead the campaign against the German corridor to the sea.

Seven infantry colonels were promoted to be major generals to fill the places of those ousted. Promoted are Henri Martin, Jean Besse, Andre Durand, Charles Mast, Charles de Gaulle, Gustave Mesny and Louis Buisson.

Nazi Units Pour Through Breach

The Nazis poured masses of heavy tanks and infantry through their breach between the northern Allied forces and the central French army in an effort to tighten their hold on the English Channel coast.

On the northern side of the corridor the Germans occupied Vimy Ridge and other crests northwest of Arras, making contact with the new British-Belgian positions, and pressed their attacks on the Dover Straits port of Calais.

On the southern side of the German salient French operations along the Somme river were reported continuing "with success."

the high command.

"Effective today 15 generals have been relieved of their commands, among them commanders of armies and army corps, several commanders of divisions and directors of services of large units."

The changes were the outgrowth of the Germans' break through the Meuse front on France's northern frontier.

French Report Heavy Nazi Losses

The night high command communique said the situation in the north "has undergone no important change." It added that the French were inflicting heavy losses on the enemy "in all encounters" and that between the Aisne and Meuse rivers the Allies held domination over the Germans.

The Germans, gambling for all-or-nothing in the battle for the English Channel coast, rushed their heaviest tanks and motorized infantry through their narrow corridor to the sea to support lighter advance units.

Squeezing Corridor's Neck

Allied counter-attacks were frequent and intense and French military spokesmen asserted these had squeezed the corridor's neck from yesterday's thirty or thirty-five miles to twenty.

The twenty-mile-wide bottleneck in the salient was described as bounded by the Bapaume and Peronne sectors. These two towns themselves are only thirteen miles apart, but their sectors cover considerable surrounding area, apparently accounting for the seven-mile differential.

An early decision was indicated as the struggle developed on two main fronts, with the northern Allied forces in Flanders and the central French army on the Somme continuing their campaign to form a junction and cut off the German salient.

Between the main Allied forces, their advance guards struck again and again into the German spearhead thrust westward to the sea and pointed toward the British Isles.

Advance Units Harass Germans

The Allied advance units harassed the German line of communication.

The outcome of the Flanders battle depends on the Allied effort to close the breach and pocket the Germans on the coast.

The gap between the northern and central Allied armies, originally described as extending from the Somme to Arras, now is bounded by the Peronne and Bapaume sectors.

The northern Allied force consists of French, British and Belgian (*here one word was censored*) troops holding a 170-mile line starting (*here another word was censored*) somewhere in Belgium and circling south and west through Valenciennes, Cambrai, Bapaume and St. Omer to the sea.

On Winner-Take-All Basis

The central French army maintained a 200-mile front on the Somme and Aisne rivers across northern France. (*Here four lines were censored.*)

[illegible]ermans fought on a winner-take-all basis along the Channel coast, running the risk of complete disaster if they should fail to consolidate their corridor position.

Until now the light mechanized German forces and infantry had formed the spearhead. The movement of heavy forces from the rear indicated the crucial struggle was near.

Holding Small Channel Ports

The Germans were reported holding a line of small Channel ports, including Le Touquet and Paris Plage, French summer resorts.

Both the British and French air forces were active in the Channel conflict. The French shifted to a new technique of air fighting, equipping pursuit planes with cannon to blast away at German armored columns. Heretofore French pursuits had carried only machine guns.

"The use of aviation to destroy tanks," wrote the military expert of *Le Temps*, "has long been sought in France. It seems that success has now been obtained."

The British air forces continued their tenacious campaign in France against the German air superiority.

Congratulates R. A. F.

Gen. Alphonse J. Georges, one of the Allied commanders, telegraphed thanks and congratulations to the Royal Air Force for "the magnificent effort you have made."

Through the German corridor to the sea, Nazi artillery followed armored cars and motorcycle troops. Above Allied war planes roared.

Every turn of the German wheels westward to the sea is proving costly to them, a French spokesman declared.

Grim Confidence In Paris

An atmosphere of grim confidence prevailed in Paris. "The initiative is no longer entirely in German hands," commented *Le Temps*.

The military analyst of *Le Journal* General Duval, discussing the position of Nazi troops which have reached the coastal plain, argued that this sector is less important than that along the Scheldt river.

"That," he wrote, "is where the battle will be decided, and not at Boulogne."

L'Epoque said:

"We would prefer a France that was in ruins and a cemetery to a France whose riches would be stolen by the enemy and whose living inhabitants would be no more than slaves."

Day's Other Developments

Developments of the day included:

The Simplon-Orient express, one of Europe's finest trains running from Paris to Italy through Switzerland, was withdrawn from service. The Min[illegible]istry P[illegible]der was for economy and was te[illegible]ary.

Premier Reynaud cautioned the French people against false orders being circulated by telephone and handbill by German agents. He warned also against propaganda intended to divide France and Britain.

Police said tonight the Paris mop-up eastern flank against a possible attack by Italy from across the Alps.

Experts Affirm Figures

The figures on Allied troops caught by Germany's encirclement movemen were affirmed here by military experts who calculated that Germany had used approximately 83 of her 250 divisions of first-line troops in the speedy one[illegible]

Nazis Confuse French By Phone, Handbills

PARIS, May 25 (AP).—Premier Paul Reynaud cautioned the French people today to beware of false orders, which, he said, German agents were spreading by telephone and by handbills with signatures of French officials—sometimes even his own.

Warnings also were issued against alleged German propaganda efforts to divide France and Great Britain.

French Question 60,000 In Spy Roundup, Jail 500

334 Foreigners Are Interned, Many Will Be Expelled

PARIS, May 25 (AP).—Police said tonight the Paris mop-up of suspected spies had resulted in arrest of more than 500 persons, including 334 foreigners, who were sent to concentration camps.

Sixty thousand persons were questioned within the last week. Streets, hotels and cafes were searched.

Tonight the military commander of Paris announced that all persons, foreign or French, whose activities appeared suspicious would be expelled. Any who return could be sentenced to twenty years of penal servitude.

French Cannon Planes Loosed On Nazi Tanks

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 25—German heavy tanks and motorized infantry streamed seaward tonight through the twenty-mile neck of the Nazi salient to the Channel coast in an all-or-nothing gamble against desperate French attempts to slice the salient and turn the tables of entrapment on the Germans.

The truck-borne infantry and the big tanks followed in the tracks of lighter units, motorcycle machine-gunners and armored cars.

The Germans were said to be running the risk of disaster as complete as that facing Allied armies trapped in Flanders

unless the Nazis consolidate their corridor positions sufficiently to prevent an Allied break-through north of the Somme.

Air Cannon Blast Tanks

The French air force also lunged against the moving armored columns, attacking them with aerial cannon as well as bombs and machine-guns.

The military expert of *Le Temps*, Paris newspaper, said the plane-borne cannon were good weapons against tanks.

"The use of aviation to destroy tanks has long been sought in France," he wrote, "it seems that success has now been obtained."

French Claim Success

French troops in the Channel coast region, according to a military spokesman, were fighting off the German advance guards and were said to have checked the Nazi advance in the St. Omer region.

The Peronne-Bapaume breach yesterday was thirty to thirty-five miles wide, but the French, determined to save their comrades from the Nazi pincer movement, declared they had reduced it.

In the St. Omer region, the French military spokesman said, the shifting warfare consisted mainly of a series of localized combats, while the "battle of Flanders" went on in full course in the Cambrai-Valenciennes sector. St. Omer is twenty-two miles southeast of the Channel port of Calais.

Other Battles Rage On

The military spokesman said fighting also continued in the regions of Abbeville, on the Somme river twelve miles from the Channel, and at Boulogne, Channel port south of Calais.

The whole front is "without change," he said.

The Germans, he continued, have failed to make a direct attack on Calais, and he described the situation at Boulogne as "uncertain."

The French spokesman said German detachments had appeared in a number of the Channel towns in the Boulogne area, but were small in number and lacked the support of heavier German units, which were far behind them.

British and Belgian troops withdrew slightly into Belgium without being hampered by German attacks, he said.

The separation of the small Allied units from the northern Allied army was accompanied by destruction of communications which prevented the Germans from further advance, he added.

While the morning communique of the high command reported consolidation of positions on the Somme and the taking of "a certain number of prisoners," the chief objective of the French army was to bite through the German salient driven toward the Channel just north of the Somme.

"Hundreds Of Prisoners"

The War Office spokesman said "hundreds of prisoners" were taken in local successes, mopping-up operations where Nazi troops had established bridgeheads south of Amiens.

He said the irregular, jagged French line from Valenciennes through Cambrai, Arras and St. Omer to Boulogne remained unchanged, while the breach in the Peronne-Bapaume area still was not closed.

But he reported that Allied troops were moving in a pincer advance intended to trap the fast-moving German armored units which have streaked through this corridor toward the Channel and at the same time to establish connection between the main French force on the Somme and the Allied armies pinned inside the German ring in Flanders and Belgium.

The war of movement continued throughout the north and northwest, the spokesman said, with detachments moving in between enemy groups, while isolated units fought against opposing advance guards.

South of Sedan, where fighting is progressing favorably in the wooded section, the spokesman said the French had recovered all ground lost to the Germans. He described engagements in this region as "very hot," and said new artillery bombardments began this morning.

Premier Reynaud warned the French people today to beware of false orders which, he said, German agents are spreading by telephone and handbills with signatures of French officials—sometimes even his own.

Warnings also were issued against alleged German propaganda efforts to divide France and Britain.

The Simplon-Orient express, one of Europe's crack trains, running from Paris through Switzerland to Italy, has been canceled as an "economy measure," the Ministry of Public Works announced today. It said this action was only temporary.

The Corridor Battle

Dispatches from the front indicated that the French, aided by concentrated artillery fire, were attacking heavily on both sides of the breach near Peronne and had succeeded in closing in for a distance of some ten miles.

While the main body of the French tried to drive north from the Somme and cut the German "bottleneck," Allied troops withdrawing from Belgium were said to be hammering at the Nazi right flank in the vicinity of Cambrai. Heavy fighting was reported in the outskirts of Cambrai, which is about twenty-two miles north of the Somme.

Corridor A Maelstrom

Additional Nazi armored cars and motor cycles were reported roaring through the narrowing "corridor"; although massed Allied artillery turned the lane into a veritable no man's land, Allied planes constantly shuttled back and forth overhead, bombing and strafing the German columns.

In northern Belgium another battle was surging along the banks of the Scheldt river as the Germans tried to crack the left wing of the French army that marched to Belgium's assistance when that country was invaded fifteen days ago.

The fighting here appeared to be a war of maneuver, with the Allied troops making a gradual withdrawal that was said to be proceeding according to plan (twenty-three words censored here). British, Belgians and remnants of the Dutch army were reported to be engaged.

At the other end of the front, near the juncture of the French, Luxembourg and Belgian borders, the Germans launched a series of terrific attacks, preceded by heavy artillery barrages, but the French said the assaults were repulsed.

Discussing the position of the Nazi troops which have reached the coastal plain, General Duval, military analyst of *Le Journal*, said: "It seems that the role of these mechanized formations is finished." Duval attached more importance to the operations along the Scheldt, where, he said, "masses of German infantry" were attacking. "That is where the battle will be decided, and not at Boulogne," he declared.

Jean Tripier, French Minister to Luxembourg, and the staff of the legation arrived in Paris by train today from Germany by way of Switzerland. Also on the train were Joseph Bech, Luxembourg's Foreign and Home Affairs Minister, and other Government leaders.

About 200,000 Belgian refugees have passed through Paris on their way to shelter in designated areas of France and more are still coming, Belgian authorities said today. Officials are checking identity papers to prevent the entry of spies.

The newspaper *Le Temps* advocated work for the refugees on farms and in factories, where manpower has been depleted by the call to arms.

The French press reported today that a Mrs. Climpson, wife of the Salvation Army's director of recreation centers with the British Expeditionary Force, had been killed in a German air raid near Arras.

French Fight to Cut Nazi Margin

WITH THE ADVANCED FRENCH AIR ARMY, Somewhere in Northern France, May 24 (AP) (Delayed in Transit) — German bombing squadrons in massed formations of thirty and forty planes rained bombs on French airports in North Central France today in an effort to halt the French pilots' desperate campaign to cut down Germany's admitted numerical superiority in war planes.

The heaviest raids, in which hundreds of bombs were dropped, came during the early morning and just before and after noon.

They were directed at the airports supporting the land armies locked in the battle for supremacy in Northern France.

Pilots in the squadrons based on these fields are almost literally doing the work of three men. (Twenty-two words were censored here.) Then they return to their bases, reload and are off again immediately.

French air officers said today the initial Nazi advantage in the air was being cut down, but they added that even the experience and daring of the French pilots had not been able to keep the Germans from raiding into the heart of France.

While we talked on the well-camouflaged field, fast fighter patrols swept into the air to meet another bombing raid on a neighboring field.

The heavy crunch of bombs followed one another in rapid succession until the German bombers were beaten off by the French planes which dived with machine guns and cannon firing.

Throughout the Northern air army zone officers told of heavy German bombardments but with only material damage.

French Concede Nazi Gain

PARIS, May 25 (AP).—A War Ministry spokesman tonight acknowledged that the German Army, continuing its push through the northern France corridor to the sea, had reached the new British-Belgian line in the northwest and occupied Vimy Ridge, northwest of Arras. The ridge was a German-Canadian World War battlefield.

Two attacks were launched by the Germans against the northern Allied forces in Belgium, the results of which were not known.

The spokesman said the situation at Boulogne was "confused" at 6 p. m., with the French and German forces fighting in that sector, but at the same hour the French still held Calais, against which the Germans were pushing. The Germans occupied a "certain number of points" in the St. Omer sector, the spokesman added, and the battle continued there, with German armored units reaching that point.

Salvation Army Man's Wife Killed in Raid

PARIS, May 25 (AP).—The French press reported today that a Mrs. Climpson, wife of the Salvation Army's director of recreation centers with the British Expeditionary Force, had been killed in a German air raid near Arras.

Belgian Refugees Set At 200,000 by Paris

PARIS, May 25 (AP).—About two hundred thousand Belgian refugees have passed through Paris on the way to shelter in designated areas of France, and more are still arriving, Belgian authorities said today. Officials are checking identity papers to prevent entry of spies.

The newspaper "Le Temps" advocated work for the refugees on farms and in factories, where French man power has been depleted by the call to arms.

Dressmakers Of Paris Hold Fast Despite War

Will Remain Until Government Demands They Leave; Orders "Very Encouraging"

Paris, May 25 (AP)—Paris dressmakers decided today to keep their doors open as usual despite the heavy fighting in northern France.

Lucien Lelong, president of the Dressmakers' Syndical Chamber, said the group had voted to remain in the capital as long as the Government gave no order to the contrary.

The decision, which involves all the leading houses, was based, Lelong said, on the need to keep the workers employed and the "very encouraging" number of orders recently received from abroad.

Nazi Planes Raid England

LONDON, May 25 (A. P.).—German warplanes bombed a section of the North Riding (county sub-division) of Yorkshire, some 175 miles north of London, and wounded at least eight civilians last night, the Government disclosed today.

Three of the injured persons suffered wounds so severe that they were taken to a hospital.

The ten-minute raid was made by one plane, apparently aiming at a steel plant which was slightly damaged by a bomb. Another bomb struck a side of the North Riding Communal Air Raid Shelter but caused no damage. Most of the bombs fell harmlessly in open spaces.

Another German raider was driven off the northeast coast by British fighter planes.

In Essex, the county east of London, a German plane dropped one bomb, as a result of which one girl was injured.

Coming at a moment when Great Britain is mustering all her powers of defense against a possible Nazi blitzkrieg in the British Isles, the attack was directed also against East Anglia, but bombs dropped in this part of southeastern England caused no casualties.

All these stabs by Nazi bombers were regarded as forerunners of a mass attack that, with mechanized German columns occupying the channel port of Boulogne and pushing north to Calais, may be expected shortly.

British military spokesmen, asserting that the position of the Allied armies in France was "very grave," declared today that "a co-ordinated Allied effort can still retrieve the situation."

"It should be remembered that the form of warfare employed by the Germans has its weaknesses as well as its strength," these spokesmen said. "There is no reason for loss of confidence."

Meanwhile today Prime Minister Churchill, in a letter to the Trades Union Executive Council, meeting here, said that "the gravity of the situation deepens hour by hour," continuing:

"The country's needs are imperative, inescapable and imperious, and we shall pay dearly if we fail to meet them. We can meet them now as the Government is founded upon a new unity of national purpose and with the creative energies of a people awakened to the magnitude of the task.

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"We have the fullest confidence in the readiness of organized workers to accept the obligations arising out of the demands which the State is compelled to make upon their endurance and their capacity for sacrifice.

"The gravity of the situation deepens hour by hour and we are all called upon to make a supreme effort to defend the country to preserve our liberties and to win the war."

The conference indorsed the conscription of labor and property, and in a message to the fighting forces said: "We are unitedly resolved that all our industrial resources shall be used to the full to provide arms and the munitions you need."

While imposing a firm ban on details of the fighting in France where the British Expeditionary Force was struggling in "a very grave and very confused" position, the British Government permitted this information to reach the public:

British military spokesmen said that the French High Command had requested secrecy in regard to the location of fighting until a battle had been decided, and that the ban on news was likely to continue indefinitely.

British self-denial of news is a contribution toward the winning of this battle, a War Office spokesman said.

The registration of twenty-seven-year-old men began today as munitions, aircraft and other industries started the seven-day work week with assurances that the wartime dictatorial powers given the Government on Wednesday would not mean a loss to the workers of their "hard-won liberties."

120 Nazi Planes in Three Days.

No authoritative information was made public in London as to whether the navy was bombarding the channel ports.

Shortly before noon, southeast English coastal towns heard a steady cannonading from across the channel.

There were reports also that observers in those towns had seen flashes of machine-gun fire in the skies, indicating that Royal Air Force fliers were attacking German planes over the channel.

An Air Ministry communique said today that British planes had destroyed or seriously damaged forty German bombers and fighting planes over the French and Belgian battlefronts yesterday, while losing ten of their own ships, and that British airmen had accounted for 120 German planes in the last three days.

The communique said that thirty-one of the enemy planes had burst into flames or crashed on landing and that the rest had been put out of action.

Labor Minister Ernest Bevin tonight established a labor supply board to administer broad powers to mobilize the industrial man power of Britain under the recent emergency act giving the Government power to conscript labor and wealth.

12 Nazi Planes Felled.

A communique issued tonight described R. A. F. bombings of German transport columns, troop concentrations, rail junctions and bridges in large-scale operations over the war zone.

Twelve German planes were shot down in a patrol of the battle areas, and German communications lines were disorganized over a wide area, the communique said. Many fires were started.

German motorized units were attacked on coastal roads near Boulogne by bombers "in almost continuous offensive patrols," the Ministry said.

Earlier another bombing of oil storage tanks in German-held Rotterdam was announced by the Air Ministry. It said the bombs started two fires.

BOYS FROM 18 TO 19½ TO FILL GAPS IN RANKS

Will Be Shifted To Service Units On Reaching Conscription Age

Pressure Put On Labor. Factories Hum As Empire Prays Today

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 25—Britain, jarred into militancy from its centuries-old groove of ease and empire, called tonight upon its peace-born generation, boys of 18 to 19½, to fill the gaps in home-defense forces against the danger of invasion.

The War Office asked for volunteers from the age groups just under the conscrpition range after German bombs thumped on English soil over a 200-mile stretch of coast and while German guns echoed from just across the Channel.

Recruits gathered by tonight's call will have to enlist for the duration of the war in home-defense battalions. When they reach the conscription age of 20, however, they will be transferred to training units for service in the field army, wherever it may be. Now it is fighting with the French and Belgians in Flanders.

Distinct From "Parashoots"

The volunteers from home-defense battalions are distinct from the thousands who are enlisting as "parashoots" to defend Britain against parachute invaders.

The leaders of Britain's new dictatorial system, who have pledged the nation to fight to the last gun, the last sovereign and the last man, also turned intense pressure upon organized labor.

Prime Minister Winston Churchill, in a letter to the Trades Union Executive Council, demanded a "supreme effort" by workers to defend the country and win the war, telling them the gravity of the situation "deepens hour by hour."

The conference indorsed the nation's conscription of labor and property and promised the army the work would be forthcoming to make "the arms and munitions you need."

Supply Board Set Up

The Labor Ministry set up a supply board to mobilize industrial manpower under the totalitarian law, adopted this week, conscripting men and what they own.

The change from a nation of quiet green fields and peaceful towns becomes complete on Sunday, when Britain works and prays. For the first time since the World War, factories will hum on full schedule while churchgoers, at the express command of their King, implore God for a victorious peace.

That will be the first real effect of the totalitarian legislation of last week which uprooted tradition and put every Briton and all he owns at the command of the endangered state.

Precautions Against Invasion

More visible and audible are the precautions against invasion, the calling up of the two-millionth man, scores of arrests which have resulted from the Government's drive against columnists, harsh censorship which takes away the news of the mighty battle of Flanders, and calls from the nation's leadership for "confidence."

Today military men described the situation on the Channel edge of the Continent as "very grave and very confused" but held out hope that a joint Allied action would beat back Germany's iron cavalry and rip apart the base of the Reichswehr salient which stretches across northern France to the Straits of Dover.

With ammunition and airplane factories working throughout the week end with the greatest activity of the war 326,259 more men were called to arms to aid the hard-pressed Expeditionary Force and fill the of the navy and Royal Air Force.

2,000,000 Mark Passed

This registration of 27-year-olds pushed the number of men under mobilization past the 2,000,000 mark.

Early morning German bombings from the North Riding (district) of Yorkshire to East Anglia and Essex covered more than 200 miles of English east coast, injuring eleven civilians and awakening the nation fully to awareness it is bearing the weight of war.

While the Yorkshire bombings were believed aimed at steel factories, the raids further south were considered intended to shake the English morale, but there was no sign of the loss of quiet confidence that is the hall-mark of the Briton.

Undisturbed By Cencorship

In fact, the appeals for confidence seemed needless. Deprived by a new censorship edict of even the names of places where his army is fighting, the man-in-the-street accepted the situation with the view, "there's a big battle on at last and the French are going to give 'em what-for. When it comes, the news will be good."

"Local defense volunteers" flocked from towns and farms by the thousands to give their spare time as "parashoots" against German parachutists.

By nightfall it was estimated nearly 400,000 had registered, 20,00 of them in the important London area. The men selected will be equippped with uniforms and rifles by tomorrow night. It has been suggested they also be equipped with sub-machine guns.

Barricades appeared beside lonely roads leading from the coast to London. Anti-aircraft guns and machine-guns were mounted in fields near cross-roads and power stations; Government buildings and arsenals were patrolled by infantrymen in steel helmets, carrying rifles.

London assumed the appearance of a beleaguered city as sandbagged machine-gun emplacements were completed at strategic points and even more guards posted at public buildings.

The "fifth column" roundup, which has reached into Parliament and the so-called upper classes, continued. More than sixty persons have been arrested in Britain, among them Sir Oswald Mosley, British Fascist leader; Capt. Archibald H. M. Ramsay, Rightist member of the House of Commons, and Capt. Franz von Rintelen, World War German spy and saboteur in the United States.

Over 200 I. R. A. Men Interned

The number of Irish Republican Army men interned in Ireland for duration of the war is believed to exceed 200.

A special constabulary force is be raised in Ulster to supplement Royal Irish Constabulary and deal with I. R. A. members, who may act in conjunction with parachutists.

On Britain's side of the ledger were accounts of the prowess of R. A. F. planes flying constantly over the Flanders plains to harry German communications and bomb Nazi tank columns.

Fighter pilots claimed forty German planes had been put out of action yesterday, bringing German losses in the last seventy-two hours to more than 120. Ten R. A. F. planes were lost Friday.

The navy's air force coordinated its work with the R. A. F. to stop marauding tanks ranging behind Allied lines. It claimed three of these had been set afire and that enemy oil depots at Rotterdam had been bombed and enemy torpedo boats sunk.

Witness Tells of Panic in Boulogne As Fighting Raged Amid Refugees

Briton Who Escaped on Destroyer Says Port Was Thronged With Civilians When the Germans Stormed Their Way In

LONDON, May 25 (AP)—A Briton, who witnessed this week's fighting at Boulogne, told tonight of being taken aboard a British destroyer while its guns thundered parting defiance to German troops swarming into the French city.

The witness, Frederick Brinjes, a business man, said the ancient, sunny city across the Channel had become a shell-rocked, bomb-spattered trap for thousands of refugees.

He told of spending two nights at the maritime station at Boulogne, where thousands of hysterical men, women and children waited to get out of the city.

Lack Water And Facilities

They were without water. There were no sanitary facilities. Machine-gun bullets rattled in the streets.

"There must have been many killed," he said. "I don't know how many. I know there were hundreds wounded and I saw many going mad."

Brinjes reached Boulogne Wednesday afternoon.

"The street to the station was black with people," he said. "It took me two hours to fight my way through the crowd."

"Every time a bomb went off the women would scream," Brinjes related. "No one tried to stop them."

Many soldiers who had fought in local engagements in the previous several days were in the station, he said, and British and French destroyers were moored near by.

"The heavy bombing and low-raking fire from planes started at dusk Wednesday and continued all night," Brinjes said. "Not much damage was done to the station but a number of people were cut by flying glass."

Soldiers Distributed Food

British soldiers distributed food.

"I've got a can of bully beef in my pocket here now," Brinjes exclaimed. "I was going to eat it for dinner Thursday night, but there was no appear. At the moment I got aboard the destroyer it was still firing. We made a top-speed dash across the Channel."

Among the spectacles was a "dog fight" between planes above the harbor. Two enemy planes fell into the sea in flames.

By Thursday afternoon, he recalled the German troops had penetrated the town and captured guns on a hill near the Continental Hotel.

Destroyers Opened Fire

"At 7 that night," he continued, "three destroyers alongside the jetty opened fire on German gun emplacements on the hill.

"The noise was terrific. The German fire was far from accurate, but one destroyer finally was struck amidships. I learned later it reached a British port safely.

"The remaining two destroyers put the German guns out of action. Many buildings along the sea front including the Hotel de Folkestone were shelled. The hotel was the first German headquarters.

Women Taken Aboard Warships

"During the shelling other destroyers were taking aboard women, children and injured soldiers.

"Many of the refugees were wounded by machine-gun fire as they dashed about fifty yards to the destroyers.

"By 9 o'clock the Germans were coming toward the station. The British and French were fighting back, firing from under railway carriages and from behind sandbag defenses. German tanks began to appear.

"At the moment I got aboard the destroyer it was still firing. We made a top-speed dash across the Channel. No sea journey ever seemed so good to me."

Alarm in East Kent

LONDON, Sunday, May 25 (AP)—German war planes were believed to have dropped bombs off the southeast coast of England early this morning, but no damage was reported.

In East Kent residents hurried into shelters and basements during an air-raid alarm that was in effect for 105 minutes.

British fighter planes were seen flying out to sea and anti-aircraft guns were heard.

Searchlights then picked out German planes flying off the coast and anti-aircraft guns blazed away at them for several minutes.

The port of Dover, in Kent, is only twenty-two miles across the English Channel from Calais, where heavy fighting is in progress.

The Saturday morning bombings by German aircraft in a range from the northern district of Yorkshire to East Anglia and Essex covered more than 200 miles of the east coast of Britain. The attacks awakened the nation fully to awareness of the weight of war.

While the Yorkshire bombings were believed aimed at steel factories, the raids further south were considered intended to shatter the British morale.

A British bomber crashed and burned on a cricket field in a midland town last night, killing three occupants. The plane was thought to have struck a barrage balloon.

British Outline Rules To Save Paper Supply

Conservation Program Does Not Apply To Production For Export Purposes

London, May 25 (AP)—The British Government took these steps today to conserve the supply of paper:

Forbade issuance of new periodicals.

Ordered newspapers to stop using broad sheets on which street vendors display the headlines in large "box-car" type.

Restricted use of wrapping paper as packing material.

Prohibited manufacture of such paper goods as napkins, tablecloths, plates and confetti.

The order, however, doesn't apply to production for export.

PARIS, MAY 25-(AP)-THE FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE ADVANCED 10 MILES IN ITS DRIVE TO NARROW THE 30-MILE CORRIDOR NORTH OF THE SOMME THROUGH WHICH GERMANY'S MECHANI ED TROOPS HAVE BEEN HAMMERING AT CHANNEL PORTS.

NICE, FRANCE, MAY 25-(AP)-THE FRENCH RIVIERA, WORLD-FAMED PLAYGROUND, WAS BLACKED OUT WITHOUT WARNING LAST NIGHT.

IT WAS THE FIRST COMPLETE BLACKOUT ON THE RIVIERA SINCE THAT ORDERED ON SEPT. 4 AFTER THE ALLIED DECLARATION OF WAR ON GERMANY.

THE SEPTEMBER LIGHTING BAN WAS LIFTED LATER AS THE GERMAN AND FRENCH ARMIES BECAME STALEMATED ON THE WESTERN FRONT. ITS REIMPOSI TION CAME WITH "TOTAL" WAR IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND WITH THE POSSIBIL ITY THAT ITALY, WHOSE BORDER IS ONLY 15 MILES FROM HERE, MAY ENTER THE WAR GAINST FRANCE.

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--95-- AEVS OUT

FIRST LEAD PLANES

LONDON, MAY 25-(AP)- ROYAL AIR FORCE BOMBINGS OF GERMAN TRANSPORT COLUMNS, TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, RAIL JUNCTIONS AND BRIDGES IN LARGE-SCALE OPERATIONS OVER THE WAR ZONE XX WERE DESCRIBED TONIGHT, BY THE AIR MINISTRY, XXXXXXXXX

TWELVE GERMAN PLANES WERE SHOT DOWN IN A PATROL OF THE BATTLE AREAS AND GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS LINES WERE DISORGANIZED OVER A WIDE AREA, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID. MANY FIRES WERE STARTED.

GERMAN MOTORIZED UNITS WERE ATTACKED ON COASTAL ROADS BY BOMBERS NEAR BOULOGNE/IN ALMOST CONTINUOUS OFFENSIVE PATROLS," THE MINISTRY SAID.

EARLIER ANOTHER BOMBING OF OIL STORAGE TANKS IN GERMAN-HELD ROTTERDAM WAS ANNOUNCED BY THE AIR MINISTRY. IT SAID THE BOMBS STARTED TWO FIRES.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID "TRANSPORT COLUMNS, CONCENTRATIONS OF TROOPS, ROAD AND RAIL JUNCTIONS, BRIDGES AND ROLLING STOCK WERE AMONG THE TARGETS HIT BY HEAVY BOMBS IN LARGE SCALE OPERATIONS OVER NORTHEASTERN FRANCE AND SOUTHERN BELGIUM AND GERMANY LAST NIGHT."

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"THE ENEMY'S LINES OF COMMUNICATION WERE DISORGANIZED OVER A WIDE AREA," THE MINISTRY SAID, "MANY FIRES WERE STARTED AND M MUCH DAMAGE WAS DONE.

"IN THE COURSE OF THESE OPERATIONS THREE OF OUR AIRCRAFT WERE LOST X X X . BOMBER AIRCRAFT OF THE RAF HAVE CONTINUED TO GIVE VIGOROUS SUPPORT TO THE BELGIAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH ARMIES OVER THE FIGHTING FRONTS.

Berlin reported heavy fighting in the streets of Calais today, while Nazi bombers raided four harbors where the British appeared to be trying to land re-enforcements to help the Allies break out of the Flanders trap the Nazis were closing on them.

The Germans said that their powerful forces, driving steadily toward the English Channel, have put the Allied armies in northern France and Belgium—500,000 to 1,000,000 men—in peril of annihilation.

The High Command stated that the Belgian-French-British armies in Flanders had been completely encircled yesterday. Authorized German sources said that the lightning stabs of Adolf Hitler's blitzkrieg legions had reduced the area of the Flanders battlefield by two-thirds in forty-eight hours and that the locked-in Allies would be "wiped out" within a week.

Captured in the steady German advance, the High Command said, were the important English Channel port of Boulogne and the Belgian cities of Ghent and Courtrai.

German planes, winging across the channel, bombed northern Yorkshire, 175 miles from London, wounding at least eight civilians. Nazi warplanes also dropped bombs over southeast Anglia, Essex and the northeast coast of England, but no casualties were reported.

In the Battle of Flanders, the French asserted that they had narrowed from thirty to twenty miles the gap in their lines north of the Somme, through which German armored units have been streaking toward the channel. Paris announced that fifteen French generals had been removed in a shake-up of its High Command.

Germans Ring Allied Armies

BERLIN, May 25 (A. P.).—German and Allied troops fought today in the streets of Calais, just twenty-two miles from England, while Adolf Hitler's dive bombers rained destruction on four channel harbors where the British apparently are attempting to land re-enforcements to break the trap around Allied armies in Flanders.

The German High Command announced that it had drawn a solid ring around the Belgian Army, the main body of the British Expeditionary Force and parts of France's First, Seventh and Ninth armies. The trapped troops were estimated to number between 500,000 and 1,000,000 men.

Dive bombers dropped explosives on harbors at Dieppe and Dunkirk, France, and Ostend and Blankenberghe, Belgium. The last port is a famous sea resort.

Calais Called Useless Base.

Military authorities said that although Calais had not fallen, it had been rendered useless as a base for British landing operations. They also said more cities actually had been captured by the Germans than the High Command had announced, but that they were being kept secret for military reasons.

One military source said there was "not a possibility" of the Allied armies breaking out of the German circle.

A hint that the British Isles might be in for "great surprises in the way of new weapons" when and if the Germans assault England was given by an authorized military source.

At his battle front headquarters, Adolf Hitler was believed nearing another decision—whether to hurl his blitzkreig at once into England, or carry the war south to Paris.

Authoritative German spokesmen said that the Reich's armies had reduced the Flanders battlefield by two-thirds in the last forty-eight hours and predicted the encompassed units would be "wiped out" within a week.

Prisoners and Booty Claimed.

The army command said that "weak" Allied attacks intended to relieve these forces had been thrown back.

It was stated an increasing number of Allied prisoners was being engulfed in Flanders and "the amount of booty cannot be estimated."

Tens of thousands of prisoners have been taken, unofficial German commentators said tonight, adding that hundreds of Allied tanks and planes had been destroyed.

German losses remained a mystery. Officials said they would not be published until the war's end, although families of the fallen are being notified.

The report of fighting in Calais itself came after the High Command merely had said the port city was encompassed by the Germans.

The High Command declared that the Lys River, Belgium's last natural line of defense, had been crossed; Ghent and Courtrai, Belgium, captured; the French channel port of Boulogne wrested from land and naval forces, and nearby Calais encircled.

Vimy Ridge, death-hallowed battleground of Canadian and German forces in the world war, was reported captured in the general action along the southern edge of the German salient to the sea, where the Germans said that they had beaten back "weak enemy relief attacks."

"Vimy Ridge between Lillers and St. Omer up to Gravelines is in German possession," said the daily High Command communique.

The capture of Boulogne and the threat on Calais advanced the danger of direct attack on England, for they lie only twenty-six and twenty-two miles, respectively, from the Folkstone-Dover coast.

Germans have said, however, that the occupation of the navigating area of southwestern Belgium and northwestern France—the sack of territory upon which the Nazis are pulling the drawstring—is a necessary prelude to any jump-off toward the English shore.

"The ring around the Belgian Army, units of the First, Seventh and Ninth French armies and the main body of the English Expeditionary Force was considerably increased and thereby definitely closed," said the High Command's review of yesterday's operations.

The ring—it now might be called a garrote—was tightened on its eastern front by the capture of Ghent and Courtrai and crossing of the Lys River, a sequel to an earlier smash of Nazi divisions across the Scheldt, which in one section parallels the north-south Lys River line.

Nazi Air Force Active.

The capture of Courtrai on the Lys brought a barb of the German envelopment front fifteen miles northeast of the French industrial city of Lille, just inside the French border. Lille's peacetime population was more than 100,000 and it was a center of war industries. Lille changed hands three times in 1914.

Between Roubaix and Valenciennes, another sector of the envelopment front, southeast of Lille, German troops attacked French border fortifications, the High Command said.

To the south, between Valenciennes and Vimy, it was said that "the attack on both sides of Doubai is progressing in a northwestern direction."

South of Sedan, near the hinge of the big and little Maginot lines, sector of the first German penetration into France, German troops "in recent days wrenched an important hillside strong point from the enemy after stout fighting and kept it despite heavy counter-attacks."

The German Air Force lashed at Allied lines threatening the two sides of its salient to the channel which forms the lower jaw of the trap and crashed bombs into Belgian and French channel ports.

"Destroying or heavily damaging one destroyer and seven merchant ships or transports with a total tonnage of roughly 70,000."

"An additional destroyer, as previously reported, was sunk by anti-aircraft artillery," said the communique.

Destroyer Called French.

This destroyer had been identified by DNB, the official German news agency, as French and the scene of the sinking as the English Channel.

German airmen were said to have scored bomb hits on troop and tank concentrations, marching columns, rail lines, airports, anti-aircraft positions inland and artillery positions, quays, shipyards, docks, moles and gasoline storage tanks in Belgian and French channel ports.

The High Command acknowledged only seven planes missing in yesterday's operations as against an Allied total of eighty-four—twenty-seven shot down in air fighting, fourteen by anti-aircraft fire and the remainder destroyed on the ground.

Attack on England Forecast.

German air force bases along the channel coast, authorized spokesmen declared, are expected to provide a stranglehold on England as soon as encirclement is completed.

The air force, they said, will cut off the possibility of the British retreat from the iron wall established by the Nazi land forces.

The German troops engaged in the march on Calais were inspired by the belief that their swiftly moving assault was laying the groundwork for the long-awaited attack on Great Britain.

Military authorities refused to discuss any such prospect, but in some quarters it was predicted that this phase in the development of the war might become apparent within the next week. Before any large-scale operation can be aimed directly at England, however, these spokesmen pointed out, it would be highly desirable, if not absolutely necessary, first to eliminate the Allied troops trapped by the Germans in the triangular cauldron bounded on one side by the sea and on the two other sides by German armies.

Roughly they drew the land sides of this triangle from Calais southeastward for eighty miles to Cambrai, and from there almost due north to a point on the coast north of the ancient Belgian city of Ghent.

It was admitted that the Allied troops in what the Germans called the "sack" were putting up stubborn resistance, especially in the regions of Arras and Cambrai.

But the Germans, who placed the center of Allied concentration in the sack at the strongly fortified industrial city of Lille, insisted that they had frustrated all attempts on the part of the Allies in this area to fight southward and effect a junction with the main French Army along the Somme.

[The French said that the gap between the two forces had been reduced to twenty miles by dents driven into the Nazi salient near Peronne, on the south, and Bapaume, on the north.]

All Emphasis on England.

Public attention in Germany, meanwhile, was being focused more and more on England as the chief enemy. Thus a German air attack on two British cruisers off the Norwegian ore port of Narvik and the Nazi assumption that these vessels were a total loss was reported jubilantly over the radio last night.

Today, in addition, Adolf Hitler's own press chief, Dr. Otto Dietrich, replied to the charges of German aggression made yesterday by King George VI. Addressing him as "you miserable hypocrite," Dietrich issued the warning that "German arms will, George of England, give the reply that is due you."

Further emphasis on England as the chief objective was given by the morning papers which played up a new type of small speedboat, which carries two torpedo tubes on the foredeck and is regarded as a naval novelty of unsuspected possibilities. They said that these little craft, carrying crews of only nineteen men, presented a grave danger to even the largest warship—and by implication, to the transports with which England is reported to be sending fresh troops into France.

Yet another hint of the thrust against England was contained in repeated assertions by military authorities that Allied—and particularly British—air bombing of non-military objects would, at the proper moment, be effectively avenged.

Calls England Guilty.

In his comment on the Empire Day broadcast of King George, Dietrich replied to the charges of German aggression in a half-page article carried by the German press under the red-ink caption of "Reply to a King."

Dietrich flatly asserted that England was responsible for the war and its horrors.

"Your address, George of England, was not royal, but pitiable," the Nazi press chief said.

"If you were a man then, now, in the hour of decision as a challenger who must face his fate on the battlefield, you should have acknowledged the reasons which caused England to unleash this war, instead of hiding hypocritically behind moral principles which you have no right whatever to invoke."

Dietrich's answer was composed of assertions that England incited Poland against Germany; that England unscrupulously sacrificed Norway, Holland and Belgium; that England declared war on Germany, and that England, not Germany, must therefore bear the responsibility for the war.

"That is the truth," said Dietrich, emphasizing that before the start of the conflict Germany was ready "for the sake of peace to recognize France's borders."

Dietrich declared that "England unmasked herself completely" with "the King's mean and unknightly words about an opponent with whom England is crossing rapiers for death and life."

30.24-2501

30.24.2501

"RAF FIGHTER AIRCRAFT HAVE MAINTAINED CONTINUOUS PATROLS OVER BATILE AREAS AND THE COAST OF NORTHERN FRANCE. THIS MORNING'S REPORTS INDICATE THAT THEY HAD ALREADY SHOT DOWN OR SERIOUSLY DAMAGED 12 ENEMY AIRCRAFT WITH THE LOSS OF ONLY ONE HURRICANE."

ANOTHER BULLETIN WHICH TOLD OF BOMBING GERMAN MOTORIZED UNITS ON COAST ROADS NEAR BOULOGNE SAID SALVOS OF HIGH EXPLOSIVE BOMBS BURST ON A GERMAN CONVOY OF ABOUT 40 VEHICLES.

LATER THE SAME GERMAN COLUMN WAS REPORTED ATTACKED BY "A STILL STRONGER FORCE" AND ABOUT 150 BOMBS "SCORED NUMEROUS HITS."

IN ANOTHER ATTACK ON GERMAN ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES AND A CANAL BRIDGE "NEARLY 200 BOMBS WERE DROPPED" AND THE GUNS SILENCED BY A DIRECT HIT.

LONDON, MAY 25, (SATURDAY), (AP)— BRITISH AIRCRAFT EARLY [redacted] TODAY DROVE OFF A RAIDING GERMAN WARPLANE WHICH FLEW OVER THE NORTHEAST COAST AND LOOSED SEVERAL BOMBS.

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AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID:

"ENEMY AIRCRAFT LAST NIGHT DROPPED BOMBS IN THE NORTH RIDING OF YORKSHIRE. EIGHT CIVILIANS WERE INJURED, THREE OF WHOM HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO THE HOSPITAL. SOME DAMAGE WAS DONE.

"BOMBS ALSO FELL IN [redacted] RURAL AREAS IN EAST ANGLIA. NO CASUALTIES WERE CAUSED. SLIGHT DAMAGE TO TWO COTTAGES IS REPORTED.

"ANTI-AIRCRAFT [redacted] WERE IN ACTION." (END COMMUNIQUE).

LO[redacted], MAY 25-(AP)-REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) REPORTED TODAY FROM BASEL, SWITZERLAND THAT HEAVY GUNFIRE HAD BEEN HEARD AT THE SWISS END OF THE WESTERN FRONT EARLY TODAY.

THE DISPATCH SAID THAT FRENCH GUNS HAD OPENED FIRE ON THE GERMAN LINES ACROSS THE RHINE AT ABOUT 3 A.M. (9 P.M. EST FRIDAY) AND THAT THE NAZIS BEGAN A RETALIATORY BOMBARDMENT A HALF HOUR LATER.

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HEAVY CALIBER FRENCH ARTILLERY, APPARENTLY LOCATED NEAR VOLKENSBERG--LESS THAN FIVE MILES FROM THE SWISS FRONTIER--PARTICIPATED IN THE EXCHANGE. SPURTS OF FIRE COULD BE CLEARLY SEEN FROM THE SWISS SIDE OF THE BORDER AND THE DETONATIONS OF EXPLODING SHELLS COULD BE HEARD FROM THE DIRECTION OF THE GERMAN FORTIFICATIONS, IT WAS SAID.

THE GUNS WITH WHICH THE NAZIS REPLIED WERE OF COMPARATIVELY SMALL CALIBER.

THE DUEL CONTINUED UNTIL ABOUT 4 A.M.

LONDON, MAY 24-(AP)-AN EXPLOSION OF UNCERTAIN ORIGIN TONIGHT DAMAGED A HALL AT BELLSHILL, LANARKSHIRE COUNTY, SCOTLAND, USED AS A MEETING PLACE BY MEMBERS OF THE LOCAL COMMUNIST PARTY. THERE WERE NO CASUALTIES.

POLICE BEGAN AN IMMEDIATE INVESTIGATION.

LONDON, MAY 25-(AP)-THE TABLOID DAILY SKETCH TODAY DEVOTED ITS ENTIRE FRONT PAAGE TO AN EDITORIAL DEMAND THAT BRITAIN JAM THE NAZI RADIO AND THEREBY THROW "GERMANY'S WIRELESS LIE FACTORY INTO A STATE OF COMPLETE CHAOS."

IF THE BRITISH RADIO SHOULD BE JAMMED IN RETURN, THE PAPER SAID, BRITONS STILL COULD LISTEN TO THEIR OWN BROADCASTS BY TELEPHONE.

THE SKETCH SAID THAT BRITAIN CONTROLS ALL NECESSARY WORLD WIRES AND CABLES AND THEREFORE, IN EVENT THE BRITISH RADIO WERE JAMMED, COULD CONTINUE TO SEND TO THE UNITED STATES AND THE EMPIRE "THE FULLEST AND LATEST NEWS."

SCOTLAND YARD TO SEIZE MORE

Drive Against Members of Fifth Column Pushed.

FEAR ABOUT IRELAND GROWS

Finding of Used Parachute in Dublin Causes Concern.

LONDON, May 25 (A. P.).—Scotland Yard, which has seized sixty Fascists in two days, was expected today to make other arrests this week end in an intensified drive against suspected fifth columnists.

Of the stop-the-war agitators already under arrest forty-two were seized in London and the others in the provinces.

United States embassy officials said they could make no comment whatever on a report that a member of the embassy staff had been arrested.

Coinciding with the Scotland Yard roundup, authorities in northern Ireland arrested seventy-six members of the Irish Republican Army under the special powers act.

With Capt. Franz von Rintelen, a voluntary exile from Germany, who was imprisoned in the United States for sabotage during the last war, among the latest in the Scotland Yard bag, Britons also cast anxious eyes toward Eire, fearing a possible German attack through the back door.

Parachutist Hunted.

The Dublin police hunted a German mystery man believed to have been dropped there by parachute, but the authorities doubted the existence of any widespread fifth column plot involving German residents in Ireland, of whom they said there were only 200.

Concern was expressed here, however, following the disclosure that the police in a raid on a house in Dublin found $20,000 in American money, a used parachute, modern German Air Force badge, radio transmitting set, printing press, secret code and maps of airdromes and highways of military value.

The house belonged to Stephen Held, a naturalized Irishman, who was held in jail under military regulations.

An explosion of uncertain origin last night damaged a hall at Bellshill, Lanarkshire county, Scotland, used as a meeting place by members of the local Communist party. There were no casualties.

The police began an immediate investigation.

Hull Refuses Comment.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (A. P.).—The State Department declined today either to confirm or to deny a report that a member of the staff of the American embassy in London had been arrested in Scotland Yard's drive on fifth column suspects.

2 Dutch Submarines Escape

LONDON, May 25 (AP).—The 1,316-ton Dutch destroyer Van Galen was bombed and sunk by the Germans during the invasion of the Low Countries, the Admiralty said tonight, but two new Dutch submarines managed to reach England through a magnetic mine field.

LONDON, MAY 25--(AP)--THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION SAID TODAY THAT "A GERMAN CLAIM THAT EIGHT SHIPS AND TWO MINSWEEPERS HAVE BEEN LOST OFF THE COAST OF SOUTH AFRICA FROM THE EFFECTS OF GERMAN MINES IS ENTIRELY FALSE."

"NO NEWS OF LOSS FROM ENEMY MINES IN THIS AREA OF A SINGLE SHIP OF ANY KIND HAS REACHED LONDON," THE MINISTRY SAID.

Britain Sets Up Labor Board

London, May 25 (AP)—Ernest Bevin, Labor Minister, tonight established a Labor Supply Board to administer broad powers to mobilize the industrial man power of Britain under the recent emergency act giving the Government power to conscript labor and wealth.

North Ireland Police Shoot British Flyers

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 25 (A. P.).—Three British flyers, returning to an airfield in County Antrim by automobile last night, were shot and slightly wounded by highway policemen whose challenge they apparently failed to hear.

British Wreck '40 Nazi Planes In Day'

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 25—The Air Ministry, in two communiques today reported Britain's planes had harassed German concentrations and destroyed or seriously damaged forty German bombers and fighter planes over the French and Belgian battle fronts yesterday. The British lost only ten planes, the Ministry reported.

The communique said thirty-one German planes were seen to "burst into flames or crash on landing" and nine more were put out of action. The Ministry said this brought enemy losses at the hands of the British to 120 planes in the last three days.

Two Air Arms Cooperate

The first communique said:

"Yesterday a number of shore-based aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm cooperated with medium bombers of the Royal Air Force in a series of harassing attacks on enemy concentrations near the Channel coast.

"In the course of one attack by naval aircraft on enemy armored vehicles, at least three enemy tanks were set on fire and others put out of action.

Heavy Bombers Active

"Enemy oil depots at Rotterdam were attacked again this morning by aircraft of the Royal Air Force coastal command, and an enemy motor torpedo boat was bombed and sunk off the Dutch coast.

"Heavy bombers of the Royal Air Force were active throughout the night."

The second communique said:

"The Royal Air Force fighter pilots are putting out of action more than forty German raiders a day. Yesterday Spitfires, Hurricanes and Defiants destroyed or seriously damaged another forty German bombers and fighters over the French and Belgian battlefronts with only a quarter of that number of casualties to themselves. This brings their total victories for the past three days to more than 120.

One Squadron Claims 18

"Thirty-one of yesterday's forty were seen to break in the air, burst into flames or crash on landing. The other nine were put out of action.

"One squadron of Spitfires accounted for eighteen enemy aircraft. This was the squadron which as already announced sent up eleven fighters and shot down eleven Germans in one engagement. Another Spitfire squadron accounted for thirteen enemy aircraft.

"Enemy aircraft of seven different types were destroyed. Our fighters fought successfully against Heinkel 111's, Dornier 17's, Junkers 87 and Junkers 88 bombers, Messerschmitt 109 and 110 fighters, the army cooperation Henschel 126's and even a Condor.

Hedgehops Over Fields

"The day's fighting began and ended with the destruction of a Henschel 126. The first Henschel was attacked by Spitfires early in the morning and was seen to break up in the air and burst into flames southeast of Calais. The last was trying to escape and hedgehopped over fields before it crashed in flames near the same place.

"When the Hurricane squadron attacked a formation of thirty Heinkel and Dornier bombers between Calais and Dunkirk their protecting Messerschmitt 100's held off from the fight. The Hurricanes first shot down five and probably seven of the bombers at 11,000 feet. Then they climbed to 22,000 feet and put three of the Messerschmitts out of action.

Squadron Rests Two Hours

"Eleven Spitfire pilots who shot down eleven enemy aircraft were also attacking bombers protected by Messerschmitts. In addition to the eleven, they seriously damaged three others. Two hours later, after a rest at their base, they again went into action, this time shooting down four Messerschmitt 109's.

"Another Spitfire squadron spread their successes over the D-6. They shot down a Henschel near Calais at breakfast time, a Condor near Ostend before lunch, a Dornier 17 and a Junkers 88 a little later, another Dornier 17 and two more Junker 88's at teatime and two Messerschmitts before dinner."

Wife Of Irish Writer Accused Of Aiding Nazi

Mrs. Francis Stuart Taken Before Special Military Tribunal At Dublin

Dublin, May 25 (AP) — Mrs. Iseult Stuart, wife of the Irish novelist and poet, Francis Stuart, was charged before a special military court today with assisting a German mystery parachutist believed to have been dropped into Dublin from a Nazi plane.

The prosecutor said the safety of the state was involved in the case since the parachute man still is at large.

Mrs. Stuart was remanded in custody until May 31.

New Volunteer Force To Guard Eire Formed

De Valera Says Group Will Do Local Security Work, Defend Liberties

Dublin, May 25 (AP)—Premier Eamon de Valera announced tonight the formation of a new volunteer force for "local security work" in Ireland (Eire).

"We are within the war zone," he said in an address to his Fianna Fail party followers at a meeting in Galway City.

"We must prepare to defend the liberties we have won."

He said the new volunteer corps would be apart from the regular army and would be associated with the police force "to watch over the security of the people and to watch for the first sign of attack upon us."

FORTS ON RHINE IN DUEL OF GUNS

French Artillery Hammers 'Gibraltar' at Istein.

BASLE, May 25 (A. P.).—A five-hour artillery battle between the French Maginot fortifications and Germany's "Gibraltar of the Rhine" at Istein shattered the comparative silence of the Rhine River from early today.

French guns in the forts at Filgensburg, seven miles west of Basle, began hammering the Istein Rock, which, like Gibraltar, is pierced with firing galleries and is regarded as one of the Reich's greatest fortresses.

The thundering of the big guns against the rock, which towers 300 feet above the Rhine Rapids, awoke thousands of Basle's citizens. From their rooftops they could see the flash of the French guns. After half an hour the Germans began returning the fire.

30.24-2508

30.24-2503

The Istein fort, dismantled after Versailles and rebuilt under Adolf Hitler with the most modern equipment, stands where the Black Forest Mountains join the rock formations of the Jura across the Rhine.

The German and French positions there are keys to the entire lower Rhine Valley. The possession is essential to a French invasion of Baden or a German invasion of lower Alsace.

BRITISH WARSHIPS PUSH PAST NARVIK

Reported in Position Now to Shell Railroad.

forces beleaguering the Germans at Narvik; the capture of Lilleballak and Kobbefjeld, in the Lofoten Islands off Narvik, by Norwegian troops; and an engagement in which a small British force lost only one man while seventy men of a numerically stronger German detachment were killed.

ADD DUBLIN -- AIDING NAZIS X X X MAY 31.

THE PROSECUTOR SAID HE BELIEVED MRS. STUART'S HUSBAND, A LECTURER ON ENGLISH AND IRISH LITERATURE AT BERLIN UNIVERSITY, IS IN GERMANY AT PRESENT.

HE RECALLED A CHARGE FILED AGAINST STEPHEN C. HELD YESTERDAY WHEN IT WAS ALLEGED AN OPEN PARACHUTE, A GERMAN AIR FORCE BADGE AND DOCUMENTS RELATING TO HARBORS, BRIDGES, AIRDROMES AND MILITARY FORCES WERE FOUND IN HIS HOUSE.

A MAN'S CLOTHING ALSO WAS FOUND, THE PROSECUTOR SAID, AND EVIDENCE WOULD BE GIVEN THAT MRS. STUART PURCHASED THE CLOTHING.

MAY 26 1940

PROPAGANDIST LOSES JOB

Given Twenty Days in Jail Also For Violating Law

La Chaux De Fonds, Switzerland, May 25 (AP)—Three years after the Communist party and its propaganda were banned in Neuchatel Canton, the sleuths of La Chaux de Fonds located the source of the propaganda they thought came from the nearby French frontier.

Main distributor was the chief librarian of the municipal library. He got twenty days in jail and lost his job.

STOCKHOLM, May 25 (A. P.)—German warplanes in the north apparently are centering their attacks on British warships which have penetrated beyond the ore port of Narvik into the narrow Rombaks Inlet, reports from the Norwegian battle area indicated today.

The British ships were said now to be in a position to shell German forces still holding out along the mountain railway to Sweden.

The latest reports on the fighting in Norway have reported successes for the Allies:

The arrival of Polish mountain-trained troops to support the French "Blue Devils" and Norwegian

Communiques

German

Berlin, May 25 (AP)—"The ring around the Belgian army, units of the First, Seventh and Ninth French armies and the main body of the English Expeditionary Force yesterday was considerably increased and thereby definitely closed.

"In the east of this ring Ghent and Courtrai were taken. The Lys river was crossed during the attack.

"Between Roubaix and Valenciennes German troops are attacking French border fortifications. In the south, between Valenciennes and Vimy the attack on both sides of Douai is progressing in a northwestern direction. The heights of Vimy were taken.

Boulogne Taken, Calais Circled

"After hard fighting with the enemy land and naval forces, Boulogne was taken. Calais is encompassed by German troops.

"Vimy Ridge between Lillers and St. Omer up to Gravelines is in German possession. The number of prisoners is increasing steadily, while the amount of booty cannot be estimated.

"German fighting planes and pursuit units in Belgium and north France successfully attacked troop concentrations and columns as well as anti-aircraft positions. They bombed quays, gasoline tanks, shipyards, docks, artillery positions and moles in Belgian and French Channel ports.

Naval Successes Recited

"In the course of this action we succeeded in destroying or damaging one destroyer and seven merchant ships or transports with a total tonnage of roughly 20,000.

"An additional destroyer, as previously reported, was sunk by anti-aircraft artillery.

"At several points on the southern front weak enemy relief attacks were repelled. South of Sedan, German troops in recent days wrenched an important hillside strong point from the enemy after stout fighting and kept it despite heavy counter-attacks.

"During recent days of fighting in the Maubeuge region the commander of an infantry regiment, Colonel Ordan, and First Lieutenant Langenstrass, of an engineer battalion, distinguished themselves by special bravery.

"At the southern front the air force was very effective, raiding rail lines, airports, marching columns and tank concentrations.

In The Narvik Region

"In the Narvik (Norway) region German fighting units continued raids against sea targets and successfully supported ground fighting.

"As previously reported in a special announcement, two cruisers were so seriously hit May 23 that they can be regarded as a total loss.

"Also a battleship and one cruiser or destroyer were severely damaged. During a repetition of this raid yesterday the battleship, which already had been damaged, sustained three additional severe hits aft and was stopped dead without further defense. One airplane carrier which was fired can be regarded as lost.

Reinforcements At Narvik

"Further, the cruisers were hit amidship, a transport and two supply ships were sunk and another two damaged and a large tanker beached with a heavy list after being hit. We succeeded in reinforcing fighting troops at Narvik by parachuting mountain chasseur units.

"The enemy's total air losses yesterday were eighty-four planes, of which twenty-seven were shot down in air fights, fourteen by anti-aircraft fire and the rest were destroyed on the ground. Seven German planes are missing."

French

Paris, May 25 (AP)—"In the north the situation has undergone no important change. Our troops are fighting with an energy and a determination which are inflicting heavy losses on the Germans in all encounters.

"Between the Aisne and the Meuse activity is still great and during recent days we have dominated the enemy."

The morning communique said:

"Yesterday evening we consolidated our positions on the Somme and during these operations we took a certain number of prisoners.

"During the night nothing to report as to the whole front."

British

London, May 25 (AP)—"The Royal Air Force fighter pilots are putting out of action more than forty German raiders a day. Yesterday Spitfires, Hurricanes and Defiants destroyed or seriously damaged another forty German bombers and fighters over the French and Belgian battle fronts with only a quarter of that number of casualties to themselves. This brings their total victories for the past three days to more than 120.

"Thirty-one of yesterday's forty were seen to break in the air, burst into flames or crash on landing. The other nine were put out of action.

One Squadron Gets 18

"One squadron of Spitfires accounted for eighteen enemy aircraft. This was the squadron which as already announced sent up eleven fighters and shot down eleven Germans in one engagement. Another Spitfire squadron accounted for thirteen enemy aircraft.

"Enemy aircraft of seven different types were destroyed. Our fighters fought successfully against Heinkel 111's, Dornier 17's, Junkers 87 and Junkers 88 bombers, Messerschmitt 109 and 110 fighters, the army cooperation Henschel 126's and even a Condor.

"The day's fighting began and ended with the destruction of a Henschel 126. The first Henschel was attacked by Spitfires early in the morning and was seen to break up in the air and burst into flames southeast of Calais. The last was trying to escape and hedgehopped over fields before it crashed in flames near the same place.

Between Calais And Dunkerque

"When the Hurricane squadron attacked a formation of thirty Heinkel and Dornier bombers between Calais and Dunkerque their protecting Messerschmitt 100's held off from the fight. The Hurricanes first shot down five and probably seven of the bombers at 11,000 feet. Then they climbed to 22,000 feet and put three of the Messerschmitts out of action.

"Eleven Spitfire pilots who shot down eleven enemy aircraft were also attacking bombers protected by Messerschmitts. In addition to the eleven they seriously damaged three others. Two hours later, after a rest at their base, they again went into action, this time shooting down four Messerschmitt 109's.

"Another Spitfire squadron spread their successes over the D-6. They shot down a Henschel near Calais at breakfast time, a Condor near Ostend before lunch, a Dornier 17 and a Junkers 88 a little later, another Dornier 17 and two more Junker 88's at teatime and two Messerschmitts before dinner."

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BERN, SWITZERLAND, MAY 25-(AP)-SWIFT-MOVING GERMAN LIGHT MOTORIZED UNITS WHICH BROKE THROUGH THE ALLIED LINES BETWEEN GHENT AND LILLE HAVE ENTERED THE OUTSKIRTS OF ST. OMER, MIDWAY BETWEEN LILLE AND THE CHANNEL PORT OF CALAIS, ACCORDING TO BERLIN DISPATCHES REACHING THE GERMAN LEGATION HERE TODAY.

THESE DISPATCHES SAID LESS THAN 25 AIRLINE MILES SEPARATE ST. OMER FROM GERMAN FORCES OPERATING NEAR THE FRENCH COAST IN THE REGION BETWEEN MONTREUIL AND BOULOGNE.

IF THE GERMANS COULD CONSOLIDATE THESE TWO POSITIONS, IT WAS POINTED OUT, THEY WOULD BE ABLE TO CUT OFF FROM THE CHANNEL PORTS LARGE FORCES OF BRITISH, FRENCH AND BELGIAN TROOPS FIGHTING IN THE GREAT NORTHERN POCKET.

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HOWEVER, THE GERMAN DISPATCHES INDICATED THE ADVANCE TO ST.OMER WAS ONLY A STAB BY MOTORIZED UNITS AND THAT, WHILE IT POINTED TO A SERIOUS BREAK IN THE ALLIED FRONT NEAR YPRES, THESE NAZI FORCES MIGHT NOT BE ABLE TO CONSOLIDATE THEIR POSITION.

NORSE OFFICER TELLS OF SIEGE

Says Volunteers Held Hegra Fortress for 23 Days.

GUNS CALLED NAPOLEONIC

Garrison Held Out 19 Days After Waterpipes Were Smashed.

OSLO, May 25 (A. P.).—The first story of the twenty-three day defense of Hegra fortress, in mid-Norway, by volunteers armed with guns which Germans stated belonged to the Napoleonic era, was told today.

Sub-Lieut. Hellandsoe Skien, one of the defenders just released from imprisonment, said the resistance was so astounding that the German commander in Trondheim after the fort's capitulation on May 4, issued an official tribute.

The German tribute, the witness reported, said:

"The crew on fortress Hegra, having defended themselves bravely for twenty-three days, now have hoisted the white flag.

"German soldiers give credit for the gallant resistance, and consider the tenacious defense as proof of fine military quality.

Nineteen Days Without Water.

"Capitulation was due to food shortage. Only one day's ration was left. The waterpipes were destroyed by artillery fire nineteen days before the capitulation. The lighting plant had been out eighteen days. The crew had to melt snow to get water.

"The fortress had no communication with any Norwegian units during the entire siege."

Lieut. Skien said the fortress was manned by 190 men, including fourteen officers.

Ammunition, he said, was abundant. The guns were two 75 millimeters, four of 105, four of 84 and 15 machine guns, "only five of them workable." There were no anti-aircraft guns.

The fortress, he said, was unoccupied when the invasion started.

"None of us ever had seen it before," he declared.

Slept in Water.

"We were quartered in a tunnel and we literally slept in water, as the tunnel dripped constantly.

"The Germans first attacked with infantry, which we repulsed. A subsequent patrol was destroyed except for one German who was taken prisoner.

"The Germans then began artillery fire and airplane bombing. Every foot within the fortress area was covered by bomb hits. Artillery duels often were at only 1,000 or 1,500 meters.

"We had two doctors, but only bandages and morphine—no other medicines.

"Finally we had so many wounded that we made arrangements with the Germans to give them their wounded soldiers if they would let us send our wounded through the siege lines to hospitals. They sented.

"Food shortage was one of the chief reasons for capitulation.

"Many of our men got pneumonia. During the entire period no one had his clothes off."

(ADVANCE FOR USE AT 3 P.M. EASTERN STANDARD TIME, SATURDAY, MAY 25)

(ADVANCE)-STOCKHOLM, MAY 25-(AP)-EIGHTY NATIONS ARE USING "ALL POSSIBLE MEANS TO GAIN THEIR ENDS" AND SWEDEN MUST BE PREPARED TO RESIST ANY ATTEMPT TO VIOLATE HER LIBERTY, DEFENSE MINISTER P.E.SKOLD DECLARED TONIGHT.

THE MINISTER ADDRESSED A HUGE OPEN AIR MEETING TO PROMOTE RAISING OF A 300,000,000 KRONER (ABOUT $120,000,000) DEFENSE LOAN.

SWEDEN'S STRENGTH IS LIMITED AND SHE MUST MOVE CAUTIOUSLY, BUT AT THE SAME TIME, HE SAID, "WE MUST CONSTANTLY BE PREPARED TO SEE VIOLENCE RISE UP IN FRONT OF US AND TRY TO FORCE US TO LEAVE OUR ROAD OF LIBERTY AND INDEPENDENCE.

"THEN THERE IS NO ESCAPE. THEN IT IS A QUESTION OF SWEDEN'S LIFE AND THEN WE MUST NOT HESITATE. LIBERTY IS OUR BANNER. IT CAN ONLY WAVE OVER A FREE SWEDEN BELONGING TO SWEDES."

CROWN PRINCE ADOLF GUSTAF CLOSED THE MEETING WITH A SPEECH DEPLORING WAR BUT DECLARING SWEDES WERE READY TO "SACRIFICE EVERYTHING" TO REMAIN FREE."

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AN AIR DEFENSE SHOW BY SWEDEN'S FAST-GROWING AIR FORCE, WHICH INCLUDES MANY RECENT PURCHASES OF AMERICAN-BUILT PLANES, PRECEDED THE SPEECHES.

STOCKHOLM, MAY 25-(AP)-SWEDEN, SPURRED BY THE FATE OF HER NEIGHBORS, HAS COMPLETED A CONTEMPLATED 10-YEAR DEFENSIVE PROGRAM IN LESS THAN FOUR YEARS, A SPOKESMAN SAID.

A SIGN OF LESSENED SWEDISH TENSION WAS SEEN, HOWEVER, IN THE "GOOD RESULTS" REPORTED FROM THE MEETING YESTERDAY BETWEEN GENERAL NICKOLAUS VON FALKENHORST, COMMANDER OF GERMAN FORCES IN NORWAY, AND LIEUT. GEN. OLAF THORNELL, CHIEF OF SWEDISH DEFENSE FORCES.

30.24-2505

30.24-2505

NEVERTHELESS, THE SWEDISH NEWS AGENCY CONTINUED REPORTING GERMAN PLANES, MOST OF THEM APPARENTLY TRANSPORTS, FLYING LOW OVER SWEDISH SOIL, AND SWEDISH ANTI-AIRCRAFT BATTERIES REPEATEDLY IN ACTION AGAINST THEM.

CAPTAIN EJNAR FORS BERGSTROM, WRITER ON MILITARY AFFAIRS NOW SERVIN AS PRESS OFFICER TO FOREIGN NEWSPAPERMEN, IN OUTLINING HIS COUNTRY'S DEFENSES SAID:

"WE WANT PEACE AND SHALL ATTACK NOBODY. BUT WE MEAN TO DEFEND OURSELVES AGAINST WHOMSOEVER IT MIGHT BE."

NO ONE WILL SAY WHAT SWEDEN'S ARMED STRENGTH IS TODAY. ITS PEACE-TIME FORCE IN 1936 WAS FIXED AT FOUR ARMY UNITS TOTALING 19 REGIMENTS. BUT CAPT.BERGSTROM TOLD US:

"SWEDISH SOLDIERS ARE STATIONED AT ALL IMPORTANT POINTS X X X THE NAVY IS COMPLETELY MANNED, THE AIR FORCE IS IN A STATE OF PERFECT READINESS, AND IN ADDITION THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENSES HAVE PROVED EFFICIENTLY VIGILANT.

"BEHIND THE FRONT, THE WAR INDUSTRY IS WORKING AT FULL SPEED AND OUR ECONOMIC LIFE HAS BEEN REORGANIZED THOROUGHLY IN VIEW OF A POSSIBLE COMPLETE BLOCKADE."

LATEST REPORTS ON THE FIGHTING IN NORWAY HAVE REPORTED SUCCESSES FOR THE ALLIES:

ARRIVAL OF POLISH MOUNTAIN-TRAINED TROOPS TO SUPPORT THE FRENCH "BLUE DEVILS" AND NORWEGIAN FORCES BELEAGUERING THE GERMANS AT NARVIK; CAPTURE OF LILLEBALLAK AND KOBBEFJELD, IN THE LOFOTEN ISLANDS OFF NARVIK, BY NORWEGIAN TROOPS, AND AN ENGAGEMENT IN WHICH A SMALL BRITISH FORCE LOST ONLY ONE MAN WHILE 70 MEN OF A NUMERICALLY STRONGER GERMAN DETACHMENT WERE KILLED.

"THE SWEDISH PEOPLE TODAY ARE A PEOPLE IN ARMS," CAPT.BERGSTROM SAID IN A LECTURE TO NEWSPAPERMEN, "BUT SWEDEN IS PREPARED FOR DEFENSE AND DEFENSE ONLY."

WITHOUT GIVING FIGURES, HE SAID NEW PLANES, SHIPS, GUNS AND AUTOMATIC ARMS CONSTANTLY WERE SWELLING THE COUNTRY'S MILITARY RESOURCES. HE EMPHASIZED THE MOBILITY OF THE INFANTRY, WHICH RAPIDLY IS BECOMING MECHANIZED, AND THE MECHANIZED CAVALRY WHICH, "WITH MODERNIZED ARTILLERY AND MODERN SHIPS, DESTROYERS AND SUBMARINES FORMS A REAL FACTOR OF POWER IN THIS PART OF THE WORLD."

CAPT.BERGSTROM ADDED THAT THE COASTAL ARTILLERY ALSO HAD BEEN REINFORCED CONSIDERABLY, AND THAT THE AIR FORCE IS GROWING FAR MORE RAPIDLY THAN WAS FORESEEN IN 1936, WHEN PROVISION WAS MADE FOR ONLY 260 WARPLANES.

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FUNDS REQUESTED TODAY FOR THE ARMY ALONE INCLUDED 116,000,000 KRONOR (ABOUT $27,500,000) FOR EQUIPMENT AND 18,000,000 KRONOR (ABOUT $4,267,000) FOR A COMMISSARIAT TO PERMIT ADDITION OF 400 NEW OFFICERS AND 300 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS TO THE REGULAR ARMY.

THIS REPRESENTS A CONSIDERABLE INCREASE FOR A NATION WHICH HAD A PEACETIME FRAMEWORK OF 2,073 OFFICERS AND 1,341 NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

THE 1936 DEFENSE PROGRAM CALLED FOR AN ANNUAL EXPENDITURE OF 148,000,000 KRONOR (ABOUT $35,100,000). THIS WAS RAISED TO 200,000,000 KRONOR ($47,420,000) THE FOLLOWING YEAR, WAS INCREASED FURTHER IN 1938 AND 1939, AND NOW HAS REACHED AN ESTIMATED 280,000,000 KRONOR A MONTH.

On War Footing, Italians Renew Cry for Corsica

Newspaper Prints Red Map, Rebel Leader Says Time Is Near to Oust French

ROME, May 25 (AP).—In spoken and printed word and picture, the name of Corsica, French Mediterranean island, flashed before Italian eyes tonight against a background of exciting rumor.

Italy's preparations for war gained in momentum, but how or when Fascism would act remained a matter of guesswork. The fact that westbound Italian shipping, including sailing of the flagship Rex, had halted until at least June 6 made that date a focus of speculation.

Foreign observers professed to see in the Corsica outburst a sign that Italy, if she went to war at all, would move first in the western Mediterranean. The French have held Corsica since 1768, and Napoleon came to France from there. But the island, 114 miles long and separated only by the narrow Strait of Bonifacio from Italian Sardinia, is Italian by history, geography and tongue.

A manifesto issued in Rome by Petru Giovacchini, leader of the Corsican Irredentists, called on Corsicans to "arise—the moment of redemption is near." Giovacchini, a half-Italian fugitive from the island, has been agitating for Corsica's return to Italy.

A map of Corsica, printed in bright red, was spread across the front page of the newspaper "Il Tevere." Posters screaming "Viva Italian Corsica" were plastered on the walls of Rome.

There were rumors, among others, that Italians in Malta, Great Britain's Mediterranean naval base, might send a delegation here to ask Premier Benito Mussolini for "protection" against the "persecution" which the Italian press insists Maltese now endure.

Minister of Agriculture Giuseppe Tassinari told an irrigation convention in Bologna that Italians were "impatiently awaiting" Mussolini's command to "break the prison which is holding them" in the Mediterranean.

The Universities of Naples, Bologna and Catania sent messages to Il Duce, telling him their students had their eyes on him for the first sign "to mark the way of glory for the imperial eagle, which is about to spread its wings."

So many Italian reservists have been called up individually that foreign observers believed the armed forces already were on a war footing, with general mobilization perhaps unnecessary. The government, however, is armed with facilities to mobilize even civilians, including women and children, for offices and workshops, and only Mussolini's word is needed to start the nation on the march.

The American Embassy, according to usually reliable sources, is prepared to take charge of the French and British diplomatic establishments in case of war.

Publication of an Italian law governing commodities ordered all holders of more than 450 pounds of wool or 650 pounds of cotton for industrial or commercial use to register it within fifteen days.

Vatican Speeds Completion Of Its Air-Raid Shelters

Offers Refuge To Diplomats Accredited To Holy See. Acts In Belief Italy Will Enter War

[By the Associated Press]

Vatican City, May 25—Papal authorities today recognized the possibility of Italian entrance into the war by offering refuge to diplomats accredited to the Holy See and speeding completion of Vatican City's air-raid shelters.

Prelates indicated Pope Pius XII is convinced Italy is going to war but that he refuses to leave Vatican City or consider using the air-raid shelter provided especially for him.

The offer of refuge was made by Luigi Cardinal Maglione, Papal Secretary of State. The diplomats, who ordinarily live outside the Vatican City were asked by letter to say whether they would return to their countries or take up residence in Vatican City in event Italy dropped her non-belligerency.

Bombing of Vatican City—slightly less than 109 acres at the edge of Rome—is considered highly improbable in ecclesiastical circles, even if Rome itself is bombed.

But scrupulous concern for safety of the city's inhabitants, numbering about 1,000, caused building of shelters, since it might be difficult for bombers to distinguish the papal city, particularly at night during blackouts.

Two immense shelters, one for ecclesiastical inhabitants and the other for laity, were prepared. About half the population is ecclesiastical.

Shelter In Basement

The shelter for the ecclesiastics is in the basement of a six-story residence for priests, the floors of which would be expected to break the fall of bombs.

The shelter for laymen is in a Renaissance tower built by Pope Nicholas V. Its stone walls are thirty feet thick. The tower, nearly 500 years old, is a veritable fortress.

The ground floor, eighty feet in diameter, serves as the shelter. Above, there is a steel-reinforced throne room where the Vatican funds are kept.

Provisions to seal the shelter against gas attack and install air conditioning are being made.

Once Housed Guard

The tower once housed the Vatican's military guard and has been used to store benches and wooden barriers needed for ceremonies at St. Peter's.

The Pope's shelter is under the courtyard of the holy office. It could be reached by elevator from his third-floor apartment in the papal palace with only a few yards to walk.

The refuge was built despite the fact that the Pontiff told intimates he would not use it.

The Vatican library is prepared to keep precious books and art treasures in a steel-armored room on the ground floor of a wing off Belvedere courtyard.

Experts say nothing can be done to protect the Sistine and Pauline chapels with their famous Michelangelo frescoes; the Vatican museum, picture gallery and St. Peter's.

VATICAN OFFERS REFUGE TO ENVOYS IF ITALY JOINS WAR

Proffer of Living Quarters Is Made to Diplomats Sent to Holy See.

VATICAN CITY, May 25 (A. P.).—Cardinal Maglione, the Papal Secretary of State, today offered quarters in the Vatican City to diplomats accredited to the Holy See who thought their countries might become involved in war with Italy. The diplomats ordinarily live outside the Vatican City, in Rome or its environs.

Cardinal Maglione asked them by letter to advise him whether they would return to their native lands or accept the proferred residence here. Only the chiefs of diplomatic missions and the secretary of each would be permitted to stay in the Vatican, the letter said.

Corsican Sees 'Redemption' Near.

ROME, May 25 (A. P.).—Petru Giovacchini, chief of Corsica's Irredentists, issued a manifesto today to "Corsican brothers living under oppression" in that French insular department, saying, "the moment of redemption is near."

Irredentists—a term generally applied to minority groups eager for return of themselves and their territory to the mother country—were originally an Italian party formed about 1878 to secure incorporation into Italy of region Italian in speech and race, but subject to other governments.

As far as Corsica is concerned, the Irredentist movement is based on the claim that the island, fourth largest in the Mediterranean, is rightfully Italy's geographically, historically and linguistically. The population is about 323,000.

Italy Geared for War.

Geared for war, her entire resources subject to conscription under a new civil mobilization order, Italy is ready today for Premier Mussolini to press the button that could plunge her into the European conflict as an ally of Germany.

Among the ominous indications, topped by passage of the civil mobilization decree were:

1. Reports that additional classes of army and naval reserves had been called to the colors.
2. Postponement of the sailings of three big trans-Atlantic liners—which might possibly serve as troop transports.
3. Intensified blackout preparations.
4. Rumors that Il Duce had rejected Allied concessions—including relaxation of the Mediterranean blockade — offered in the hope of keeping Italy on the sidelines.
5. Increasingly bitter press attacks on the Allies and new anti-Allied street demonstrations.

Many foreigners, including English residents, quietly prepared to leave the country. Those who had booked passage on Italian vessels now tied to their docks hastened to book passage on American vessels.

The new civil mobilization decree was hastily rushed through the Senate last night, a full week ahead of schedule.

Complaints about the treatment of Italians in French Morocco were published in the Italian press.

The three transatlantic liners whose departures were postponed were the Rex, Augustus and Neptunia. New dates for sailings were set, and officials said the postponements were merely a matter of routine, but the action was regarded in foreign circles as highly significant.

The Rex and Augustus, originally scheduled to have sailed from Genoa and Trieste on May 29 and May 27, respectively, now are booked for departure June 6.

The Neptunia, which was to have left Genoa June 1 for South America, is listed to go June 21 instead.

ADD ROME -- ITALIAN X X X JUNE 21 INSTEAD.

FOREIGNERS STUDIED WITH MISGIVINGS THE [illegible]

PREMIER MUSSOLINI HAS REJECTED ALLIED OVERTURES

BY MORE THAN 'TOO LATE.'

THOSE OVERTURES WERE SAID TO HAVE INCLUDED FRENCH

OFFERS OF SPECIAL RIGHTS IN TUNISIA, CREDIT FACILITIES AT THE

SUEZ CANAL, AND FREE PORT PRIVILEGES AT JIBUTI, FRENCH SOMA-

ILAND, ONLY RAIL OUTLET TO ITALY'S ETHIOPIAN EMPIRE.

PEP PERSHES FLAMED ON BANK AND FORTIFICATIONS

ITALIAN OFFICIALS PRAISING THE HORSEMEN OF THE NATION'S ARMS

FORCES.

30.24-2507

MARSHAL PIETRO BADOGLIO, CHIEF OF THE GENERAL STAFF WIRED CROWN PRINCE UMBERTO BEST WISHES FOR THE INFANTRY, OF WHICH THE LATTER IS INSPECTOR GENERAL, CALLING THIS BRANCH "AN EVER MORE POWERFUL INSTRUMENT OF [illegible] VICTORY FOR THE IMPERIAL FATHERLAND."

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GENERAL [illegible] UBALDO, UNDER-SECRETARY FOR WAR, SENT THE CROWN PRINCE A SIMILAR MESSAGE.

Nazi 'Chutist Tactics In Holland Revealed

[Two of the prime factors which brought about the abrupt capitulation of the Dutch Army were the operations of German parachute troops and the Nazi forces' ability to bring reinforcements from the south to troops landed in Rotterdam on the first day of the invasion. In the following dispatch from the Netherlands, Lynn Heinzerling, a member of the Associated Press' Berlin staff, tells for the first time how these two factors dove-tailed—how the parachute troops held the important Dutch bridges over which the reinforcements had to come.]

By Lynn Heinzerling

Utrecht, the Netherlands, May 25 (AP)—The pioneer parachute troops are the romantic mystery men of the German Army, especially since they caused such havoc in Holland, and they also are silent men.

Especially are they reluctant to talk about the weapons they carry on their descents from the sky.

I talked to three of a group which dropped down and held two tremendous bridges—at Moerdijk over Hollandisch Diep and south of Dordrecht—and while they seemed fond of their jobs, they were quiet about their methods.

Held Bridges Three Days

The parachutists seized control of the bridges from the Dutch, they said, and held them against all attacks for three days and nights until land troops reached them.

"We flew over high," said one who had received the Iron Cross for his exploit. "We jumped from a low altitude—we wouldn't be in the air so long—probably about 300 meters. There was a bad wind and some of the boys landed in the river."

Dug Into Shallow Holes

The trooper, a short, freckled lad of about 22 from Hanover, said they immediately dug into shallow holes around the bridge and resisted all efforts to dislodge them. Their object was to prevent the Dutch from blowing up two bridges each about a mile long—one a railroad bridge and the other on a highway.

He and his two companions, obviously proud of their success, declined to say what weapons they used or whether they relied wholly on the light machine guns which were dropped in separate 'chutes.

Bombed By British Planes

The Hanover boy said two British planes bombed them. Craters in the soft earth around the bridge showed where the bombs had fallen. One day, he added, three British ships came up the river with troops, but were sunk before they reached the bridge—how, was not explained.

The sky troops landed on the first day of the invasion and they boasted that by noon they had taken all bunkers occupied by the Dutch near the bridge. Artillery fire then was directed upon them.

Thirteen Fresh Graves

A little distance from the Moerdijk bridge, a small group of men in civilian clothes was clustered around thirteen fresh graves marked with wooden crosses. Dutch helmets lay on each grave.

Two German soldiers walked up. They took off their caps, stood silently for a minute, then walked away after one of the onlookers whispered to them.

A little man with a shovel was there too. He was not digging a new grave. He was taking home the body of his son.

tion rained from the skies and thousands of soldiers swept over the flat countryside. For five days the Dutch army fought, while the populace shuddered and jumped nervously as the wail of air raid sirens recurrently broke on the air.

Today, except in a few places like Rotterdam, where the full force of the war struck, people were going about their business as usual. The streets were filled with the customary crowds—people strolling, chatting, sunning themselves as they sipped drinks on the terraces of cafes.

Theaters and bars are open.

There are many reminders of war, but one is impressed by the relaxation of tension which had been felt in varying degrees for many months before Germany struck.

The blackout still is in effect in all cities. However, the Germans have pushed the clocks ahead an hour and forty minutes to conform with Berlin summer time and this means daylight until 10:30 P. M.

Numerous German soldiers are seen on the streets and in restaurants, but Dutch soldiers, permitted to go about freely, are more in evidence. Frequently they are seen exchanging salutes or walking with the Germans.

Warplanes which fly overhead now excite only mild curiosity.

Fewer guards are on the streets than before the war. No disorders have been reported since the hostilities ceased.

Demobilization of the Dutch army is expected soon.

The German military command is the supreme authority in Holland. However, local governments are permitted to function in collaboration with the Germans.

The Dutch penal law still is in force, except in special cases punishable by German law, such as violence against German soldiers, which is punishable by death.

All citizens are required to turn in firearms.

Sabotage is penalized heavily, particularly damage to agricultural products which comprise valuable booty for the Nazis.

HOLLAND GETTING BACK TO NORMAL

MAY 26 1940

Dutch Soldiers Are Seen Strolling With Germans.

HARRELSON

AMSTERDAM, May 25 (A. P.).—Holland is rapidly recovering from the tension of war and today was as nearly normal, perhaps, as any country in Europe.

Two weeks ago yesterday, when the Nazi invasion began, destruc-

WRITER FINDS HOLLAND NEAR NORMAL AGAIN

Recovery Shown Except At Hardest Hit Places Like Rotterdam

Blackout Still Effective, But Germans Move Clocks Ahead

By MAX HARRELSON
Associated Press Correspondent

Amsterdam, May 25—So far as possible in a country which endured five days of punishing warfare, Holland is recovering from the immediate effects of the war.

In another light she is perhaps closer to normal than any other country in Europe.

The Germans came suddenly and swiftly, more than two weeks ago, and for five days the Dutch fought and the populace shuddered and prayed.

Today, save in a few places like Rotterdam, where the greatest force of the war struck, the country outwardly has returned to normal. The customary crowds fill the streets—strolling in the pleasant sunshine or sitting in front of cafes sipping drinks. Theaters and bars are open.

Nazis Move Clocks Ahead

The blackout still is effective, but the Germans moved the clocks ahead an hour and forty minutes to conform with Berlin summer time and the day now lasts until 10.30 P. M.

Walking in the streets or sitting in restaurants are numerous German soldiers. Dutch soldiers, too, move freely about and frequently are seen saluting their recent foes or fraternizing with them.

But the impressive thing is the end of the long wait, so that warplanes flying overhead now excite only the mildest curiosity.

No Disorders Reported

No disorders have been reported since the war ended abruptly, and yet there are fewer guards on the streets. The German military is the supreme authority, although local governments still function in collaboration with the Nazis.

When the Dutch phase of the war ended, all citizens were ordered to turn in firearms. They were warned against sabotage, particularly to agricultural crops, highy valuable booty to the conquerors. Generally, however, the Dutch penal law is in force, save in special cases, such as violence against German citizens—an act punishable by death.

There are penalties also for persons detected listening to non-German broadcasts or who circulate reports from such broadcasts. The Dutch radio now operates under German supervision.

Carry News DNB Furnishes

Dutch newspapers still publish, but they carry mostly foreign news provided by DNB, official German news agency.

Some restrictions have been placed on purchases, but so far no food or clothing cards have been issued. Purchases of soap and shoes are limited.

Private automobiles are banned, and while there have been no official measures taken against Jews, many business firms have discharged all Jewish employes—either on their own accord or on instructions. Some Jews still operate shops and Jewish suicides, which followed capitulation, appear to have stopped.

Yugoslav Gold Bound To U. S.

Athens, Greece, May 25 (AP)—Three carloads of Yugoslav gold arrived here today for transshipment to the United States.

Greece Calls More Reservists

Athens, May 25 (AP)—The Greek Government announced tonight that specialists and military classes of 1934 have been called up as a precautionary measure. It did not specify the number of men affected.

British-American Trade Rivalry Called Bitter

Communist Paper Says Battle Is Hidden By "Screen Of Friendship"

Moscow, May 25 (AP)—The newspaper *Pravda*, organ of the Communist party, declared today that behind "a screen of friendship" a bitter rivalry for world trade markets is under way between Great Britain and the United States.

Pravda mentioned United States gains in Latin-American trade since Britain declared war. Discussing the possibility of America entering the war, *Pravda* said the United States lacked trained army and naval reserves.

Despite its wealth of raw materials, the paper continued, the United States must import rubber, lead, nickel and other materials; therefore the Netherlands' East Indies are "objects of platonic longings of the United States."

Horthy Gets Roosevelt Letter.

BUDAPEST, May 25 (AP)—A photograph of President Roosevelt, accompanied by a personal letter from the President, was given to Admiral Nichols Horthy, Regent of Hungary, today by John F. Montgomery, American Minister. Admiral Horthy recently sent his own inscribed portrait to the President.

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GANDHI ASKS 'NO TROUBLE'

BOMBAY, India, May 25 (AP).—Mohandas K. Gandhi, Indian Nationalist leader, today advised his followers to refrain from "creating trouble" at this critical time and declared the British are "well able to cope with any difficulty that may face them."

"British people stand in no need of sympathy from a subject people, for they can command all they want from the latter," Gandhi said in a newspaper article.

"India was dragged into the war by the mere wish of the British Cabinet."

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Graf Spee Men Arrested

Montevideo, Uruguay, May 25 (AP)—A Parliamentary committee investigating Nazi activities in Uruguay today announced the arrest of two Germans identified tentatively as former crewmen of the scuttled German pocket battleship Admiral Graf Spee.

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NEW RAIDS IN CANADA

Man and Swastika Emblems Seized by Police.

MONTREAL, May 25 (A. P.).—In the second of their overnight raids against fifth column elements, the police arrested today one man and seized fresh quantities of swastika emblems, pennants, pamphlets, maps and photographs.

The raids were executed by the Royal Canadian Mounted Police and detachments of Montreal and provincial police. The name of their prisoner was not disclosed, but it was said that he was a German who came to Canada in 1928.

Most of the raiding was on the homes of alleged district organizers of the National Unity Party, the Canadian Fascist organizati[illegible] whose headquarters were sear[illegible] by the police on Thursday n[illegible]

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CAIRO, EGYPT, MAY 25--(AP)--KING FAROUK I TODAY SENT TO HIS COUNTRY ESTATE HIS QUEEN, FARIDA, AND THEIR TWO DAUGHTERS, FERIAL, TWO YEARS OLD AND FAWZIA, [redacted] LAST APRIL 7.

PREMIER ALY PASHA, MEANTIME ISSUED A STATEMENT THAT IN THE INTERNATIONAL SITUATION IS EGYPT'S POSITION [redacted] "DANGEROUS, JUST AS THAT OF ANY COUNTRY IS DANGEROUS," SINCE MODERN METHODS OF TRANSPORT HAD REDUCED DISTANCES.

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HE DECLARED THE GOVERNMENT HAD TAKEN EVERY POSSIBLE MEASURE TO PROTECT THE COUNTRY.

RIO DE JANEIRO, MAY 25--(AP)--BRAZILIAN FOREIGN MINISTER OSLWALDO ARANHA SAID TODAY IN ADDRESSING A PAN-AMERICAN GATHERING THAT THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS "DO NOT WANT TO BE DOMINATED BY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC HAPPENINGS."

"THE AMERICAN REPUBLICS SHOULD JOINTLY GUARD THEIR NATIONAL SECURITY AND TERRITORIAL INTEGRITY, TO PREVENT IN AMERICA THE EXERCISE IN ANY FORM OF DOMINATING INFLUENCES FOREIGN TO THE DESTINY OF ANY OF OUR PEOPLES," HE SAID, AT AT CONVENTION OF PAN-AMERICAN TRAVELING SALESMEN.

"WE WERE COLONIES OF EUROPE, BUT TODAY WE DO NOT WANT TO BE DOMINATED BY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC HAPPENINGS. WE IN BRAZIL SHOULD NOT INTERVENE IN EUROPEAN QUESTIONS BECAUSE WE ARE DETERMINED NOT TO CONSENT TO INTERVENTION IN ANY FORM, DIRECT OR INDIRECT, BY EUROPEAN OR ASIATIC PEOPLES IN OUR POLITICAL DESTINY.

"WE AMERICANS AND WE BRAZILIANS ARE NEUTRAL NOT BECAUSE WE ARE AFRAID TO TAKE AN ATTITUDE, BUT BECAUSE WE HAVE SUPREME COURAGE TO CONDEMN WAR EVEN THOUGH THE WORLD'S MOST POWERFUL PEOPLE ARE INVOLVED IN IT."

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FIRST LEAD TROTSKY

MEXICO CITY, MAY 25--(AP)--PURSUIT OF THE [redacted] ASSAILANTS OF LEON TROTSKY RESULTED TODAY IN RECOVERY OF TWO AUTOMOBILES TAKEN FROM THE RUSSIAN EXILE'S RESIDENCE BUT LEFT POLICE WITH N O FURTHER CLUE TO SHELDON HARTE, KIDNAPED SECRETARY.

THE MOTOR CARS WERE FOUND 10 MILES WEST OF THE CITY.

HARTE WAS SEIZED AND WHISKED AWAY BY THE GANG OF ARMED MEN WHO ATTEMPTED TO KILL TROTSKY.

THE INVESTIGATION SHOWED THAT THE MEN WERE DISGUISED IN POLICE UNIFORMS.

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AS POLICE UNDER ORDERS OF PRESIDENT CARDENAS ATTEMPTED TO PICK UP THE TRAIL OF THE ASSAILANTS CONSERVATION POLITICIANS DECLARED THE ATTACK WAS CONCLUSIVE PROOF THAT A NAZI-COMMUNIST "FIFTH COLUMN" IS AT WORK IN MEXICO.

SOME FEDERAL DEPUTIES, ETC., PICKING UP PREVIOUS SECOND GRAPH. MEYER 1205 PM 5:47P

MONTREAL, MAY 25-(SATURDAY)-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE IN A CONTINUATION OF THEIR DRIVE AGAINST FIFTH COLUMNISTS SWEPT ACROSS MONTREAL LAST NIGHT AND EARLY TODAY RAIDING HOMES OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES.

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30.24-2509

30.24-2509

TORONTO, MAY 25-(CP)-IN ANSWER TO KING GEORGE'S APPEAL, CANAD
OF ALL RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS WILL ATTEND SPECIAL CHURCH SERVICE
TOMORROW TO PRAY FOR DIVINE ASSISTANCE AGAINST NAZI GERMANY.
DOMINION CHURCH LEADERS HAVE CALLED ON THEIR PEOPLE TO COOPERATE
IN THE EMPIRE DAY OF PRAYER.

Out For Foes Of Trotsky

[By the Associated Press]

Mexico City, May 25—Police, under direct orders of President Cardenas, tried today to pick up the trail of the men who tried to kill Leon Trotsky, while conservative politicians declared the attack was "conclusive" proof of a Nazi-Communist "fifth column" in Mexico.

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Some Federal deputies said they feared that the pre-dawn raid yesterday by more than twenty machine-gunners, riflemen, incendiarists and kidnappers might have been the prelude to a "reign of terror."

A Communist leader called it "a plot of reactionary domestic and foreign interests to discredit Mexico."

Escaped By Ruse

Trotsky, who escaped by feigning death—although only scratched by shattered glass and flying splinters in the midst of a machine-gun crossfire into his bedroom—had charged that "Joseph Stalin was directly responsible."

The attempted assassination turned into a kidnapping when the gunmen and incendiary bomb throwers fled, apparently believing they had killed the one-time War Commissar of Soviet Russia. They took with them one of Trotsky's secretary-bodyguards, Weldon Harte, 25, of New York.

His fate is not known and his father, Jesse Harte, was reported en route from New York to Mexico City by plane.

Examination of Trotsky's bomb-torn garden and bullet-peppered bedroom, where he and his wife huddled on the floor to escape death, was said to have produced no tangible clue to the identity of the raiders.

...st" In Ten Days

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New York, ... 25 (AP)—At least half a million German soldiers have been "lost" during the last ten days, a German-language short-wave broadcast from London said today. The announcer, heard here by NBC, said the estimate was made in Paris. The broadcast said authoritative English circles claim that the German division from Frankfort-on-the-Oder, which recently effected the various attacks on the Aisne, had been repulsed with the loss of half the men.

Italian Liner Leaves N. Y. For Naples

New York, May 25 (AP)—The Italian liner Conte di Savoia sailed on schedule at noon today for Genoa and Naples with 160 passengers. Her next scheduled westbound voyage has been postponed to June 24 from June 12. The Rex, whose next trip to this country also was postponed, is scheduled to sail on June 12 instead.

Refugees in Open Boats Cross English Channel

Norman Davis Reports Plight of Fleeing Throngs

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—Reports that some refugees from the battle zone were crossing the turbulent English Channel in open boats were received today by Red Cross headquarters.

Norman H. Davis, national chairman, said that the refugees were reaching the English coast "in most pitiable condition," having "in many instances arrived in small open boats after harrowing trips across the Channel."

The Red Cross cabled $100,000 to the British organization today, Mr. Davis said, to aid in caring for the "great numbers" of Dutch and Belgian refugees arriving in England.

Hospital Unit Going To Front

Glen Ridge, N. J., May 25 (AP)—Mr. and Mrs. Edward T. Fishwick said today they had received word from their son, Dr. Dwight B. Fishwick, that the American-Scandinavian field hospital unit led by him would soon leave Sweden for the Western front to assist the Allies.

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"Victory" Handbills

Nazi Paper Scattered In Several New York Subway Trains

New York, May 25 (AP)—German "victory" handbills were scattered mysteriously in several subway trains yesterday, reading:

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"On to Paris!
"On to London!
"Sieg heil! (Hail victory!)
"Heil Hitler!"

The *Daily News* says hundreds of German-Americans have received, from the "League for the Cultivation of Personal Friendship With Foreigners" in Berlin, first letters for a pro-German chain-letter campaign.

Liner May Be Laid Up Before Maiden Voyage

America, Biggest Merchant Ship, Nearly Finished, But Has No Place To Go

New York, May 25 (AP)—The $17,000,000 liner America, the biggest merchant ship ever built in this country, may be laid up before her maiden voyage because of war developments.

The symbol of a projected American merchant marine "comeback," now in the final stages of outfitting at Newport News, Va., was planned originally for the transatlantic service to England and France, but the Neutrality Act precluded that.

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Then her projected run was shifted to Italy, but yesterday the postponement of the liner Rex's next scheduled sailing indicated that imminent in-

NEW YORK, MAY 25-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES LINER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT POINTED HER NOSE TOWARD IRELAND TODAY ON A WAR-TIME ERRAND OF STATE, AFTER A TWO-HOUR DELAY WHILE FEDERAL AGENTS CAREFULLY CHECKED EACH OFFICER AND CREWMAN.

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UNDER SPECIAL INSTRUCTIONS FROM THE STATE DEPARTMENT, WHICH AUTHORIZED THE TRIP THROUGH WATERS NORMALLY CLOSED TO AMERICAN SHIPS UNDER THE NEUTRALITY ACT, THE 13,869-TON VESSEL WAS EQUIPPED TO BRING HOME UP TO 1,100 AMERICAN NATIONALS FROM GALWAY, IRELAND.

HER SIDES WERE EMBLAZONED WITH PAINTED AMERICAN FLAGS, LIGHTED BY GLARING SEARCHLIGHTS AT NIGHT; SHE WAS INSTRUCTED, TOO, TO RUN BRIGHTLY LIGHTED THROUGH DARKNESS. BELLIGERENT NATIONS WERE ADVISED OF HER MISSION.

FBI MEN QUESTIONED AND CHECKED THE 255 CREW MWMBERS EVEN AS THE SHIP PROCEEDED DOWN THE BAY YESTERDAY, LEAVING HER JUST AS SHE PUT TO SEA. A SPOKESMAN SAID THIS WAS DONE TO "MAKE SURE EVERY ONE ON BOARD WAS A BONA FIDE AMERICAN SEAMAN." THE LINER CARRIED NO MAIL OR CARGO AND WAS A "CLEAR" SHIP SO FAR AS WARRING POWERS MIGHT BE CONCERNED.

THE RAIDS WERE AGAINST PERSONS SUSPECTED OF BEING LEADERS, ORGANIZER EMBERS OF THE NATIONAL UNITY PARTY, CANADIAN FASCIST ORGANIZ.

EIGHT HOMES WERE RAIDED, AND LITERATURE WAS SEIZED IN ABOUT HALF OF THEM. ON THE PREVIOUS NIGHT 13 HOMES AND OFFICES WERE SIMILARLY RAIDED.

SEVEN HUNDRED AMERICANS APPLIED FOR VISAS AND EXIT PERMITS TO IRELAND FROM LONDON, EMBASSY OFFICIALS REPORTED. IT WAS EXPECTED HALF OF THE 5,400 AMERICANS IN THE BRITISH ISLES WOULD SEEK TO LEAVE FOR HOME, THESE OFFICIALS ADDED.

ALIEN REGISTRY BILL IN SENATE

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Measure Now Requires All to Be Fingerprinted.

MUST REPORT AT POST OFFICES

Georgia Is Revoking Foreigners' Business Licenses June 1.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (A. P.). Legislation requiring registration and fingerprinting of all aliens in the United States was approved today by a Senate judiciary sub-committee.

Senator Connally of Texas said the requirement was added to a comprehensive bill already passed by the House and designed to protect our armed forces from subversive activities and our people from fifth columns or similar groups.

Senator Danaher of Connecticut, Republican member of the sub-committee, said the broad bill was a necessary part of the general national defense program.

The House bill merely provided for fingerprinting of all immigrants entering or visiting the United States, but Senators agreed to expand this to require registration and fingerprinting of all aliens already in this country at post offices.

Another section of the legislation would fix penalties of ten years in prison and $10,000 fine for any subversive attempts upon the armed forces of the United States.

The bill also tightens up numerous provisions for deportation of aliens.

Governor Issues Order.

ATLANTA, May 25 (A. P.).—In an unprecedented move aimed at fifth columnists, Gov. E. D. Rivers directed today that the business, occupational and professional licenses of all Georgia aliens be canceled on June 1.

In giving oral instruction to Revenue Commissioner T. Grady Head to revoke the licenses, the Governor made no mention of any exceptions, but after a conference with Head he announced aliens who had applied for citizenship by June 1 would be exempted.

The Revenue Department was unable to say at once how many persons would be affected, or to estimate the value of the businesses involved. Georgia does not have as large an alien population as many Northern States, but unofficial guesses were that at least several hundred persons would lose their licenses.

The Governor said he was relying largely on the broad powers given the Revenue Commissioner under the licensing laws to make his instructions effective. He added that as far as he knew no such action ever had been taken by the government of a State before.

This step was the most drastic of several taken by Gov. Rivers this week. Included in these was a proclamation requesting that all aliens register with police units and be fingerprinted. This proclamation brought a threat of court action from the American Civil Liberties Union.

The licenses affected by the order are the usual State licenses required of most business and professional men and some types of workmen. In the past the fact that a license applicant was an alien had no bearing, per se, on his application.

In rallying State forces against possible saboteurs and spies, Gov. Rivers has made frequent use of the much-employed term "fifth columnists' and he did so again today in discussing his order with reporters.

Counter-spy Drive Here.

More than 12,000 property owners, renting agents, tenants and even janitors will institute a counter-espionage system against fifth columnists in this city as a result of a resolution unanimously passed today by the executive committee of the Taxpayers Union of the City of New York, 300 East Eighty-ninth street.

"The resolution, offered by Robert Raff, an executive director of the union, provides that we shall notify all our members to inform us of any unusual activities, secret meetings or suspicious gatherings in any of our buildings," said Joseph Goldsmith, president of the organization. "We shall inform the FBI of any such activities immediately."

"These spies must be somewhere," Mr. Goldsmith added, 'and if we watch for them we can drive them out of their holes. I think that this movement will be taken up by other groups of taxpayers and property owners, and soon this country will be a very dangerous place for such subversive elements."

Mr. Goldsmith said that members of his organization and their friends would watch for any suspicious late meetings or suspicious actions of any kind in stores, cellars or private apartments. Members who see or hear of such activities should report them to the union headquarters and the information will be relayed at once to the FBI.

The Dissenter

WASHINGTON, May 25 (UP). —Rep. Marcantonio (A.-L., N. Y.), the only member of the House to vote against the bill to lift all restrictions on the number of airplanes the army may acquire, said he felt the measure was "similar to the preparation of 1916—step toward launching us into a war we should keep out of."

"We are adequately prepared for a defensive war," he said. "This is preparation for an offensive war. I am ready to fight for my country in the event of an invasion but not for an offensive war in which we have no business."

The bill passed 381 to 1.

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WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-ROUSED BY SUCCESSIVE RUMORS THAT "FIFTH COLUMNS" ARE FORMING IN THE AMERICAS, CONGRESSIONAL LEADERS PREDICTED TODAY THAT LEGISLATION TO REPEL ANY BACK-DOOR INVADERS WOULD BE HASTENED INTO LAW BEFORE ADJOURNMENT.

AS FAST AND THICK AS THE "FIFTH COLUMN" REPORTS, CAME NEW PROPOSALS FOR ANTI-SUBVERSION LEGISLATION, WHILE OTHERS THAT HAD BEEN STALLED ON THE ROAD TO ENACTMENT PICKED UP MOMENTUM AGAIN.

IN THE SENATE--

A JUDICIARY SUBCOMMITTEE STARTED HEARINGS TODAY ON HOUSE-APPROVED LEGISLATION TO OUTLAW EFFORTS TO TAMPER WITH MILITARY DISCIPLINE, TO REQUIRE DEPORTATION OF LAW-BREAKING ALIENS, AND TO REQUIRE FINGERPRINTING OF ALL INCOMING ALIEN.

THE IMMIGRATION COMMITTEE APPROVED A HOUSE BILL TO REQUIRE THE DEPORTATION OF ALIENS WHO ADVOCATE CHANGES IN THE AMERICAN FORM OF GOVERNMENT.

A SENATE INVESTIGATION OF SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES WHICH AFFECT THE NATIONAL DEFENSE WAS PROPOSED BY SENATOR REYNOLDS (D-NC), WHO ALSO SUBMITTED A RESOLUTION CALLING ON ALL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES TO REPORT TO THE SENATE ON ALIENS THEY EMPLOY.

SENATOR STEWART (D-TENN) PROPOSED A "PERMANENT ALIEN REGISTRATION COMMISSION".

CHAIRMAN SHEPPARD (D-TEX) SAID THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE WOULD HOLD HEARINGS SOON ON LEGISLATION TO SET UP A "NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL DEFENSE CORPS" OF PRIVATE CITIZENS WHO WOULD COOPERATE WITH THE GOVERNMENT IN LOCATING "FIFTH COLUMNISTS."

IN THE HOUSE--

A BILL CONTAINING AUTHORITY FOR THE SECRETARY OF WAR TO PURGE

30.24-2511

30.24-2511

THE ARMY'S CIVILIAN PERSONNEL OF "FIFTH COLUMN" SUSPECTS REGARDLESS OF CIVIL SERVICE RESTRICTIONS WAS PASSED YESTERDAY AND SENT TO THE SENATE.

THE COMMITTEE ON UNAMERICAN ACTIVITIES REQUESTED ANOTHER $100,000 TO INVESTIGATE LEADS WHICH, CHAIRMAN DIES (D-TEX) SAID, "ARE COMING IN FASTER THAN WE CAN HANDLE THEM."

DIES SAID THE COMMITTEE WAS TRYING TO CONFIRM REPORTS THAT GERMANS HAVE DIRECTED THE ESTABLISHMENT OF CAMOUFLAGED AIR BASES JUST SOUTH OF THE RIO GRANDE.

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ON THE OTHER HAND, DIES SAID HE HAD VERIFIED REPORTS THAT COMMUNISTS AND GERMANS--MANY OF THEM NAZIS WITH MILITARY TRAINING--HAVE BEEN STREAMING INTO MEXICO IN AN EFFORT TO ESTABLISH MEXICAN PROPAGANDA BASES, SOME GOING FROM THE UNITED STATES.

WHILE DIES SAID THE REPORTS WERE "HARD FOR ME TO BELIEVE," FOREIGN MILITARY OBSERVERS IN MEXICO CITY DECLARED THAT NO SUCH HIDDEN AIR FIELDS EXISTED BELOW THE BORDER. ONE OFFICER SAID HE HAD MADE FREQUENT SURVEY FLIGHTS OVER NORTHERN MEXICO AND HAD FOUND NO SUITABLE LANDING AREA FOR MODERN PLANES.

President Plans Arms Council

He Will Name Emergency Co-ordination Group to Expedite Defense.

WASHINGTON, May 25 (A. P.).—The White House announced today that President Roosevelt is planning to name a national defense emergency co-ordination group composed of both private individuals and governmental officials. Stephen Early, press secretary, said that the plan was in the preparedness stage and that the President had not yet decided on the men who will be brought in to represent industry, finance, agriculture, transportation, communications, labor and consumers.

Asked about the President's plans, Mr. Early said:

"The President told me this morning to tell you that he at present has a plan for a national defense emergency co-ordination group, which group, as he has previously told you, will be composed of officials now in the Government and experts outside the Government.

"The latter will be invited to come in, not to supersede any one in the Government, but to work with them.

"The plan at present is not definite. The President knows the manner in which he wants to approach the problem, but he has not decided the details or the names or titles."

Topic for Speech.

With the revelation that the plans were under study and so near completion as to warrant official disclosing, there was immediate speculation as to whether the co-ordination program might not provide one of the main topics of the President's radio address to the nation tomorrow night. Mr. Roosevelt kept his calendar for today and tomorrow clear of appointments so that he would have full time to prepare the speech, which the White House said earlier would be a "factual" report on defense.

Another aspect of the defense program was pressed toward the operations stage at a conference on civilian pilot training among Col. Frank Knox, Chicago newspaper publisher and sponsor of "Plattsburgs of the Air," and military officers and leaders in the aircraft industry. The conference was called to develop plans discussed by Col. Knox and Mr. Roosevelt earlier this week and described by the President yesterday as designed to give primary pilot training to 50,000 persons a year.

The plan which the President is considering, Mr. Early said, will be flexible "and at all times very elastic."

Flexible Plans.

"The President is being very careful to have the plan flexible," he added, "so that it may be exercised effectively in the light of very rapidly changing conditions.

"For example, it is his present intention to call into the Government experts in transportation, communication, finance, industry, agriculture and labor, and consumers, so that all groups that go to make up the pattern of American life will be represented."

The President is particularly anxious to avoid "any upsetting of American life," the press secretary declared.

In other words, he continued, the President does not want the price level to soar, desires to give producers a reasonable profit and opposes "unreasonably high prices for foodstuffs and other necessities of life."

Housing Problem.

The housing problem also enters the picture, Mr. Early said, since Mr. Roosevelt wants to "prevent so far as possible the highs and lows that prevailed during the world war from occurring again."

By bringing in leaders from the various economic fields, the President expects, Mr. Early said, to develop a "co-ordination of Government and American life as a whole and as it divides itself through representatives he desires to select from particular fields."

Various people in and out of the Government are studying the question for him, the Secretary added, and the study itself has to be well co-ordinated. Many suggestions also were reported to be arriving in the mails and by telegraph.

Col. Knox Is Busy.

At the aviation conference Col. Knox was empowered to appoint a committee to confer with the "army, navy, air corps and other governmental departments to determine how best to co-ordinate, from the civilian point of view, support of the President's program for national defense."

Col. Knox appointed Gen. Malin Craig, retired, former Army Chief of Staff, to be chairman of the special committee. He also named these members: Major-Gen. Frank R. McCoy, retired; Col. William J. Donovan, New York lawyer, and Lewis Douglas, former Director of the Budget. The committee will begin its conferences as soon as possible, Col. Knox said.

He declined to discuss what steps would be taken toward pilot training, explaining that "whatever he [Mr. Roosevelt] wants, we are going to help him get."

Col. Knox said that he was "simply overwhelmed" by the response to his original announcement of an "air Plattsburg." Asked if help had been offered from all political parties, he said that "this has nothing to do with parties; it is just straight Americanism."

Organizations represented at the conference included the Citizens' Military Training Camp Association, Air Reserve Association, National Aeronautical Association, Gliders Association of America, Aircraft Owners and Pilots Association, Air Youth of America, Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce and the Soaring Society of America.

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WASHINGTON, MAY 25--SURVEYS OF AMERICA'S POTENTIAL DEFENSE MATERIAL FIND IN THE CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS 2,400,000 MEN, TWO THIRDS TRAINED, AND 50,000 PIECES OF AUTOMOTIVE EQUIPMENT.

STUDENTS OF CCC WORK DURING THE LAST SEVEN YEARS SAY THAT IT HAS TURNED OUT 2,100,000 AND NOW HAS 300,000 MEN WHO HAVE EXPERIENCED, UNDER ARMY OFFICERS, EVERY IMPORTANT PHASE OF MILITARY TRAINING EXCEPT DRILL IN THE MANUAL OF ARMS AND TARGET PRACTICE.

THEY HAVE TAKEN THE OATH AND BEEN TAUGHT THE DUTIES OF THE CITIZEN. THEY HAVE LEARNED MILITARY DISCIPLINE AND COURTESY. THEY UNDERSTAND CAMP RULES AND REGIMENTED LIVING, WITH REGULAR PERIODS FOR MESS, SLEEP, DRILL, STUDY, TRAINING AND PLAY. THEY HAVE BEEN TAUGHT THE CARE OF EQUIPMENT, CLOTHES, QUARTERS, GROUNDS, PERSONAL HYGIENE, SANITATION AND FIRST AID.

ONE MEMORANDUM, SURVEYING THE POSSIBILITIES OF ADAPTING THE CCC ENROLLEES TO NATIONAL DEFENSE NEEDS, SAYS:

"IF MILITARY T

AINING IS TO BE GIVEN THE CCC, IT SHOULD BE TIED INTO THE DAILY FIELD WORK AS MUCH IF NOT MORE THAN THAT OF THE CAMP. THIS IS BECAUSE BY AND LARGE MOST OF THE DAILY CONSERVATION WORK OF THE CORPS IS ESSENTIALLY TH:

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"IF MILITARY TRAINING IS TO BE GIVEN THE CCC, IT SHOULD BE TIED INTO THE DAILY FIELD WORK AS MUCH IF NOT MORE THAN THAT OF THE CAMP. THIS IS BECAUSE BY AND LARGE MOST OF THE DAILY CONSERVATION WORK OF THE CORPS IS ESSENTIALLY THE TYPE OF WORK DONE BY ARMY ENGINEER TROOPS.

"IF MILITARY T

AINING FOR THE CCC IS ADOPTED, IT SHOULD BE WITH THE AIM OF TRAINING THE ENROLLEES FOR MILITARY ENGINEERING WORK; THUS WOULD THE ENROLLEES BE ABLE TO MAKE THEIR GREATEST CONTRIBUTION TO NATIONAL DEFENSE. SUCH PRE-TRAINED ENROLLEES WOULD FIT INTO ARMY BATTALIONS OF SANITARY, ROAD AND FORESTRY ENGINEER TROOPS."

THIS MEMORANDUM POINTS OUT THAT THE TYPE OF WORK CCC MEN HAVE BEEN DOING EQUIPS THEM PARTICULARLY FOR THE SERVICE AN ENGINEER CORPS RENDERS, BUILDING BRIDGES, ROADS, TELEPHONE LINES.

ODDLY ENOUGH, WHERE ANY MENTION OF THE POSSIBILITY OF USING OR CONVERTING THE CCC INTO AN ARMY TRAINING UNIT WOULD AROUSE SHARP PROTESTS A YEAR OR SO AGO, OFFICIALS NOW SPEAK OPENLY OF ITS POSSIBILITIES. ONE OFFICIAL WHO MENTIONED SUCH A POSSIBILITY ABOVE A WHISPER A YEAR OR SO AGO DREW A SHARP REPRIMAND.

EVEN NOW, IT IS SPOKEN OF ONLY AS A POTENTIAL UNIT FROM WHICH TO DRAW PARTIALLY TRAINED MAN POWER. NO DIRECT AND IMMEDIATE CONVERSION OF THE CCC INTO A MILITARY UNIT IS SPOKEN OF. OFFICIALS SIMPLY SPEAK OF THE POSSIBILITIES HELD BY THE CORPS AND OF THE USE THAT MIGHT BE MADE OF IT IN A NATIONAL EMERGENCY.

AND, JUST AS THEIR FIGURES OF POTENTIAL MAN-POWER TO BE DRAWN FROM THE CCC INCLUDE ALL PAST ENROLLEES, AS WELL AS THOSE NOW ENROLLED, SO DO THEY THINK OF HOW THOSE TWO MILLION MEN WHO HAVE NOW PASSED ON INTO CIVILIAN LIFE MIGHT BE MUSTERED BACK, VOLUNTARILY THROUGH THE TIES THAT WERE ENGENDERED DURING THEIR CCC TRAINING.

THE WAR EMERGENCY HAS NOT WIPED OUT THE LIKELIHOOD THAT THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM COMMITTEE, WHEN IT MEETS NEXT MONTH IN PHILADELPHIA, WILL HAVE A REAL DISPUTE ON ITS HANDS, THOUGH THE FOUNDATION FOR THE ARGUMENT MAY BE CHANGED.

MAY 26 1940

ONE SURE SIGN OF THE FORTHCOMING BATTLE IS THE FACT THAT ALF M. LANDON OF KANSAS IS SAID BY STAUNCH REPUBLICANS WITH WHOM HE CONFERRED WHILE IN WASHINGTON THIS WEEK TO BE DETERMINED NOT TO BE PUSHED INTO THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF THE RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE.

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THIS MAY BE TAKEN AS A CERTAIN INDICATION THAT LANDON DESIRES TO HOLD HIMSELF FREE TO FIGHT FOR HIS IDEA OF A LIBERAL PLATFORM. IF HE WERE CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMITTEE, HIS HANDS WOULD BE TIED TO THE GAVEL. HIS MOUTH WOULD BE STUFFED WITH DECISIONS. HE COULD NOT SPEAK HIS OWN VIEWS.

A89WX

BUT, SO RAPIDLY AND SO OFTEN DOES THE SITUATION CHANGE WITH THE CABLES FROM ABROAD, THAT THE FIGHT WHICH COMES IN PHILADELPHIA IN MID-JUNE MAY NOT BE OVER THE CHARACTER OF THE PLATFORM.

IT MAY BE OVER THE MEASURE OF ISOLATION THAT AMERICA SHALL PRACTICE. OR OVER ANY ONE OF A HALF DOZEN PROBLEMS THAT CAN ARISE OUT OF THE WAR AND ITS OUTCOME.

WASHINGTON, MAY 25-(AP)-UNCLE SAM HAS BEEN OFFERED A LOT OF NOVEL DEFENSE SUGGESTIONS SINCE "TOTAL" WAR STRUCK EUROPE.

HERE ARE A FEW OF THE IDEAS RECOMMENDED TO THE SENATE MILITARY AFFAIRS COMMITTEE:

MAY 26 1940

A MACHINE TO SPRAY THE ENEMY WITH LIQUID CEMENT, WHICH WOULD HARDEN, IMMOBILIZING THE TROOPS.

A PARACHUTE BOMB TO BE SHOT INTO THE MIDST ATTACKING PLANES. THE HOVERING PLANES WOULD COLLIDE WITH THE BOMBS, DETONATING THEM, THUS CAUSING "HORRIBLE SLAUGHTER TO THE ATTACKER."

A "MAGIC GREASE" WHICH, WHEN POURED DOWN A CANNON BARREL, WOULI INCREASE VELOCITY AND RANGE 20 TIMES.

Cities Offer U. S. Sites In Defense Program

Vie for Arms and Plane Plants and Military Posts

WASHINGTON, May 25 (AP).—Scores of cities and towns are already vying for the arms and airplane plants, air training centers and military posts contemplated in the Administration's vast preparedness program.

Ultimate decisions on locations are expected to be made either by the Treasury or the prospective new council of national defense. In the World War such decisions were in the hands of the War Industries Board.

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Delegations and individuals seeking munitions plants have been referred to Maj. Leo J. Dillon, of the Army's Ordnance Department, and those interested in aircraft plants or aviation training facilties to Maj. M. R. Wood, of the Army Air Corps.

The record-making War Department appropriation bill, sent to the House with unanimous Senate ap-

LOUISVILLE'S CITIZENS URGE AID FOR ALLIES

Mass Meeting Calls On Congress To Lift Neutrality Laws

MAY 26 1940

Two Students Shouted Down, Dragged Out By Police

[By the Associated Press]

Louisville, May 25 — A group of "pro-Allies" Louisville citizens tonight asked Congress in a resolution to lift neutrality restrictions and give immediate aid to the Allies.

Efforts of two University of Louisville students to offer a resolution not to send an American expeditionary force to Europe "no matter if the Allies get whipped" was shouted down by the crowd and the students dragged from the meeting by police.

They were released after being questioned.

The Louisville War Memorial Auditorium, which seats 2,300 persons, was filled and police said several hundred persons were turned away.

W. B. Belknap Speaker

William B. Belknap, former State legislator, who acted as chairman of the meeting called by twenty-one civic and industrial leaders, told the audience he believed "you express the sentiment of a large section of the American people."

Belknap said the meeting was "not to urge anyone to go to war but to urge that we give aid to the Allies."

Lewis J. Gorin, Jr., Louisville attorney who, while a student at Princeton University in 1936, announced the formation of the "veterans of future wars" and demanded "anticipatory" bonuses immediately, addressed "the young men of America" in saying "it is up to us to make it safe for those things we hold dear."

He said events of the last few weeks had proved "a neutral nation can and will be invaded if it is not strong enough to protect itself."

"Stop Pussyfooting"

Mrs. Shackelford Miller, Sr., mother of former Mayor Neville Miller who now heads the National Association of Broadcasters, drew cheers from the crowd when she said "the time has come to stop pussyfooting."

Mrs. Miller said she was speaking as "a Kentucky woman, a mother and a grandmother and a pro-Allies," and charged that Adolf Hitler "has caused every woman in Europe to suffer."

She criticized a radio address of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh and said the "hysteria sweeping this country is not war hysteria, but peace hysteria."

Mrs. Miller added that the "best chance we have of keeping out of war is to give help to the Allies."

WOULD AVOID WAR

Upstate Methodists Urge Saving Democracy Here.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., May 25 (A. P.).—The Northern New York Conference of the Methodist Church today called upon the United States to preserve democracy within its own borders and, at the same time, "remain out of the present conflicts in Europe and in the Far East." It adopted without change the report of the Committee on World Peace, identical with that of the Committee on the State of the Church, approved at the general conference at Atlantic City for May 3.

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The conference blocked an amendment which would have demanded the arrest and deportation of all aliens advocating the overthrow of the American system of government and the disbanding of all organizations "intent on breaking up the American way of living."

The delegates turned down a proposed brotherhood plan under which contributions of high-salaried ministers to aid those in lower income groups would be increased.

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UNDATED WAR BOX

BY ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE WAR HAS BROUGHT THESE WORDS INTO GENERAL USE:

BLITZKRIEG--THE TECHNIQUE OF "LIGHTNING WAR" PREFERRED BY GERMANY. PROGRESS IN TANK CONSTRUCTION AND MASSED MOTOR TRANSPORT HELPED MAKE IT POSSIBLE. USED BY ITALY IN ETHIOPIA, BUT THE WORD DID NOT GET INTO WIDE CIRCULATION UNTIL THE POLISH CAMPAIGN BY GERMANY.

PARASHOOTIST--ONE WHO ARMS. TO REPEL PARACHUTE INVADERS. GREW OUT OF THE ORGANIZATION OF VOLUNTEERS IN ENGLAND TO GUARD

AGAINST GERMAN INFLUX FROM THE SKY.

STUKAS--DIVE BOMBERS. THE GERMAN STUKA BOMBER WAS USED WITH GREAT SUCCESS IN A DIVING TECHNIQUE. THE WORD IS NOW USED TO DESCRIBE ALL DIVE BOMBERS.

PANZER TROOPS--"ARMORED" SOLDIERS. A SPECIALIZED TERM THAT HAS NOW ATTAINED BROADER MEANING. NOW USED TO DESCRIBE MOTORIZED AND OTHER FAST-MOVING ARMORED TROOPS.

FIFTH COLUMN--THE LOYAL FORCE WITHIN THE ENEMY CITADEL, OR THE SPIES, TRAITORS AND ALIEN ELEMENT, DEPENDING ON VIEWPOINT. WHEN GENERAL FRANCO MARCHED ON MADRID HE HAD FOUR COLUMNS. HIS SYMPATHIZER WITHIN THE CAPITAL WERE TERMED "THE FIFTH COLUMN." SINCE THEN USE OF THE TERM HAS SPREAD. GERMANY PERFECTED THE DEVICE FOR USE IN NORWAY.

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ERSATZ--GERMAN FOR SUBSTITUTE. THERE ARE MANY IN THE GERMAN WEHRWIRTSCHAFT, WHICH MEANS THE SCIENCE OF ORGANIZING A NATION'S ECONOMY FOR MILITARY PURPOSES.

LATIN AMERICAN (AMS BUDGET)

BY ANDRUE BERDING

WASHINGTON,MAY 25-(AP)-"FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES IN LATIN AMERICA, WIDELY EXPECTED TO MULTIPLY MANY TIMES IN CASE OF A GERMAN VICTORY IN EUROPE, ARE OCCUPYING THE CLOSE ATTENTION OF OFFICIALS IN SEVERAL GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS.

THE OFFICIALS DO NOT ATTEMPT TO HIDE THEIR CONVICTION THAT IF AD HITLER WINS IN EUROPE HIS PREOCCUPATION IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE WIL NOT BE, AT LEAST AT FIRST, ANY DIRECT MILITARY THREAT TO THESE SHORES, BUT RATHER GERMAN POLITICAL ACTIVITIES WITHIN THE 20 LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS AND THE UNITED STATES.

SUCH ACTIVITIES, THEY FEEL, WILL BE AIDED BY ITALIAN FASCIST INFLUENCES IN LATIN AMERICA, JUST AS ITALY IS AIDING GERMANY IN EUROPE NOW BY DISTRACTING A CONSIDERABLE PORTION OF THE FRENCH LAND AND BRITISH SEA FORCES FROM THE MAIN FIELD OF BATTLE.

VARIOUS METHODS FOR SOLVING THE QUESTION OF GERMAN PENETRATION IN LATIN AMERICA ARE BEING ACTIVELY CONSIDERED. THEY HINGE LARGELY AROUND THE VIEW THAT THIS IS A PROBLEM FOR ALL OF PAN AMERICA, NOT MERELY THE UNITED STATES, AND THAT THE MOST EFFECTIVE RESULTS CAN BE ACHIEVED THROUGH JOINT EFFORT OF ALL THE REPUBLICS.

OFFICIALS BELIEVE THAT, TO AVOID THE FEELING THAT THE UNITED STATES IS ENGAGING IN "YANKEE IMPERIALISM" IN COMBATTING GERMAN INFLUENCE IN LATIN AMERICA, SHE SHOULD HAVE THE ASSISTANCE OF THE OTHER AMERICAN REPUBLICS. IF ANY REPUBLIC FEELS IT IS UNABLE OF ITS OWN EFFORTS TO COMBAT THE GERMAN ACTIVITIES, IT SHOULD RECEIVE A SPECIES OF PAN AMERICAN ASSISTANCE RATHER THAN UNITED STATES ASSISTANCE ALONE.

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REPORTS ARE CONSTANTLY REACHING THE CAPITAL OF ACTIVE NAZI INFLUENCE IN LATIN AMERICA. IN URUGUAY A GOVERNMENT COMMITTEE HAS JUST REPORTED THAT GERMAN PROPAGANDA IS BEING SPREAD THERE IN A HIGHLY ORGANIZED FORM. MEXICO ALSO ENGAGED THE ATTENTION OF OFFICIALS HERE AS THE RESULT OF REPORTS THAT NAZI EFFORTS ARE STIRRING UP TROUBLE THERE.

THE GERMAN INFLUENCE IN SOME LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS IS PARTLY BASED ON THEIR LARGE GERMAN POPULATIONS. IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY NOW MANY GERMANS ARE LIVING IN LATIN AMERICA, BECAUSE IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO SAY EXACTLY WHAT IS A GERMAN--IS HE ONE WHO CAME TO THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE IN THE LAST FEW YEARS, OR ONE OF THE SECOND GENERATION, THE THIRD OR THE FOURTH?

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GERMAN POPULATIONS ARE STRONG IN ARGENTINA, SOUTHERN CHILE, BRAZIL, MEXICO AND GUATEMALA. PERHAPS THE TOTAL NUMBER OF GERMANS IN LATIN AMERICA IS SOMEWHERE BETWEEN 3,000,000 AND 5,000,000. THEY HAVE BEEN MUCH LESS ASSIMILATED THAN THE ITALIANS WHO, BEING LATINS, MORE CLOSELY RESEMBLE THE SPANISH AND PORTUGUESE STOCK.

PRIOR TO THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR IN SEPTEMBER SOME OF THE LATIN AMERICAN REPUBLICS HAD FASCIST OR NAZI PARTIES WHICH WERE IN FRIENDLY CORRESPONDENCE WITH, IF NOT UNDER THE DOMINATION OF, THE GERMAN NAZI OR THE ITALIAN FASCIST PARTIES. THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS NOT FORGOTTEN THE ABORTIVE ATTEMPT OF THE INTEGRALISTAS IN BRAZIL TO TAKE POSSESSION OF THE GOVERNMENT AND SET UP A FASCIST DICTATORSHIP.

SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR THESE PARTIES HAVE DECREASED IN OPEN INFLUENCE, BUT THEIR MEMBERS STILL REMAIN. REPORTS REACHING HERE INDICATE THAT THEY ARE PROPAGATING A DEFEATIST CURRENT OF THOUGHT TO CONVINCE THE LOCAL POPULATIONS THAT A GERMAN VICTORY IS INEVITABLE AND AN ALLIED COLLAPSE AND BREAKUP CERTAIN.

LEAD 38TH WEEK OF THE WAR, DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS MAY 26 1940

THE 38TH WEEK OF THE EUROPEAN WAR LAUNCHED GERMANY'S LIGHTNING LEGIONS ON A DRIVE TO THE SEA TO POCKET BRITAIN'S ARMY AND MENACE HER LONG-SAFE SHORES.

IT STARTED WITH A FEINT TOWARD PARIS THAT CARRIED WITHIN SIGHT OF THE EIFFEL TOWER 69 MILES AWAY, THEN VEERED TO THE WEST.

IT ENDED WITH A STEEL-WALLED HALLWAY TO THE STRAIT OF DOVER DOWN WHICH MECHANIZED UNITS THUNDERED TO GATEWAY PORTS TO ENGLAND.

LAST SUNDAY THE ALLIES GAVE PROMISE OF SNATCHING UP THE OFFENSIVE. FRANCE PUT VIGOROUS VETERAN GEN.MAXIME WEYGAND AT THE HEAD OF HER FIGHTING FORCES, AND BRITAIN HEARD PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PROCLAIM A POLICY OF "UNRELENTING ASSAULT."

BUT ADOLF HITLER STRUCK FIRST. WITHIN THREE DAYS HIS "PANZER" COLUMNS STABBED TO THE OUTSKIRTS OF ABBEVILLE-- 60 MILES ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE.

FROM MID-WEEK GERMANY PUSHED HER ADVANCE GUARD UP ALONG THE CHANNEL TOWARD CALAIS, 22 MILES FROM THE CHALK CLIFFS OF DOVER, AND THROUGH THE SCHELDT RIVER FORTIFICATIONS INTO GHENT AND COURTRAI -- CLAIMING "COMPLETE ENCIRCLEMENT" OF 500,000 TO 1,000,000 ALLIED TROOPS, MOSTLY BRITISH.

THE FRENCH RUSHED UP THEIR FAMOUS FAST-FIRING 75'S IN A FURIOUS ASSAULT ON THE BOTTLENECK OF THE SALIENT TO THE SEA-- THE NARROW LINK BETWEEN PERRONE AND CAMBRAI. THEY DENTED THE LINE, THEN CLAIMED TO HAVE SQUEEZED IT DOWN TO A BARE 20 MILES.

THE WAR FRONT EACH DAY: MAY 26 1940

SUNDAY, MAY 19 X X X ETC IN FIRST GRAPH PREVIOUS MOVED IN ADVANCE.

SN950PED

FIRST ADD 38TH WEEK OF THE WAR, DAY-BY-DAY. (MOVED IN ADVANCE)

FRIDAY, MAY 24--GERMAN DRIVE TO SEA BENDS NORTHWARD ALONG ENGLISH CHANNEL PAST BOULOGNE AND TOWARD CALAIS, WITHIN CANNON-SHOT OF ENGLAND; NORTHERN WING OF ENCIRCLEMENT DRIVE BREAKS SCHELDT RIVER LINE AS MECHANIZED UNITS PIERCE TO GHENT AND TOURNAI; FRENCH 75'S

POUND BOTTLENECK OF NAZI HALLWAY TO SEA TO CHECK FLOW OF TROOPS; KING GEORGE TELLS EMPIRE DEFEAT WOULD MEAN "DESTRUCTION OF OUR WORLD;" MUSSOLINI REPORTED TO HAVE REJECTED ALLIED CONCESSIONS TO STAY OUT OF WAR AS "TOO LITTLE AND TOO LATE."

SATURDAY, MAY 25--GERMANS CLAIM "COMPLETE ENCIRCLEMENT" OF BELEAGUERED ALLIES IN FLANDERS POCKET, WITH CAPTURE OF BOULOGNE, GHENT AND COURTRAI; FRENCH THRUST TO BREAK THROUGH TO TRAPPED NORTHERN ARMY SQUEEZES GERMAN SALIENT DOWN TO 20-MILE LINK; BRITAIN CLAMPS LID ON NEWS OF FLANDERS FIGHTING, TERMING SITUATION "VERY GRAVE AND VERY CONFUSED."

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UNDATED SEA WARFARE "BOX SCORE"

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

THE FOLLOWING "BOX SCORE" LISTS SEA WARFARE LOSSES REPORTED DURING THE 38TH WEEK OF THE WAR, MAY 19-25, INCLUSIVE:

NATION	SUNK BY SUBS PLANES WARSHIPS	MINES	OTHER CAUSES OR UNKNOWN	TONNAGE	KNOWN DEAD	MISSING
BRITAIN	3	1	1	14,671 (X)	35	
FRANCE	2	0	0	6,860	0	0
GERMANY	0	1	0	4,541	0	0
NETHERLANDS	0	0	2	43,741	0	0
ITALY	0	0	0		0 (2)	2 0
SWEDEN	2	0	0	7,032	0	0
NORWAY	1	1	0	1,935	4	0
TOTALS	8	3	3	8,780	14	35

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PREVIOUSLY REPORTED	244	152	176	1,896,092	4,098	1,926
GRAND TOTAL	252	155	179	1,974,872	4,112	1,961

(X) ONE MORE DEAD IN SINKING OF PRINCESS VICTORIA.

(Z) 2 KILLED ON ITALIAN SHIP DAMAGED BY GERMAN PLANE.

WY2ASPED

TRAFFIC C O R R E C T I O N

UNDATED SEA WARFARE BOX FOR AMS BRITAIN MAKE KNOWN DEAD X 8 ETC. (INSERTING 8).

THE A.P.

MAY 26 1940

SW333PED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 26)

38TH WEEK OF THE WAR, DAY-BY-DAY

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 26 1940

(ADVANCE) SUNDAY, MAY 19--GEN.MAXIME WEYGAND BECOMES FRENCH COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF, REPLACING GEN.MAURICE GUSTAVE GAMELIN; PRIME MINISTER CHURCHILL PREDICTS STABILIZATION OF FRONT AND POLICY OF "UNRELENTING ASSAULT" BY ALLIES; GERMANY CLAIMS CAPTURE OF ST.QUENTIN AND HURLS MOTORIZED ARMY CORPS OF 60,000 MEN WESTWARD TOWARD SEA; FIERCE ASSAULT AND COUNTERATTACKS REPORTED ALONG WIDE FRONT ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

MONDAY, MAY 20--STEADY MARCH OF INVANDING LEGIONS SPLITS INTO TWO HARD THRUSTS--TOWARD PARIS AND ENGLISH CHANNEL PORTS; CHECKED MOMENTARILY BY FRENCH COUNTERATTACKS, GERMANS DRIVE THROUGH LAON, 75 MILES FROM PARIS; SECOND SPEARHEAD SHOVED 20 MILES NORTHWEST FROM ST.

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QUENTIN ALONG SOMME RIVER VALLEY.

TUESDAY, MAY 21--LIGHTNING THRUSTS OF GERMANY'S CAVALRY ON WHEELS PIERCE FRENCH LINES WITHIN SPY-GLASS SIGHT OF EIFFEL TOWER IN PARIS, 69 MILES AWAY, AND STAB TO OUTSKIRTS OF ABBEVILLE, 12 MILES FROM ENGLISH CHANNEL; ARRAS AND AMIENS ABLAZE AS 60-MILE NAZI SALIENT NEARLY CUTS OFF 500,000 ALLIED TROOPS IN BELGIUM FROM MAIN FRENCH FORCE; COASTAL AIR RAIDS AND RUMBLE OF GUNFIRE ACROSS ENGLISH CHANNEL WARNS BRITONS INVASION MAY BE IMMINENT; PREMIER RENAUD CRIES: "FRANCE CANNOT DIE! IF A MIRACLE IS NEEDED TO SAVE FRANCE, THEN I BELIEVE IN MIRACLES XXX ." FRENCH SENATE TOLD "INCREDIBLE FAULTS" OF HIGH COMMAND PAVED WAY FOR "DISASTER." GERMANS ANNOUNCE CRUSHING OF NINTH FRENCH ARMY AND CAPTURE OF GEN.HENRI GIRAUD.

MAY 26 1940

WEDNESDAY, MAY 22--RAIN BOGS DOWN MECHANIZED WAR AS GERMAN RIGHT WING COMMANDER HINTS "TEMPORARY HALT" IN BIG PUSH AND ALLIES CLAIM FIRST IMPROVEMENT IN POSITION IN FIVE DAYS; FRANCE HAILS REPORTS OF RECAPTURE OF FIRE-CHARRED ARRAS AND DRIVING OF NAZI ADVANCE GUARD FROM ABBEVILLE; LAST OF ISOLATED LIEGE FORTIFICATIONS FALLS TO ARTILLERY AND AIR BOMBARDMENT; PARLIAMENT ENACTS EMERGENCY LAWS GIVING CHURCHILL'S GOVERNMENT VIRTUAL DICTATORSHIP OVER LABOR, INDUSTRY AND WEALTH.

THURSDAY, MAY 23--NAZI BOMBERS AND ARMED SPEEDBOATS STRIKE AT BRITISH COMMUNICATION LINES ACROSS STRAIT OF DOVER; AIR FORCE REPORTS BOMBING CHANNEL PORTS AND DAMAGING THREE TRANSPORTS, TANKER AND DESTROYER; FIERCE FIGHTING FLAMES ANEW IN FLANDERS AS GERMANS TIGHTEN GRIP ON ABBEVILLE AND THRUST TO BOULOGNE, 26 MILES ACROSS CHANNEL FROM ENGLAND; WEYGAND'S AROUSED FRENCH TROOPS HURLED AGAINST FLANK OF GERMAN SEAWARD SALIENT IN DRIVE TO CUT OFF ENEMY ADVANCE UNITS AND BREAK THROUGH TO POCKETED BRITISH.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 26--MOVED MAY 23)

(LONG LINE: XXX CLAIM FIRST IMPROVEMENT ETC.)

FH158AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY,MAY 26)

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SURPRISES EXPECTED IF WEYGANG'S

"MYSTERY" ARMY GOES

INTO WAR

MAY 26 1940

--

MAKES RAPID PROGRESS WITH ARMY OF WHITES, BROWNS AND BLACKS

--

BELIEVED HE WILL GO INTO ACTION

IF WAR SPREADS TO BALKANS (1000)

--

BY EDWARD KENNEDY

(ADVANCE) BEIRUT, (CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-IF GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND'S NEAR EASTERN ARMY GOES INTO ACTION--AND ALMOST EVERYONE HERE BELIEVES IT WILL BEFORE THE WAR IS OVER--THE WORLD MAY SEE SOMETHING NEW IN THE WAY OF A FIGHTING MACHINE.

ITS BAPTISM UNDER FIRE WILL TEST THE WORK OF A 73-YEAR-OLD VETERAN ARMY ORGANIZER WHO SOME PEOPLE BELIEVE MAY PROVE THE FOREMOST MILITARY GENIUS OF THIS WAR.

HIS IS A "MYSTERY" ARMY BECAUSE IT IS DIFFICULT TO KNOW WHAT IT CONTAINS. THE ARMY IS A WHITE, BROWN AND BLACK ONE. THE MEN RANGE

FROM GERMANIC BLONDES OF THE FOREIGN LEGION TO THE EBONY-SKINNED GIANTS OF THE SENEGALESE TROOPS. ALGERIANS, MADAGASCANS AND MOROCCANS OFFER ALMOST AS MANY SHADES OF BROWN AS THERE ARE DIFFERENT UNIFORMS. THERE ARE ALSO MANY FRENCH, BUT THE PROPORTION OF EACH IS LIKEWISE A SECRET.

IF WAR SPREADS TO THE BALKANS, THE ARMY UNDOUBTEDLY WILL BE THROWN INTO ACTION THERE, AND IT IS ON THAT FRONT THAT MANY BELIEVE THE OUTCOME OF THE CONFLICT WILL BE DETERMINED.

THE GENERAL HAS HIS HIGHLY-MECHANIZED AND WELL ORGANIZED FORCES SPREAD ALL OVER SYRIA, DRILLING, EXPERIMENTING WITH NEW DEVICES OF WAR AND TESTING NEW BATTLE TACTICS.

MAY 26 1940

PERHAPS NO MAN IN THE WORLD TODAY HAS HAD THE EXPERIENCE OF WEYGAND IN MILITARY ORGANIZATION. WHEN THE FIRST WORLD WAR STARTED HE WAS A LIEUTENANT COLONEL OF CAVALRY, WHO HAD ASTONISHED HIS SUPERIORS BY HIS SKILL IN MANEUVRES AND WON THE CONGRATULATIONS OF MARSHAL JOFFRE FOR HIS BRILLIANCE AT THE SCHOOL OF HIGH MILITARY STUDIES IN 1913.

A FEW DAYS AFTER THAT WAR STARTED, MARSHAL FOCH MADE HIM HIS CHIEF OF STAFF. REMAINING IN THIS POST THROUGHOUT THE WAR, WEYGAND BORE THE BRUNT OF COUNTLESS DETAILS BEHIND THE LINES, ALWAYS ORGANIZING, ALWAYS PREPARING FOR THE NEXT MOVE.

IN 1920, WHEN THE POLES WERE FALLING BACK BEFORE A RED RUSSIAN INVASION, THEY APPEALED TO WEYGAND TO TAKE COMMAND. HE DID SO, SPEEDILY MADE BATTLE PLANS, FLUNG THE POLISH ARMY AGAINST THE RUSSIANS AND ROUTED THEM. THE TASK REQUIRED EXACTLY ONE MONTH.

IN THE YEARS THAT FOLLOWED HE DEVOTED HIMSELF TO THE STUDY AND TEACHING OF WAR SCIENCE AND BECAME COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE FRENCH ARMY IN 1930.

THIS IS THE EXPERIENCE THAT WEYGAND BROUGHT TO SYRIA WHEN HE WAS CALLED OUT OF RETIREMENT LATE LAST AUGUST AND GIVEN COMMAND OF THE EASTERN ARMY WITH THE TITLE OF COMMANDER OF THE THEATER OF OPERATIONS IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN.

OUT OF THESE YEARS OF EXPERIENCE HAVE COME SOME NEW AND DEFINITE IDEAS OF WHAT A MODERN ARMY SHOULD BE, THE GENERAL'S AIDES SAY, AND HE HAS PUT THEM INTO THE ARMY HE HAS CREATED HERE. WHEN IT GOES INTO ACTION THERE MAY BE SOME SURPRISES.

IT NUMBERS NO MORE THAN 200,000 MEN TODAY, BUT IT HAS A FRAMEWORK OF COMMISSIONED AND NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS SUFFICIENT FOR A MUCH BIGGER FORCE.

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ITS PLANS OF OPERATION ARE CO-ORDINATED WITH THOSE OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN PALESTINE AND EGYPT AND OF THE TURKISH ARMY. WEYGAND IS EXPECTED TO BE NAMED SUPREME COMMANDER OF ALL THREE IF THEY GO INTO ACTION TOGETHER.

SYRIA IS NOT NEW TO WEAYGAND, FOR HE SERVED AS HIGH COMMISSIONER HERE IN 1923. WHEN HE ARRIVED THAT TIME, HE FOUND A STATE OF NEAR-ANARCHY, DUE CHIEFLY TO FRENCH MALADMINISTRATION. REVOLT WAS EVERY-WHERE AND BANDITS AND MURDERERS ROVED THE LAND.

HE BEGAN HIS TERM BY HANGING 26 PERSONS. HE PICKED ONLY MEN ACCUSED OF TWO OR MORE MURDERS, SO THERE WOULD BE LITTLE CHANCE OF HANGING AN INNOCENT MAN.

DISORDER ENDED AND WHEN HE SHOWED THAT HIS SEVERITY WAS TEMPERED BY JUSTICE, HE SOON WON THE RESPECT AND SUPPORT OF SYRIANS. LEFTISTS AT HOME WERE AGAINST HIM, HOWEVER, AND WHEN THEY CAME TO POWER THE

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FOLLOWING YEAR, HE WAS RECALLED.

HIS ARRIVAL IN BEIRUT AT THE START OF THE PRESENT WAR WAS WELCOMED BY SYRIANS. WITH THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR, EVEN THE SEMBLANCE OF SELF-GOVERNMENT WHICH THEY HAD WAS TAKEN FROM THEM. THE PARLIAMENTS OF SYRIA AND LEBANON WERE DISSOLVED AND THE CABINETS OF THE TWO STATES WERE PERMITTED TO FUNCTION ONLY IN AN ADMINISTRATIVE CAPACITY UNDER THE GUIDANCE OF FRENCH "ADVISERS."

BUT IN SYRIA, PREVIOUSLY SO TURBULENT, THERE HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY NO AGITATION AGAINST THE FRENCH SINCE THAT TIME.

THE CONFIDENCE OF THE PEOPLE IN WEYGAND AND HIS SKILLFUL HANDLING OF LOCAL PROBLEMS IS UNDOUBTEDLY THE CHIEF EREASON.

BEFORE THE WAR, RIVALRY BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND BRITISH IN THE NEAR EAST HAD CAUSED A NUMBER OF SORE SPOTS. ONE WAS THE PRESENCE OF THE GRAND MUFTI OF JERUSALEM IN SYRIA WHO, UNDER FRENCH PROTECTION, HAD DIRECTED THE ARAB CAMPAIGN AGAINST THE JEWS IN PALESTINE.

WEYGAND COULD NOT LET THIS CONTINUE. NOR COULD HE DELIVER THE GRAND MUFTI TO THE BRITISH WITHOUT AROUSING THE ARABS. SO HE PERMITTED HIM TO "ESCAPE" INTO IRAK

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(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 26)

(ADVANCE) BEIRUT--FIRST ADD WEYGAND'S "MYSTERY" ARMY X X X INTO IRAK.

A LEBANESE COMPLAINED THAT AN ENCAMPMENT OF SENEGALESE TROOPS NEXT TO HIM MADE HIS HOME UNINHABITABLE.

WEYGAND GOT INTO HIS CAR, INSPECT THE SITUATION AND FOUND THE MAN'S CLAIM JUSTIFIED. HE ADDED THE HOME TO THE CAMP SITE AND HAD THE OWNER INDEMNIFIED.

HE HAS GIVEN HIS ATTENTION TO COUNTLESS OTHER MINOR MATTERS IN THE LIFE OF SYRIA, BUT HE DREW THE LINE WHEN HE AS ASKED TO PASS ON THE VALIDITY OF A DIVORCE OBTAINED BY A FRENCHMAN FROM HIS MARONITE WIFE.

"I HAVE MORE TO DO," HE SAID TESTILY, "THAN GO INTO THE LOCAL LOVE AFFAIRS."

WHEN THE GENERAL'S CAR DRAWS UP TO THE NEW STUCCO BUILDING WHICH HOUSES THE GENERAL STAFF, A GUARD OF SPAHIS PRESENTS ARMS AND A FANFARE IS BLOWN. THE SAME HAPPENS WHEN HE LEAVES FOR HIS HOME, A FEW BLOCKS AWAY.

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IN FRONT OF THE HOME THERE IS A GUARD OF CIRCASSIANS. HE LIVES WITH THREE FELLOW OFFICERS.

THE GENERAL RISES AT SEVEN AND USUALLY TAKES A SHORT WALK ALONG THE SHORE, HIS CAR FOLLOWING HIM A LITTLE DISTANCE BEHIND. IN THE EVENING HE TAKES A STROLL ON A CATWALK ON THE ROOF OF HIS HOME.

AS AN OLD CAVALRYMAN HE IS FOND OF HORSES, BUT GAVE UP RIDING AFTER AN OPERATION IN WHICH ONE KIDNEY WAS TAKEN OUT A FEW YEARS AGO.

HE GOES TO BED EARLY, USUALLY READING BEFORE HE FALLS ASLEEP. HE RECENTLY COMPLETED A FRENCH TRANSLATION OF "GONE WITH THE WIND."

BORN IN BRUSSELS OF A DISTINGUISHED BELGIAN FATHER OF GERMAN ORIGIN AND A FRENCH MOTHER, GENERAL WEYGAND HAS A PHLEGMATISM WHICH IS RATHER UN-FRENCH IN CHARACTER. IT IS, PERHAPS, THIS CALMNESS, COUPLED WITH FRENCH INTELLIGENCE, WHICH HAS MADE HIM A GOOD ORGANIZER OF FRENCHMEN.

GENERAL WEYGAND IS MARRIED AND HAS TWO SONS, BOTH OFFICERS. HE

WILL NOT PERMIT HIS WIFE TO COME TO SYRIA, SINCE HE HAS RULED THAT HIS OFFICERS' WIVES SHOULD STAY HOME IN FRANCE. NOR WILL HE PERMIT HIS SONS TO COME HERE. THEY ARE SERVING ON THE WESTERN FRONT.

(END OF ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SATURDAY, MAY 26 SENT MAY 17)

JH157AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 26)

* * *

POLAND TODAY

* * *

STERN GERMAN DISCIPLINE PROVES EFFECTIVE

* * *

TEUTONS ACTING AS OVERLORDS

WITH "LOYAL" POLES

IN MINOR ROLES (1200)

* * *

BY LOUIS P. LOCHNER

(ADVANCE) KRAKOW, POLAND--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)- IT DID NOT TAKE MANY MONTHS FOR THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION TO MAKE THE POLES OF THE KRAKOW AREA REALIZE THAT THE REICH IS MASTER OF THE POLISH SITUATION.

I VISITED THE NEW CAPITAL OF THE "GENERAL GOVERNMENT," MEANING THOSE SECTIONS OF THE FORMER POLISH STATE AS HAVE NOT BEEN INCORPORATED IN GERMANY OR SOVIET RUSSIA, SEVEN MONTHS AFTER IT FELL INTO GERMAN HANDS. IT WAS THE FIRST VISIT PERMITTED ANY AMERICAN NEWSMAN.

(THE "GENERAL GOVERNMENT" IS THAT SOUTH-CENTRAL SECTION OF POLAND, ABOUT ONE-THIRD THE SIZE OF THE COMPLETE POLAND BEFORE IT WAS TAKEN OVER BY THE NAZIS, WHICH HAS KRAKOW AS ITS CENTER AND CAPITOL. IT IS WHAT IS LEFT OF THE PARTS OF POLAND THAT HAVE NOT BEEN INCORPORATED INTO EITHER THE REICH OR SOVIET RUSSIA. IT IS STILL REFERRED TO AS "POLAND" BY THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT.)

ALREADY THE LOWER ADMINISTRATION WAS FUNCTIONING TO THE SATISFACTION OF THE GERMAN OVERLORDS--WITH POLES THROUGHOUT IN CHARGE.

POLISH POLICE, POLISH MAYORS FOR THE SMALLER CITIES, POLISH MAGISTRATES METING OUT JUSTICE ACCORDING TO POLISH LAW (BUT SEPARATE COURTS, WITH GERMAN JUDGES, FOR GERMANS), POLISH POSTAL ADMINISTRATION, POLISH RAILWAY PERSONNEL--SUCH WAS THE ADMINISTRATIVE SET-UP.

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THE TRAINS WERE RUNNING WITHOUT MILITARY PROTECTION. APPARENTLY NO POLE DARED TRY TO COMMIT ANY ACT AGAINST TRAINS OR THEIR PERSSONEL OR THE TRAVELING PUBLIC. DEPUTY GOVERNOR-GENERAL ARTHUR SEYSS-INQUART, I RECALLED, HAD TOLD ME IN BERLIN IN JANUARY THAT GERMAN JUSTICE IN THE OCCUPIED AREA WAS STERN, AND THAT A VAST CLEANING-UP PROCESS OF CRIMINAL ELEMENTS HAD TAKEN PLACE.

WHATEVER THE METHODS MAY HAVE BEEN FOR IMPRESSING THE POLES WITH GERMAN AUTHORITY, THEY OBVIOUSLY WERE EFFECTIVE.

DRIVING ALONG THE COUNTRY SIDE IN THE KRAKOW AREA, I OFTEN MET POLES IN UNIFORM SITTING ON HORSE-DRAWN VEHICLES, OR WORKING OUT IN THE FIELDS.

"THEY ARE DISARMED FORMER POLISH SOLDIERS AND QUITE HARMLESS," MY GERMAN GUIDE SAID. "MANY OF THEM HAD NO OTHER CLOTHES EXCEPT THEIR UNIFORMS, SO WE LET THEM KEEP THEM.

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"OFFICERS, OF COURSE, STILL ARE TREATED AS PRISONERS OF WAR,JO BUT THE COMMON SOLDIER WHO WANTED NOTHING MORE THAN TO RETURN TO HIS FARM WAS READILY DISCHARGED. HE IS FREE TO MOVE ABOUT AT WILL."

SOME 400,000 DISCHARGED AND DISARMED POLISH SOLDIERS, I WAS TOLD, ARE BACK HOME AGAIN, WHILE SOME 300,000 ARE STILL PRISONERS IN GERMANY.

GEMANS AND POLES D

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GERMANS AND POLES DON'T MIX MORE THAN IS NECESSARY. THE HOTEL TO WHICH I WAS ASSIGNED BORE A SIGN, "FOR GERMAN GUESTS ONLY." THE GERMAN AUTHORITIES HAD TO ARRANGE FOR PERMISSION FOR ME TO STOP THERE; ELSE THE HOTEL MANAGER COULD NOT HAVE ACCEPTED ME AS GUEST.

THE 3,000 GERMAN OFFICIALS WHO HOLD THE TOP POSITIONS IN THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IN SO FAR AS THEY RESIDE IN THE NEW CAPITAL, KRAKOW, HAVE THEIR OWN CASINO OR CLUB IN WHICH TO SPEND THEIR EVENINGS. THE BEAUTIFUL, ARTISTIC OFFICIAL RESIDENCE OF THE MAYOR OF KRAKOW HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER FOR THIS PURPOSE.

HERE I FOUND THE GERMAN OFFICIALS TAKING THEIR EVENING MEALS, LISTENING TO THE GERMAN BROADCASTS, PLAYING PING-PONG, CARDS AND OTHER GAMES, OR CHATTING TOGETHER IN GROUPS.

FURTHER EVIDENCE THAT THE GERMANS CONSIDER THEMSELVES THE OVERLORDS OF THE POLES WAS FOUND IN THE PRESENCE OF HITLER PORTRAITS AND HITLER BUSTS IN THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS. THE SPACIOUS CENTRAL BUILDING OF THE SCHOOL OF MINES OF KRAKOW, FOR INSTANCE, NOW THE MAIN ADMINISTRATIVE BUILDING OF THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT, IS FEATURED BY A LARGE HITLER BUST LOOKING DOWN UPON YOU FROM THE HEAD OF THE IMPOSING STAIRCASE AS YOU ENTER.

ANOTHER LIKENESS FREQUENTLY FOUND SIDE BY SIDE WITH ADOLF HITLER'S IS THAT OF GOVERNOR-GENERAL HANNS FRANK.

FRANK, A ROBUST MAN OF 40 YEARS, HAS HAD A METEORIC CAREER SINCE NAZI ACCESSION TO POWER. HITLER'S ATTORNEY IN HIS MANY LEGAL FIGHTS WITH THE REPUBLICAN REGIME OF PRE-1933 DAYS, HE WAS IMMEDIATELY PLACED IN CHARGE OF RE-VAMPING GERMAN JUSTICE TO MEET NAZI IDEOLOGY. HE CREATED THE FAMOUS SLOGAN, "WHATEVER BENEFITS THE NATIONAL-SOCIALIST STATE, IS RIGHT."

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HIS BIG REWARD FOR FAITHFUL SERVICES CAME, HOWEVER, WHEN HITLER APPOINTED HIM GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF POLAND, RESPONSIBLE ONLY TO THE FUHRER HIMSELF. THAT WAS ON SEPTEMBER 27, 1939.

FRANK SUB-DIVIDED THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT INTO FOUR LARGE ADMINISTRATIVE DISTRICTS, CENTERING AT KRAKOW, RADOM, WARSAW, AND LUBLIN RESPECTIVELY. IN EACH OF THESE FOUR DISTRICTS, A GERMAN APPOINTEE OF HIS HOLDS SUPREME AUTHORITY.

MY GENERAL IMPRESSION WAS THAT THE GERMANS HAVE COME TO STAY --BARRING DEFEAT--AND THAT THE TOP ADMINISTRATIVE POSITIONS WILL REMAIN IN GERMAN HANDS.

FRANK INSISTS THAT THE "GENERAL GOVERNMENT" WILL EMERGE AS THE "NATIONAL HOME OF THE POLES," JUST AS THEY SAY PALESTINE IS THE NATIONAL HOME OF THE JEWS. IT IS BOUND HOWEVER, TO BE SOME SORT OF VASSAL OF GERMANY'S ASSUMING THAT GERMANY WINS OR AT LEAST HOLDS HER OWN IN

THE WORLD WAR.

THE MILITARY IS ENTIRELY GERMAN. THE HITLER "SS" GUARDS KEEP SHARP CONTROL OF THE POPULATION TO NIP SUBVERSIVE EFFORTS IN THE BUD.

DURING MY TWO DAYS SPENT HERE THE GERMAN TRAFFIC POLICE WERE JUST TEACHING POLISH "COPS" HOW TO DIRECT THE CONSTANT FLOW OF VEHICLES AND PEDESTRIANS. OF PEDESTRIANS THERE WERE PLENTY: THE POLES SEEM TO SPEND MUCH OF THEIR LIFE ON THE STREETS. OF VEHICLES, HORSE-DRAWN FAR OUTNUMBERED THE MOTORIZED. POLAND, I WAS TOLD, HAS FEWER AUTOMOBILES COMPARED TO HER POPULATION THAN ANY OTHER COUNTRY IN EUROPE.

IN FACT, THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION SEEMS TO TAKE IT FOR GRANTED THAT SUCH CARS AS TRAVEL THE ROADS THESE DAYS MUST BE GERMAN, FOR ALL TRAFFIC SIGNS PUT UP BY THE NAZI AUTHORITIES ARE IN GERMAN ONLY.

THE STREETS ARE RAPIDLY BEING IDENTIFIED BY SIGNS IN BOTH THE GERMAN AND THE POLISH LANGUAGES. AT THE RAILWAY STATION, THE TRAIN ANNOUNCER SPEAKS GERMAN FIRST, THEN REPEATS THE ANNOUNCEMENT IN POLISH.

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IN THE CITY'S STREET CARS THERE ARE SIGNS TO THE EFFECT THAT GENTILES MUST SIT ON THE RIGHT SIDE AND JEWS ON THE LEFT.

BUT HOW DISTINGUISH THE TWO? HERE, TOO, THE GERMAN ADMINISTRATION HAS FOUND A WAY: EVERY JEW MUST WEAR A WHITE ARM BAND WITH THE STAR OF DAVID IMPRINTED UPON IT IN BLUE. AS THIS CITY OF 250,000 INHABITANTS HAS 70,000 JEWS, ONE CANNOT GO VERY FAR WITHOUT RUNNING INTO ARM BANDS.

I ASKED ONE GERMAN OFFICIAL WHY, IF POLAND HAS NO RACIAL LAWS LIKE THOSE OBTAINING IN GERMANY, IT WAS NECESSARY TO MARK THE JEWS WITH ARMBANDS.

"WELL," HE REPLIED JOKINGLY, "HOW DO OUR 3000 GERMAN OFFICIALS KNOW WHETHER A PRETTY GIRL THAT THEY MEET HERE IS JEWISH OR GENTILE? OUR GERMAN OFFICIALS MIGHT TRANSGRESS OUR NURNBERG RACIAL LAWS WITHOUT KNOWING IT."

IN THE REALM OF BUSINESS, TOO, THE DISTINCTION BETWEEN JEW AND GENTILE HAS COME ALMOST AUTOMATICALLY WITH THE SEIZURE OF POLAND BY GERMANY. JEWISH SHOPS ARE MARKED BY THE STAR OF DAVID; GENTILE STORES USUALLY HAVE A PLACARD, "ARYAN UNDERTAKING."

THEN THERE IS A THIRD GROUP OF COMMERCIAL ESTABLISHMENTS WHICH ARE RUN BY GERMAN "TRUSTEES." SO FAR AS I COULD LEARN, MOST OF THE LARGER JEWISH BUSINESSES HAVE BEEN TAKEN OVER BY THESE TRUSTEES. THE SAME THING APPLIES, HOWEVER, TO ALL STORES, FACTORIES, AND OTHER BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS WHOSE POLISH OWNERS FLED WHEN THE GERMANS CAPTURED KRAKOW.

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I ASKED HITLER'S "CITY PRESIDENT," A SUABIAN MAYOR TRANSFERRED HERE FOR THE TIME BEING, WHAT WOULD HAPPEN IN CASE SUCH AN OWNER CAME BACK TO KRAKOW FROM ABROAD.

"IF THERE'S NOTHING IN THE RECORDS AGAINST HIM," THIS GERMAN OFFICIAL REPLIED, "I SUPPOSE WE SHALL TURN THE BUSINESS BACK TO HIM."

I TRIED TO DO SOME SHOPPING SOON AFTER MY ARRIVAL IN THE CITY. I SOON GAVE IT UP: EVERYWHERE I WAS ASKED FOR MY RATION CARD. OF COURSE I HAD NONE. BUT THE QUESTION SEEMED AWFULLY FAMILIAR AFTER EIGHT MONTHS OF SOJOURN IN WAR-WAGING GERMANY!

ON THE HUGE MARKET-PLACE BEFORE FAMED ST.MARY'S CHURCH THERE WAS THE FAMILIAR SPECTACLE OF HUNDREDS OF PEOPLE STANDING ABOUT AND GOSSIPING. THE PURCHASES WERE BY NO MEANS PROPORTIONATE TO THE

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NUMBER OF PEOPLE STANDING ABOUT. BUT THAT HAS ALWAYS BEEN THUS AS LONG AS I CAN REMEMBER VISITING POLISH CITIES.

AT VARIOUS PLACES ON THE MARKET SQUARE, PLACARDS WERE POSTED INDICATING TOP PRICES FOR VARIOUS COMMODITIES WHICH MAY NOT BE EXCEEDED. THUS, DAIRY BUTTER MUST NOT COST MORE THAN FOUR ZLOTYS (EIGHTY CENTS) PER KILOGRAM (2.2 POUNDS). A HEN MAY NOT COST MORE THAN HALF A DOLLAR; EGGS NOT MORE THAN TWO-AND-HALF CENTS APIECE. AND SO ON.

I ENTERED THE CHURCH. WHAT STRUCK ME PARTICULARLY WAS THE FACT THAT MOST OF THE WORSHIPERS--AND THERE WERE MANY OF THEM--WERE YOUNG PEOPLE, BOYS AND GIRLS IN THEIR UPPER 'TEENS. I COULD NOT HELP BUT WONDER HOW MANY OF THEM HAD FATHERS IN GERMAN CAPTIVITY, WHILE THEIR MOTHERS PROBABLY VOLUNTEERED AS FARM HANDS FOR WORK IN GERMANY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 26. SENT MAY 19)

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(ADVANCE FOR A M S OF SUNDAY, MAY 26)

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ODD BITS OF LIFE IN BUCHAREST

- - -

THE MYSTERY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF THE RIVER PILOTS---
MATILDA, THE PIGEON GOES FROM ONE ARREST TO ANOTHER---
AMERICAN BUYS PAPER-THIN GLASSES, EASES WAR SCARE---
HOTELS ALLOCATE FLOORS TO DIFFERENT NATIONALITIES---
WAR DEVELOPMENTS REFLECTED IN FACIAL EXPRESSIONS--- (1000)

- - -

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BY ROBERT ST JOHN

(ADVANCE) BUCHAREST--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--ODD THINGS HAPPEN EVERY DAY IN A COUNTRY WHICH IS ON THE EDGE OF WAR HOLDING ITS BREATH FOR FEAR OF WHAT TOMORROW MAY BRING.

THERE IS, FOR EXAMPLE, THE STORY OF THE DISAPPEARANCE OF PILOTS AT THE IRON GATE ON THE DANUBE -- THE RIVER WHICH GERMANY USES FOR TRANSPORTING SO MANY THOUSAND TONS OF SUPPLIES INTO THE REICH FROM SOUTHEASTERN EUROPE.

THE IRON GATE IS A SPOT WHERE THE RIVER NARROWS DOWN AND FLOWS BETWEEN HIGH CLIFFS. TREACHEROUS RAPIDS AND DANGEROUS SHOALS MAKE IT THE MOST HAZARDOUS COUPLE OF MILES ANYWHERE BETWEEN THE BLACK SEA AND THE BLACK FOREST OF GERMANY.

WHEN TUGS AND BARGES REACH THIS POINT THEY ARE TURNED OVER TO SPECIAL IRON GATE PILOTS WHO ALONE KNOW HOW TO GUIDE RIVER CRAFT THROUGH THE DANGER ZONE.

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TO QUALIFY FOR THE JOB, MEN ARE REQUIRED TO UNDERGO YEARS OF APPRENTICESHIP AND PASS RIGID EXAMINATIONS.

WHEN THE DANUBE THAWED AND GERMAN TUGS STARTED HEADING NORTH AGAIN THIS SPRING, IT WAS DISCOVERED THAT MANY OF THE REGULAR IRON GATE PILOTS WERE MISSING. THE REPORT SOON SPREAD THAT THEY HAD SIGNED THREE-YEAR CONTRACTS (WAGES PAID IN ADVANCE) TO GO ELSEWHERE.

GERMANS CHARGED THAT THE MEN HAD BEEN HIRED BY BRITISH AND FRENCH INTERESTS, WHO WISHED TO DO ANYTHING POSSIBLE TO SLOW DOWN GERMAN RIVER TRANSPORTATION.

TO REMEDY THE SITUATION, A PLAN IS REPORTED UNDER CONSIDERATION WHEREBY A NUMBER OF APPRENTICES WILL SOON BE GIVEN THE STANDING OF PILOTS.

--- THREE EM DASH ---

BATCHES OF LETTERS SENT OFF MONTHS AGO BY RUMANIANS TO RELATIVES IN GERMAN-OCCUPIED POLAND HAVE RECENTLY BEEN RETURNED, UNDELIVERED.

THE ENVELOPES BEAR OFFICIAL GERMAN POSTOFFICE SEALS AND RUBBER STAMP NOTATIONS SAYING THAT THEY HAVE BEEN OPENED FOR INSPECTION. THEY ALSO BEAR THESE WORDS IN GERMAN:

"THE PERSON TO WHOM THIS LETTER IS ADDRESSED NOW LIVES IN THE GHETTO. ENTRANCE INTO THIS PLACE IS FORBIDDEN."

---THREE EM DASH ---

THERE ARE NO FRENCHMEN WORKING IN THE GERMAN LEGATION HERE, BUT ONE OF THE GERMAN OFFICIALS BEARS THE NAME: "ALFRED DE CHAPEAUROUGE."

AND THERE ARE NO GERMANS WORKING IN THE FRENCH LEGATION, BUT ONE OF THEIR OFFICIALS IS HANS VON MUEHLER.

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--- THREE EM DASH ---

WHILE HITLER'S NO. 1 ECONOMIC ENVOY, DR.KARL CLODIUS, WAS HERE RECENTLY ARGUING ABOUT MORE RUMANIAN GASOLINE FOR GERMANY'S WAR MACHINES, THE RUMANIAN GOVERNMENT MADE A CONCESSION TO HIM -- IT AGREED TO LIFT THE BAN ON THE EXPORT OF HORSESHOES TO GERMANY.

--- THREE EM DASH ---

THE PET OF THE AMERICAN COLONY IN RUMANIA THESE DAYS IS A PIGEON AFFECTIONATELY NICKNAMED "MATILDA".

THE BIRD BELONGS TO AN AMERICAN GIRL WHO USES IT IN HER ACT IN A NIGHT CLUB WHERE SHE IS EMPLOYED. SHE CLAIMS THAT DURING THE FIRST EIGHT MONTHS OF THE WAR ON HER ROAMINGS AROUND EUROPE HER "MATILDA" HAS BEEN "ARRESTED" BY POLICE AND GOVERNMENT AGENTS IN SIX COUNTRIES ON THE SUSPICION THAT HER PURPOSE IN LIFE IS TO CARRY SPY MESSAGES TO SECRET POLICE IN ONE OR ANOTHER OF THE BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES.

SO FAR, HOWEVER, MATILDA HAS BEEN ABLE EACH TIME TO PROVE THAT SHE IS MERELY AN INNOCENT NIGHT CLUB PIGEON.

--- THREE EM DASH ---

DESPITE A DOZEN NEW SIGNS THAT WAR MIGHT SOON SLOP OVER INTO RUMANIA, THE AMERICAN COLONY TOOK NEW HEART RECENTLY WHEN NEWS LEAKED OUT THAT FREDERICK HIBBARD OF DENISON, TEXAS, HAD BOUGHT SOME OLD BOHEMIAN GLASS.

HIBBARD IS FIRST SECRETARY OF THE AMERICAN LEGATION AND AN AVID COLLECTOR OF ANTIQUES. DURING LONG YEARS IN THE DIPLOMATIC SERVICE HE HAS ACCUMULATED AN ALMOST PRICELESS COLLECTION OF RARITIES IN VARIOUS FAR CORNERS OF THE WORLD.

SECRETARY HIBBARD CALMLY BOUGHT A DOZEN RARE BOHEMIAN GLASSES --DELICATE, PAPER-THIN GLASSES RECENTLY.

AND AMERICANS PROMPTLY REASONED THIS WAY:

"IF FRED HIBBARD'S BUYING THINGS LIKE THAT, HE CAN'T BE WORRIED ABOUT WHAT'S GOING TO HAPPEN DOWN HERE. MAYBE WE'RE TOO JITTERY AFTER ALL. MAYBE WAR ISN'T COMING TO RUMANIA. FRED HIBBARD OUGHT TO KNOW BETTER THAN WE."

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HIBBARD HIMSELF CALLED IT "MY GESTURE OF CONFIDENCE."

--- THREE EM DASH ---

THE TWO MOST STARED AT PEOPLE IN BUCHAREST THESE DAYS ARE COUNT ANTON GOUF KNYPHAUSER AND HIS WIFE.

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THE COUNT IS A HANDSOME YOUNG GERMAN JOURNALIST, WHO SPENDS MUCH OF HIS TIME IN THE COMPANY OF THE LOCAL GESTAPO CHIEF AND OTHER GERMAN OFFICIALS. THERE IS NO QUESTION ABOUT HIS WAR SYMPATHIES.

HIS WIFE, A BRIDE OF ONLY A FEW MONTHS, MAKES NO SECRET OF THE FACT THAT SHE IS A PATRIOTIC NORWEGIAN.

WHEN THEY APPEAR IN PUBLIC TOGETHER SOMEONE INEVITABLY ASKS:

"HOW DO YOU SUPPOSE THEY'RE GETTING ALONG NOW THAT THE NORWEGIANS AND THE GERMANS ARE AT EACH OTHER'S THROATS?"

NO ONE KNOWS, BUT THEIR FRIENDS SAY THEY HAVE STOPPED DISCUSSING THE WAR WHEN THEY ARE TOGETHER.

--- THREE EM DASH ---

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AS LONG AS ALL WAS QUIET ALONG THE WESTERN FRONT AND THE WAR WAS MERELY A MATTER OF BLOCKADES, AND SPORADIC SEA AND AIR BATTLES, GERMAN, FRENCH AND BRITISH JOURNALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN MIXED FREELY IN THE HOTEL LOBBIES, THE RESTAURANTS AND THE OTHER MEETING PLACES OF BUCHAREST.

BUT THE SCANDINAVIAN CAMPAIGN BROUGHT A SUDDEN END TO ALL SEMBLANCE OF COMARADERIES.

AT 7 O'CLOCK EACH EVENING 50 OR 60 FOREIGN NEWSPAPER MEN MEET IN THE OFFICE OF THE MINISTRY OF PROPAGANDA FOR A PRESS CONFERENCE. BEFORE NAZI TROOPS LANDED IN NORWAY, THE GERMANS MINGLED FREELY HERE. BUT NOW THEY GATHER IN A TIGHT LITTLE KNOT IN ONE CORNER OF THE ROOM; THE FRENCH AND BRITISH IN ANOTHER. BETWEEN THEM WANDER A FEW SWISS, AMERICAN AND ITALIAN REPORTERS.

IT HAD ALWAYS BEEN THE CUSTOM FOR THE PROPAGANDA CHIEF TO MAKE ALL HIS ANNOUNCEMENTS IN FRENCH -- A LANGUAGE UNDERSTOOD BY ALL -- BUT AS SOON AS THE SCANDINAVIAN PHASE OF THE WAR INTENSIFIED NATIONAL DIFFERENCES, HE ADOPTED A NEW SYSTEM.

NOW HE FIRST ADDRESSES THE GERMAN NEWSPAPER MEN IN THEIR OWN LANGUAGE, AND THEN TALKS TO THE OTHERS IN FRENCE.

--- THREE EM DASH ---

WITH BRITISH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING A LIFE AND DEATH BATTLE IN NORWAY AND WAR FEELINGS RUNN

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LANGUAGE, AND THEN TALKS TO THE OTHERS IN FRENCH.

--- THREE EM DASH ---

WITH BRITISH AND GERMAN SOLDIERS FIGHTING A LIFE AND DEATH BATTLE IN NORWAY AND WAR FEELINGS RUNNING HIGHER AMONG FOREIGNERS, BUCHAREST'S LARGEST HOTEL DECIDED THAT THE TIME HAD COME FOR SEGREGATION.

THE FIRST STEP WAS TO PICK A SUAVE, DISTINGUISHED-LOOKING MAN WHO SPEAKS HALF A DOZEN LANGUAGES FOR THE JOB OF ASSIGNING HOTEL ROOMS TO NEW GUESTS. WITH GREAT CARE HE HAS BEEN ATTEMPTING TO PUT ALL THE GERMANS ON ONE FLOOR, ALL FRENCHMEN AND ENGLISHMEN ON ANOTHER, ALL ITALIANS ON A THIRD, WITH AMERICANS SCATTERED ANYWHERE.

THEN THE HEADWAITER IN THE DININGROOM WAS GIVEN HIS ORDERS--HE MUST KEEP GERMANS ON ONE SIDE OF THE ROOM; PEOPLE WITH ALLIED SYMPATHIES ON THE OTHER.

THE SYSTEM HAS AVOIDED MUCH EMBARRASSMENT, EXCEPT THAT ONE DAY RECENTLY THE HEADWAITER TOOK AN HOUR OFF, AND AN ASSISTANT UNWITTINGLY ESCORTED THE BRITISH NAVAL ATTACHE TO THE GERMAN SIDE OF THE ROOM AND PLACED HIM AT THE VERY NEXT TABLE TO THE HEAD OF THE LOCAL

GESTAPO.

THE TWO MEN ATE THEIR DINNER IN EMBARRASSED SILENCE, WHILE MORE THAN A HUNDRED OTHER GUESTS GRINNED OVER THE MISTAKE.

--- THREE EM DASH ---

ONE LATE-RISER WHO LIVES IN BUCHAREST'S MOST INTERNATIONALLY POPULATED HOTELS CLAIMS HE CAN FIGURE OUT WHAT THE TENOR OF THE OVERNIGHT WAR NEWS IS WITHOUT CONSULTING RADIO OR NEWSPAPER.

"I COME DOWN FROM MY ROOM AND SPEND FIVE MINUTES WANDERING SLOWLY AROUND THE LOBBY," HE EXPLAINS. "I STUDY THE FACES OF THE GERMANS FIRST, THEN OF THE BRITISH AND FRENCH. I CAN TELL BY THEIR COMPLACENT SMILES OR BY THEIR WORRIED FROWNS WHETHER THE GERMANS HAVE TAKEN A NEW TOWN, OR THE ALLIES HAVE WON ANOTHER NAVAL BATTLE."

HE HAS ALSO OBSERVED THAT THE MORNING AFTER A BIG SUCCESS BY ONE SIDE, VERY FEW OF THE OTHER SIDE'S NATIONALS LOITER AROUND THE LOBBY.

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 26...SENT MAY 18.)

SN&WD1058PED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 26)

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EIGHT SCIENTIFIC WORDS THAT CAN WIN WARS

- - -

MILITARY MEN TURN TO SCIENTISTS
FOR DEFENSE MEANS WHEN NEW
WEAPONS DEVELOP (1200)

- - -

BY HOWARD W.BLAKESLEE
ASSOCIATED PRESS SCIENCE EDITOR

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK, MAY 25--THERE ARE EIGHT SCIENTIFIC WORDS THAT CAN WIN WARS.

THEY ARE, EQUILIBRIUM CONSTANTS, THERMODYNAMICS, SPECIFIC HEATS, ENERGY LEVELS AND ENTROPY. THEY DESCRIBE THE ACTIONS OF FIVE LAWS OF NATURE, WITHOUT WHOSE USE THERE WOULD BE NEITHER ATTACK NOR DEFENSE ARMAMENTS OF MECHANIZED WAR.

SOLDIERS NEVER HEAR OF THE WORDS, TECHNICIANS WHO MAKE THE FIGHTING MACHINES SELDOM EVEN KNOW THEM, BUT NEVERTHELESS IT CAN BE SHOWN THAT THEY ARE VITAL IN THE PRESENT WAR, AND THAT IN THE UNITED STATES THEY WILL BE MAJOR FACTORS IN DEFENSE.

EQUILIBRIUM CONSTANTS ARE THE RULES OF BALANCE IN CHEMICAL ENERGIES. THERMODYNAMICS ARE THE LAWS OF HEAT ENERGY. SPECIFIC HEAT IS THE QUANTITY OF HEAT REQUIRED TO RAISE A SUBSTANCE ONE DEGREE IN TEMPERATURE. ENERGY LEVELS ARE ENERGIES LOCKED WITHIN ATOMS. ENTROPY IS A MATHEMATICAL TERM WITHOUT A SIMPLE DEFINITION, BUT IT DEALS WITH THE WAY ENERGY SCATTERS IF LEFT TO ITSELF.

THESE WERE THE TERMS, WRITTEN MOSTLY IN SYMBOLS ON A BLACKBOARD, AT A PETROLEUM SYMPOSIUM IN APRIL, WHICH LED FUEL EXPERTS TO PREDICT SPEEDY AMERICAN WORLD LEADERSHIP IN AVIATION.

THE SPEAKERS WERE A GROUP OF COLLEGE PROFESSORS GATHERED AT CINCINNATI FROM COAST TO COAST. IT WAS NOT SUPPOSED TO BE AN EXCITING MEETING. BEFORE IT MET, DR.PER K.FROLICH, WHO AS CHAIRMAN OF THE PETROLEUM DIVISION OF THE AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY, SPONSORED THE SYMPOSIUM, SAID:

"IT IS LIKELY TO BE OVER THE HEADS OF MOST OF US PRACTICAL CHEMISTS."

DR.FROLICH IS DIRECTOR OF THE CHEMISTRY RESEARCH LABORATORY OF THE

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STANDARD OIL DEVELOPMENT CO. THE SYMPOSIUM DREW A LARGE CROWD, ONE OF THE BEST IN YEARS. THE AUDIENCE APPEARED FASCINATED.

INQUIRY REVEALED WHY. THESE PRACTICAL PETROLEUM CHEMISTS WERE LEARNING HOW TO DERIVE THE PRINCIPLES OF NEW GASOLINE POWER FROM THE PROFESSORIAL FORMULAE. AS A RESULT THEY HAD IN THEIR LABORATORIES NEW BRANDS OF GASOLINE YIELDING ALMOST DOUBLE THE POWER OF PRESENT FILLING STATION HIGH TEST GASES.

A FEW CLAIMED EITHER TO HAVE SEEN THE TEST MACHINES OR PAPER DESIGNS OF AVIATION ENGINES SMALLER THAN ANYTHING NOW FLYING YET MUCH MORE POWERFUL. THEY TALKED OF LITTLE ENGINES DEVELOPING 3500 HORSE-POWER. THE BIGGEST ENGINE TODAY RATES ABOUT 2000 HORSEPOWER.

THE PHYSICAL PRINCIPLES WHICH SHOWED THE WAY TO GREATER FUEL POWER, ARE ALSO NECESSARY IN DESIGN OF THE NEW ENGINES TO FIT THE FUELS. THE PHYSICAL LAWS DO NOT MAKE ENGINE BLUEPRINTS. BUT THEY ARE APPLIED IN MANY WAYS, SUCH AS FINDING THE NEW ALLOYS TO STAND THE EXTRA HEAT AND STRAINS.

(MORE)...

MAY 26 1940

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 26...SENT MAY 21).

WD1221AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 26)

(ADVANCE)...NEW YORK-1ST ADD SCIENTISTS BY BLAKESLEE X X X AND STRAINS.

MAY 26 1940

AFTER ENGINE DESIGN OVERTAKES THE POWER FUELS, THE CYCLE OF PROGRESS WILL START OVER AGAIN.

AVIATION HAPPENS TO BE ONLY ONE SPECTACULAR SIDE OF APPLICATION OF THESE LAWS OF SCIENCE. AT THE SYMPOSIUM ONE OF THE AUTHORITIES QUOTED WAS PROFESSOR ARISTIDE VON GROSSE, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY.

HE RECENTLY LEFT THE UNIVERSAL OIL PRODUCTS COMPANY OF CHICAGO FOR COLUMBIA, EXCHANGING PRACTICAL WORK FOR WHAT MOST PEOPLE WOULD CALL ABSTRACT THEORIES. BUT IT WAS ONE OF THESE ABSTRACT THEORIES OF HIS, BEFORE HE LEFT THE OIL COMPANY, WHICH DEVELOPED INTO A NEW METHOD OF CHEAPLY CONVERTING GASOLINE INTO TOLUOL, AND SO INTO T.N.T.

THIS SINGLE DISCOVERY, IF NEED BE, CAN PRODUCE ENOUGH TOLUOL FROM THE TEXAS OIL FIELDS ALONE, TO SUPPLY THE ENTIRE WORLD WITH T.N.T.

VON GROSSE IS NOT INTERESTED IN MAKING EXPLOSIVES. NEITHER ARE THE SCIENTISTS WHO, A LITTLE MORE THAN A YEAR AGO, WORKING WITH THE SAME LAWS OF ENERGY, MADE POSSIBLE A NEW SOURCE OF DYNAMITE FROM THE RAW MATERIALS IN WASTE NATURAL GAS.

THIS GROUP, HEADED BY PROF.H.B.HAAS, OF PURDUE UNIVERSITY, WERE LOOKING FOR MEANS TO CONSERVE NATIONAL RESOURCES. WHAT THEY DISCOVER-ED HAS INDUSTRIAL PEACETIME USES WORTH BILLIONS OF DOLLARS. THE PROCESS EVEN SUPPLIES NEW SOURCES FOR MECINES. THE DYNAMITE WAS A BYPRODUCT, SMALL BY COMPARISON.

MAY 26 1940

ANOTHER AMERICAN SCIENTIST WHO WORKS WITH THE ENERGY LAWS HAS PRODUCED A FORM OF DYNAMITE FROM CORN. STILL ANOTHER MADE A NEW GAS, WHICH CAN BE EXPLODED BY THE HEAT OF A MAN'S HAND.

THESE ARE, PERHAPS, ONLY SCIENTIFIC TOYS. BUT THEY SHOW WHAT THE EIGHT WORDS CAN ACCOMPLISH. THE WORDS ARE PART, TOO, OF ALL THE PRACTICAL MUNITIONS IMPROVEMENTS.

THE EIGHT WORDS WILL HELP, ALSO, TO PRODUCE THE RAW MATERIALS WHICH THE UNITED STATES WILL NEED FOR DEFENSE.

TAKE MANGANESE AS AN EXAMPLE. THIS METAL IS ESSENTIAL IN STEEL

THAT IS TO BE ROLLED AND SHAPED FOR MOST EVERYTHING FROM ARMOR PLATE, TO LOCOMOTIVES AND BRIDGES. ONLY BRITTLE STEEL IS MADE WITHOUT MANGANESE. THE UNITED STATES DEPOSITS OF MANGANESE ARE LOW GRADE; AND THE NATION'S STEEL MILLS HAVE RELIED ON IMPORTS, LARGELY FROM RUSSIA.

NOW DR.COLIN G.FINK, OF COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, PREDICTS THAT AMERICA'S LOW GRADE MANGANESE DEPOSITS CAN BE WORKED.

IT WILL BE DONE, HE SAYS, THROUGH USING THE METHODS OF ELECTRO-CHEMISTRY, MADE MORE ECONOMICAL BY THE FACT THAT SOME OF THE MANGANESE DEPOSITS ARE LOCATED NEAR HYDROELECTRIC POWER PROJECTS.

ELECTROCHEMISTRY IS ONE OF THE MOST DIRECT APPLICATIONS OF THE LAWS OF ENERGY. DR.FINK THINKS THIS BRANCH OF SCIENCE WILL INCREASE THE HOME OUTPUT OF OTHER ESSENTIAL MINERALS.

THE MINERALS OF THE SEA, DISSOLVED IN THE SALT WATERS, WERE UNLOCKED FOR INDUSTRIAL USE BY AMERICAN APPLICATIONS OF THE EIGHT WORDS. MANGANESE FOR AIRPLANE ALLOYS IS ONE OF THESE SALT WATER MINERALS.

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THE SAME WORDS ARE BEHIND GERMANY'S FORMULAE FOR MAKING GASOLINE FROM COAL, EDIBLE SUGAR FROM WOOD AND MORE RECENTLY ESSENTIAL FATS FROM COAL AND SHALE. EXCEPT, PERHAPS, GASOLINE, THESE PROCESSES ARE TOO EXPENSIVE TO BE USEFUL FOR MORE THAN THE MOMENTS OF EMERGENCY WHEN A NATION IS SPENDING ITS LAST BIT OF RESOURCES.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY POSSESSES A CHEMICAL WHICH CAN BE IMPREGNATED IN CLOTHING TO PROTECT AGAINST MUSTARD GAS, WHOSE LIQUID DROPLETS BURN THE SAME AS FIRE. WHAT THE CHEMICAL MAY BE IS A SECRET. WHEN, TWO YEARS AGO PROF.RALPH H.BULLARD, OF HOBART COLLEGE, NEW YORK, PUBLISHED DISCOVERY OF A CHEMICAL WHICH WOULD NEUTRALIZE MUSTARD ON CLOTHING, U.S. CHEMICAL WARFARE OFFICERS SAID THAT THEIR BRANCH OF THE SERVICE HAD POSSESSED FOR 15 YEARS A CHEMICAL WHICH WOULD DO JUST THAT.

OTHER NATIONS ARE BELIEVED TO POSSESS SIMILAR ANTI-MUSTARD AGENTS, AND ALL OF THEM COME FROM CHEMISTRY WHICH IN TURN DERIVES MUCH OF ITS PROGRESS FROM THE EIGHT WORDS.

THERE ARE OTHER PHYSICAL LAWS AND PRINCIPLES WHICH MAY BE VITAL IN ARMAMENT-MAKING. ONE IS MAGNETISM. THIS, ALREADY HAS APPEARED IN THE GERMANS' MAGNETIC MINE.

THERE ARE SIX U.S. PATENTS FOR MAGNETIC MINES, FOR AS MANY DIFFERENT TYPES. FOUR OF THESE INVENTORS ARE AMERICANS, THREE FROM THE ATLANTIC SEABOARD AND THE FOURTH FROM KANSAS. THE OTHER TWO ARE RESPECTIVELY A CITIZEN OF THE ARGENTINE AND AN ENGLISHMAN.

IT IS TO THE SCIENTISTS AND THEIR FUNDAMENTAL LAWS THAT THE MILITARY MEN HAVE TO APPEAL FIRST FOR MEANS OF DEFENSE WHEN A NEW WEAPON SHOWS UP.

MAY 26 1940

THUS, THE PRINCIPLE BEHIND THE CABLE LOOPED AROUND A SHIP AS PROTECTION AGAINST MAGNETIC MINES IS CREDITED TO ONE OF THE GREAT AMERICAN SCIENTISTS. THIS MAN IS AN EXPECT IN THE LAWS OF MAGNETISM.

A STORY OF THE GAS MASK IS ANOTHER EXAMPLE. IT IS TOLD BY A SCIENTIST, CAPT.J.B.S.HALDANE, OF THE BRITISH ARMY IN THE WORLD WAR. AFTER THE FIRST GERMAN GAS ATTACK, HIS FATHER, WHO WAS A SCIENTIST, WAS SENT TO FRANCE TO DEVISE A MASK.

THE ARMY, HOWEVER, DID NOT ACCEPT SCIENTIST HALDANE'S MASK. THEY SELECTED ANOTHER. AFTER FURTHER LIVES HAD BEEN LOST WITH AN INEFFICIENT MASK, THE ARMY ADOPTED THE ONE ORIGINALLY PROPOSED BY THE ELDER HALDANE.

30.24-2529

(MORE)

(END ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 26...SENT MAY 21.)

WD1241AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MAY 26)

OCCUPATION OF DUTCH WEST INDIES

BRINGS WAR TO UNCLE SAM'S DOORSTEP

NETHERLANDS CARIBBEAN POSSESSIONS

LIE WITHIN RANGE OF "FLYING MAGINOT LINE"

BASED ON PUERTO RICO, AMERICA'S "GIBRALTAR"

PROXIMITY OF ALLIED PREPARATION AGAINST SABOTAGE

SWINGS ATTENTION TO "FIFTH COLUMN"

DEFENSE NEEDS OF OUR EASTERN OUTPOST (1600)

BY JOHN LEAR

(ADVANCE) SAN JUAN, PUERTO RICO-(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)-ALLIED OCCUPATION OF THE DUTCH WEST INDIES AS A "PROTECTIVE MEASURE" BRINGS EUROPE'S WAR RIGHT UP TO THE FRONT DOORSTEP OF THE UNITED STATES.

LESS THAN 500 MILES OF OPEN SEA SEPARATE THESE NETHERLANDS POSSESSIONS FROM PUERTO RICO, THE "GIBRALTAR" OF THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE.

THAT SEA, THE CARIBBEAN, IS AMERICA'S MEDITERRANEAN. ITS "SUEZ" IS THE PANAMA CANAL. PUERTO RICO GUARDS THE EASTERN ENTRANCE AND SERVES AS A BASE FOR GIANT LAND AND SEA PLANES WHICH NOW COMPRISE THE AMERICAN NEUTRALITY PATROL BUT WHICH IN CASE OF WAR OVER HERE WILL OPERATE AS A "FLYING MAGINOT LINE."

IN WARTIME, THIS FLYING CIRCLE WILL HOLD 1,000 MILES OFF THE COAST. NOW ITS DAILY RADIUS IS 500 MILES FROM HERE. SO THE DUTCH WEST INDIES, JUST OFF VENEZUELA, ALREADY LIE WITHIN ITS RANGE--ONLY TWO HOURS DISTANT BY AIR.

WHEN THE NETHERLANDS DECLARED WAR ON GERMANY AFTER THE NAZI INVASION, THE NETHERLANDS WEST INDIES FOLLOWED SUIT. ALLIED TROOPS MOVED IN TO PREVENT POSSIBLE SABOTAGE OF THE ISLANDS' VITAL OIL REFINERIES. MARTIAL LAW WAS DECLARED. SINCE THEN TANKS AND GUNS HAVE ROLLED OFF ALLIED WARSHIPS, STANDING BY IN THE HARBORS, IN READINESS FOR ANY "BLITZKRIEG."

NO GERMAN THREAT HAS APPEARED YET. BUT ONE REASON FOR THE FORTIFICATION OF PUERTO RICO WAS TO PREVENT ANY OFFENSIVE FROM DEVELOPING IN OR NEAR THE CARIBBEAN. AND THE POLICY HERE THUS FAR HAS BEEN NOT TO WAIT FOR THREATS BUT TO ANTICIPATE THEM.

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MAY 26)

(ADVANCE) SAN JUAN--FIRST ADD WAR BROUGHT CLOSER TO AMERICA'S "GIBRALTAR." X X X THE SECOND.

SUGAR FOR INSTANCE. MORE THAN HALF THE ISLAND'S PEOPLE DEPEND ON SUGAR FOR THEIR LIVELIHOOD. BUT THE UNITED STATES SUGAR QUOTA SYSTEM, WHICH TREATS THE ISLAND AS A FOREIGN MARKET (ALTHOUGH IT IS AMERICAN TERRITORY AND ITS PEOPLE AMERICAN CITIZENS) CUTS PUERTO RICAN SUGAR PRODUCTION TO BETWEEN AND A THIRD AND A HALF OF

CAPACITY. THAT MEANS HUNDREDS OF LOST JOBS FOR HUNGRY ISLANDERS.

ADDED TO THE DISCONTENT OVER SUGAR IS THE EFFECT OF THE WAGE-HOUR LAW ON PUERTO RICO'S NEEDLEWORK INDUSTRY, WHICH NORMALLY EMPLOYS 70,000 PERSONS. FACTORIES SHUT DOWN RATHER THAN PAY THE PRESCRIBED WAGE MINIMA, WHICH FACTORY OWNERS SAID WERE TOO HIGH.

(MORE)

JH1218AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY, MAY 26)

EDITORS:

TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THIRD FROM LAST GRAPH, SAN JUAN "WAR ON OUR DOORSTEP" (MOVED FRIDAY NIGHT) XXX IN POLITICS.

THE TANGLE THAT RESULTS IS ILLUSTRATED BY THE CASE OF SANCHO BONET, FORMER TREASURER OF THE ISLAND. HE QUIT HIY JOB A FEW MONTHS AGO AFTER HE SAID HE HAD BEEN THREATENED WITH DEATH IF HE DID NOT DO SO. IRKED BY THIS APPARENT INTIMIDATION OF AN OFFICE-HOLDER IN WHOM HE HAD CONFIDENCE, GOV.WILLIWM LEAHY REFUSED TO ACCEPT THE DICTATES OF THE CURRENTLY DOMINANT POLITICAL PARTIES IN NAMING A SUCCESSOR. THE POLITICAL LEADERS, RAFAEL MARTINEZ NADAL AND BOLIVAR PAGAN, RETALIAT-ED WITH A STATEMENT THIS WEEK ACCUSING THE GOVERNOR OF "UN-AMERICAN" TACTICS IN NAMING A NEW TREASURER "WITHOUT THE ADVICE OR CONSENT OF THE (INSULAR) SENATE."

THE STATEMENT WAS ISSUED IN WASHINGTON WHILE LEAHY WAS EN ROUTE TO THIS COUNTRY. THE APPOINTMENTS AGAINST WHICH IT COMPLAINED WERE TYPI-CAL OF THE GOVERNOR, WHO SPEAKS STRAIGHT XXX ETC., PICKING UP SECOND TO LAST GRAPH.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE FOR MAY 26, MOVED MAY 22)

FH1226AED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS OF SUNDAY MAY 26)

(ADVANCE) SAN JUAN--SECOND ADD WAR BROUGHT CLOSER TO AMERICA'S "GIBRALTAR." X X X WERE TOO HIGH.

AS NEEDLEWORK EXPORTS HAVE INCREASED SINCE THE LAW WENT INTO EFFECT, THE ASSUMPTION IS THAT NEEDLEWORK NOW IS DONE AT THE WORKERS' HOMES WHERE ENFORCEMENT OF WAGE RATES IS VIRTUALLY IMPOSSIBLE. ISLANDERS SAY THE BENEFITS TO LABOR WHICH THE LAW INTENDED WILL NOT BE REALIZED UNLESS THE LAW IS AMENDED TO PERMIT PUERTO RICO TO SET WAGE LIMITS FITTED TO ITS PECULIAR ECONOMIC SET-UP.

THEN THERE IS THE COASTWISE LAW, WHICH PREVENTS INTER-AMERICAN TRADE FROM BEING CARRIED ON OTHER THAN AMERICAN SHIPS. ITS EFFECT IS TO GIVE ONE SHIPPING CONCERN A VIRTUAL MONOPOLY IN PASSENGER AND FREIGHT TRAFFIC BETWEEN HERE AND THE MAINLAND. PUERTO RICANS COMPLAIN IT KEEPS RATES TOO HIGH.

ALL THESE COMPLAINTS ADD UP TO A CHRONIC FEELING, EXPRESSED IN VARIOUS WAYS, THAT PUERTO RICO "DOESN'T REALLY BELONG" TO THE AMERICAN FAMILY WHICH CLAIMS IT. THIS FEELING WOULD BE GREATLY ASSUAGED, HOWEVER, IF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT AGENCIES SUCCEEDED IN DEVELOPING NEW CROPS TO REPLACE RUINED COFFEE AND TAKE UP THE SLACK OF EMPLOYMENT LEFT BY THE SUGAR QUOTAS.

COFFEE, ONCE THE MAINSTAY OF THE ISLAND'S ECONOMY, IS APPARENTLY DOOMED. LOW YIELD PER ACRE MAKES PRODUCTION COST TOO HIGH FOR COMPETITION--12 TO 15 CENTS A POUND COMPARED TO 6 AND 7 CENTS FOR COFFEE FROM BRAZIL.

WHATEVER REPLACES IT MUST REQUIRE INTENSIVE HAND CULTIVATION AND MUST PAY A HIGH RETURN PER ACRE. FOR THERE ARE TOO MANY HANDS HERE AND TOO FEW ACRES.

30.24-2531

30.24-2531

VANILLA IS ONE SUBSTITUTE NOW AN OBJECT OF EXPERIMENT. IT GROWS ON COFFEE LAND. IT IS CULTIVATED BY HAND. IF IT CAN BE GROWN SUCCESSFULLY, IT CAN BE EXPECTED TO YIELD $750 PER ACRE PER YEAR, 10 TIMES THE INCOME FROM THE SAME AMOUNT OF COFFEE LAND.

A DISEASE WHICH ROTS THE ROOTS OF THE VANILLA VINE IS ALL THAT STANDS BETWEEN VANILLA AND EN EMPLOYMENT BOOM IN PUERTO RICO.

ERADICATION OF THE ROT WIL COST MONEY. SO FAR THE MONEY HAS COME FROM PUERTO RICO'S OMNIBUS WORK RELIEF AGENCY, THE PUERTO RICO RECONSTRUCTION CORPORATION. BUT THE PRRA'S PENDING APPROPRIATION HAS JUST BEEN CUT IN HALF BY CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES.

NO ONE KNOWS YET WHAT THAT CUT WILL MEAN TO THE PRRA'S WORK IN DEVELOPING OTHER NEW HIGH-PAY CROPS STILL IN THE EXPERIMENTAL STAGE. MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE ARE THE SOURCES OF PERFUME FIXITIVES, WHICH HAVE THE ADVANTAGE OF TARIFF PROTECTION.

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ONE SUCH IS YLANG-YLANG OIL, PRODUCED FROM A FLOWER OF A TREE WHICH HAS BEEN GROWN IN PUERTO RICAN DOORYARDS FOR CENTURIES. ANOTHER IS VETIVER ROOT, WHICH HOUSEWIVES HERE DRY AND HANG UP IN THEIR CLOTHES CLOSETS IN THE MISTAKEN BELIEF IT CHASES AWAY COCKROACHES. A THIRD IS LEMON GRASS WHICH PRODUCES--VIOLET PERFUME.

AMBRETTE, WHENCE COMES BENEDICTINE, AND CITRONELA, BASE FOR PREPARATIONS TO FIGHT THE COMMON COLD, ARE STILL OTHER POSSIBILITIES.

DEVELOPMENT OF EACH OF THESE TO THE POINT OF PROFITABLE PRODUCTION HAS ITS OWN INDIVIDUAL DIFFICULTIES, BUT BACK OF ALL IS THE NEED FOR PROCESSING. OILS MUST BE EXTRACTED. THAT MEANS NEW METHODS, NEW MACHINERY. AND THE ISLANDERS HESITATE TO CO-OPERATE BECAUSE THEY MISTRUST NEW MACHINES.

THIS IS TRUE TO SUCH AN EXTENT THAT THE MISTRUST HAS BECOME AN IDIOM OF THE LANGUAGE. WHEN A GIRL THINKS A BOY HAS TOO SMOOTH A LINE OF TALK, SHE TELLS HIM "CORRIENDA LA MAQUINA" WHICH IS SPANISH FOR "YOU ARE TRYNG TO RUNTHE MACHINE." IN OTHER WORDS, "YOU ARE TRYING TO FOOL ME."

SUGARCANE FIELD VEHICLES HAVE RUBBER TIRES LIKE THOSE ON AMERICAN AUTO TRUCKS. BUT THE VEHICLES ARE STILL TWO WHEELED CARTS, DRAWN BY OXEN, IN SPITE OF THE ECONOMIES THAT WOULD ACCRUE FROM USE OF TRACTORS. TWO-THIRDS OF THE LABOR USED IN SUGAR PRODUCTION COULD BE ELIMINATED THROUGH USE OF MACHINERY, AND WAGES UNDER THIS MORE EFFICIENT SYSTEM COULD BE RAISED FROM THEIR PRESENT $1.20 LEVEL TO $3 AND $3.75 A DAY. THAT WOULD LEAVE NO PLACE FOR THOSE WHOSE JOBS WOULD BE DESTROYED. SO THE PRESENT SYSTEM CONTINUES AND THE STANDARD OF LIVING STAYS DOWN.

MAY 26 1940

PUERTO RICANS DO NOT PUT THE ENTIRE BLAME FOR THE SITUATION ON THE UNITED STATES. MANY FEEL THAT PART OF THE TROUBLE IS DUE TO THE DISREGARD OF WEALTHY INDUSTRIALISTS AND LANDHOLDERS FOR THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS OF THE LESS FORTUNATE. NOR ARE ALL PUERTO RICANS SITTING DOWN AND WAITING FOR THE UNITED STATES TO IMPROVE CONDITIONS. SOME HAVE TAKEN THE LEAD TOWARD BETTER THINGS THEMSELVES.

THE PORTO RICO IRON WORKS IN PONCE, FOR EXAMPLE, HAD ITS OWN MINIMUM WAGE LAW AND 8-HOUR DAY BEFORE UNITED STATES LAWS ENFORCED THOSE IDEAS. A CO-OPERATIVE MEDICAL SERVICE WATCHES OVER THE HEALTH OF ITS 150 EMPLOYES, AND ENABLES THE WORKERS TO BUY THEIR OWN HOMES ON THE INSTALLMENT PLAN AT NO MORE COST THAN RENT.

THE INSULAR GOVERNMENT PASSED A MINIMUM WAGE LAW FOR WOMEN IN 1919.

TODAY IT HAS THE ONLY AMERICAN WAGE-HOUR LAW THAT APPLIES TO FARM AS WELL AS FACTORY WORKERS. IT ALSO BOASTS A CHILD LABOR LAW, AND ONE OF THE FINEST INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT COMPENSATION SYSTEMS IN THE WORLD.

JOBLESS RELIEF AS IT IS KNOWN IN THE UNITED STATES IS UNKNOWN HERE, HOWEVER; THE UNITED STATES HAS PROVIDED NONE. NOR DOES UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION EXTEND TO THE ISLAND. NOT EVEN DEPENDENT CHILDREN ARE GIVEN AID. THE HOUSING ADMINISTRATION IS SO SET UP THAT IT STIMULATED BUILDING OF LESS THAN A HALF DOZEN NEW HOMES. LOW COST HOUSING HAS BEEN CARRIED OUT BY THE PRRA, BUT NOT FAST ENOUGH TO KEEP UP WITH THE GROWTH OF SLUMS.

A VISITOR HERE WHO ALSO HAS VISITED THE TENNESSEE VALLEY IN THE UNITED STATES IS IMPRESSED WITH THE SIMILARITY OF THE PROBLEMS OF THE PEOPLE OF THE TENNESSEE AND THE PEOPLE OF PUERTO RICO. SO IT IS NOT SURPRISING THAT THERE IS AMOVE AFOOT FOR A PUERTO RICAN "TVA." AT THE PRESENT TIME, THE TVA'S PROGRAM IS PARALLELED IN MANY RESPECTS BY THE PRRA: RESETTLEMENT OF WORKERS FROM MARGINAL LANDS, TERRACING OF ERODED FIELDS, CO-OPERATIVE OWNERSHIP OF SUGAR MILLS, LOANS OF SEEDS AND FARM ANIMALS, REFORESTATION, CONSTRUCTION OF ROADS, AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

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POLITICAL MANEUVERING HAS DELAYED THE PRRA AS IT HAS EVERY FEDERAL GOVERNMENT MOVE TO HELP THE ISLAND. LOCAL POLITICAL LEADERS WANT THE HELP BUT RESENT THE "INTERFERENCE" OF ACCOMPANYING CONTROLS. BUSINESSMEN AND CIVIC LEADERS BLAME POLITICAL CORRUPTION FOR THE LACK OF CO-OPERATION. POLITICIANS BLAME THE BUSINESSMEN AND CIVIC LEADERS FOR FAILING TO TAKE THEIR SHARE OF RESPONSIBILITY IN POLITICS.

SIGNIFICANTLY, NEITHER BLAMES THE PRESENT GOVERNOR OF THE ISLAND, WILLIAM LEAHY, WHO SPEAKS STRAIGHT FROM THE SHOULDER AND ACTS THE SAME WAY--A CONTRAST TO LATIN ROUNDABOUT METHODS. HE FAVORS LIBERALIZATION OF THE SUGAR AND WAGE-HOUR LAWS. HE IS DUE SOON TO TALK TO PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IN WASHINGTON.

AS ONE NAVY MAN (HE'S FORMER CHIEF OF NAVAL OPERATIONS) TO ANOTHER NAVY MAN (PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT IS FORMER ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY) HE MAY FOCUS WHITE HOUSE ATTENTION ON THE WEAKNESSES WHICH CONCEIVABLY COULD PRODUCE A "FIFTH COLUMN" IN THE "GIBRALTAR" AMERICA DEPENDS ON AS HER FIRST LINE OF HEMISPHERE DEFENSE.

(END SUNDAY ADVANCE FOR MAY 26, MOVED MAY 17)

MAY 26 1940

JH110AED

FRENCH EXTEND GAINS ON SOMME BUT ADMIT CAPTURE OF BOULOGNE

German Infantry "Mowed Down" Between Aisne And Meuse—Allied Garrison In Channel Port Battles To Bitter End

MAY 28 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, Monday, May 27—French refugees, fleeing German bombs, arrived in two fishing smacks at St. Peter-le-Port, capital of Guernsey Island, in the English Channel, last night. They told of an escape from a large French port while it was being bombed.

MAY 27 1940

[*By the Associated Press*]

Paris, May 26—*The official French communique tonight said:*

"Fighting is still violent on the Somme (river), where we have accentuated our advance, and on the Southern front.

30.24-2533

30.24-2533

"The enemy, who accumulated important forces in the Boulogne region in recent days, succeeded in taking the city after a bitter fight which was carried on in the streets.

Enemy Losses Very High

"In the latest combats which have taken place between the Aisne (river) and the Meuse (river) it is confirmed from prisoners that losses inflicted on the enemy by our artillery fire and automatic arms are very high.

"During the action we have found entire sections of German infantry mowed down on the spot.

"Our pursuit planes and anti-aircraft defenses, going into action violently against enemy formations which came to attack some of our fields, dispersed them, inflicting heavy losses."

The Morning Communique

MAY 27 1940

The morning communique said:

"The enemy launched several attacks on our Northern front. These attacks failed.

"Local actions which we started on the Somme front turned to our advantage and we seized new crossing points on the river. Between the Aisne and the Meuse artillery on both sides was very active.

"A strong enemy attack was repulsed in the Montmedy region."

Loss Of City A Heavy Blow

The loss of Boulogne was a heavy blow. The city, a British base in the World War, was an important port for traffic between France and England. Its 60,000 inhabitants thrive on the fishing industry.

The Allied forces are attempting to close the twenty-mile bottleneck, bounded by the Bapaume and Peronne sectors, through which the Germans rushed to the sea. The military picture drawn here by authorities indicated that the general position of the lines running from Belgium to northern France had not changed materially in the last day.

The army zone commanded by military authorities was extended by decree to include eight departments of northern and central France. A previous decree already included the territory from the battlefields to Paris. The new zone took in important French seaports, including Le Havre and Cherbourg.

Nazis Fail To Gain Ground

The Germans have failed to gain new ground for forty-eight hours in the fighting in the interior, the War Ministry spokesman told his press conference.

The Nazis launched two strong attacks against Valenciennes and the sector around that important industrial city near the Belgian border this morning in their campaign to destroy the northern Allied armies but were reported repulsed.

The battle in that area is continuing tonight.

The French armies on the south side of the corridor to the sea continued their mopping-up campaign along the Somme, taking a bridgehead *(here twenty-one words were censored)*.

Most of the Allied action appeared now to be defensive *(twelve words censored)*.

German air activity was concentrated principally against the northern Allied forces while Allied planes replied with bombings of armored columns running the gantlet between the French, British and Belgian units in Flanders and the central French armies.

The stonewall defense against heavy and repeated German attacks was said by the spokesman to have given Generalissimo Maxime Weygand much satisfaction. He described the generalissimo as "confident and full of hope" as a result of the operations.

The steady resistance to Germany came shortly after Weygand took the sensational step of dismissing summarily fifteen generals who figured in the French rout from the Meuse front and put new blood into the Allied high command.

General Duval, military commentator of the newspaper *Le Journal*, wrote today that the situation in the Flanders battle is of first importance.

"The Germans have brought together a large part of their forces and are pushing energetically toward the coast seeking to surround our armies," he said. "The latter are resisting with superb stubbornness. All the withdrawals which they have carried out have always been voluntary and the Germans have not yet achieved any notable advantage."

FALL OF CALAIS REPORTED BY GERMAN ARMY

English Naval Bases Now In Range Of Nazi Guns, Berlin Says

Sinking Of British Aircraft Carrier In Norway Also Claimed

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 26—Calais still remains in possession of the Allies despite German claims of its capture, authorized British sources declared tonight.

MAY 27 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 26—Calais, French seaport, twenty-two miles across the Strait of Dover from the English shore, has fallen to the German spearhead through northern France, the high command announced tonight.

Calais, at the narrowest neck of the Channel, is eight minutes by bomber from the English coast—a potential springboard for invasion of England.

As the Nazis pushed their offensive in the battle for the Channel and authorized German sources underscored the possibilities of an offensive directly against England, a special radio broadcast announced the sinking of a British aircraft carrier.

Taken After Hard Fight

Calais was taken after hard fighting, the high command said. The strategically important harbor had been encircled since Saturday, Germans said. The attackers had pushed on along the coast as far as Gravelines, twelve miles east of Calais.

Military spokesmen already had said Calais was useless as a base for the Allies after the Germans had succeeded in working around it.

In taking the port, the Germans adopted the tactics they used in securing the fall of Namur and Liege, by going around stoutly resisting points and holding them in a pinchers until their resistance collapsed.

Within Range Of Britain

German writers already had pointed out that capture of the town puts Germany's long-range guns within shooting distance of British naval bases.

The communique announcing capture of Calais said nothing regarding the booty taken, although the German spokesmen have declared they expected to find valuable stores there.

The brief communique said:

"Calais fell into German hands today following hard fighting after our troops had continued their advance to Gravelines."

Pushing Farther North

The forces at Gravelines were deemed certain here to be pushing farther north, toward Dunkerque, last French port of importance remaining in Allied hands in the enclosed sector.

By seizing all the ports, the Germans thus hoped to capture or destroy the Allied army trapped between the northern and southern German pinchers.

The unidentified aircraft carrier was said to have been sunk off Harstad, in the Narvik region of far northern Norway, as a result of bomb hits Friday and Saturday.

Nazi flyers, finishing off the job started Friday, hit the carrier with three more bombs, including one of the "heaviest caliber," yesterday and sent it to the bottom, the broadcaster announced.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Britain started the war with six aircraft carriers and had at least five others nearing completion. She has acknowledged the loss of one, H. M. S. Courageous, torpedoed and sunk last September 17.]

Nazis Bombing Airports

The German air force has begun to pick off England's airports—a usually significant guide post in the Nazi *blitzkrieg* technique—while ground forces are reported closing in for the kill on encircled Allied armies in Belgium and northern France.

Today's communique said the battle area was being methodically reduced with *Stukas* (dive-bombers) spreading death among the imperiled Allies and that bombs had been dropped with "good effect" on numerous airports in eastern and southeastern England Friday night.

Whether that meant that the long-expected assault on England was about to begin or that Germany merely was trying to cripple British air activity on the continent was a question which, of course, was unanswered.

"Great Surprises" Ahead

An authorized military source said last night, however, that "great surprises" were in store in the way of new weapons and intimated they were designed to be effective in a German attack on the British Isles.

Commenting that the fighting in the last two weeks was "only an introduction to settlement with England," DNB declared "the far-reaching arm of the German air force has now slammed down across the Channel," and "it can be assumed that it will not stop at these first attacks."

An authorized source disclosed also that the economic war against England was being stepped up and, at the same time, warnings to neutral ships to stay out of British convoys were repeated.

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Worse Plight Expected

The plight of the surrounded Allied forces is bound soon to get worse because all roads to the south and east have been cut and supplies must reach them through bomb-harried Channel ports, authorized sources said.

Two German columns, one northeast of Lille and the other to the southwest, have approached within eighteen miles of each other and can be expected to draw the string on a small circle within the larger German iron ring, they said.

This would isolate Allied troops within the area bounded by Lille, Valenciennes, Cambrai and Lens from larger forces farther northwest.

"Tough Opposition"

The possibility that the Allies yet might be able to hold the English Channel coast in the battle in Flanders and Artois was not even considered here, although the high command admitted the Germans were meeting "tough opposition" at certain places.

A German spokesman estimated that a million British, French and Belgian troops have been caught in the German encirclement and are scheduled for prison camps or death within the next few days.

The bombing of a transport in Dunkerque harbor raised the question whether the British still were hoping to stave off defeat by landing more troops or whether a retreat from their perilous position has started.

Powder Dump Fired

Firing of a powder magazine and marine depot at Dunkerque, a French Channel port, during raids there and at Ostend and Zeebrugge also was reported.

Credited also to the Nazi air fleet were 59 downed Allied warplanes yesterday against 11 German losses, damage to a battleship and cruiser at Narvik, Norway's Nazi-held iron ore port, and air blows on two 5,000-ton mechantmen, two smaller merchant ships and a warship off Calais.

Last week was "the most fateful" of the war because it "brought Germany a good piece nearer to fulfillment of its deepest hopes . . . and pressed England nearer to the abyss," declared the *Boersen Zeitung* in a special military review.

Allies Separated

The writer said the Nazi thrust to the Channel coast had separated France from England and divided British leadership from French leadership.

When the northern Allied army is defeated, he said, "England and France will fight each for herself for bare life without being able to bring any essential help to the other."

Newspapers generally boasted today that Germany had seized Britain's blockade weapon and had turned it against her in a "catastrophical" manner.

Reinforcement "Assured"

"Reinforcement of our forces, seen in the widest sense, is assured," said the Hamburger *Fremdenblatt*, "while England, cut off from all Scandinavia, Holland, Belgium and a great part of France, will have to suffer under a scarcity of all important materials of food and war.

"How long Britain will endure that is a question which, since the British are very obstinate, is very difficult to answer.

"In any case, we are sitting on the long arm of the lever. Through the admirable audacity and planning of our war leadership in all spheres the result scarcely can be doubtful."

Nazi Generals Reported Cocksure Of Victory

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By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the Western German Armies, May 26—The progress of the German offensive has imbued army leaders with a buoyancy of spirit and a confidence which make it difficult for an observer to realize a bitterly fighting Allied army is not far away.

German army leaders are so cocksure of victory that questions which a few months ago would have been shunted aside as bearing on important military information are discussed today with utmost frankness.

When we entered staff headquarters no effort was made to hide highly significant maps. One commanding general had an enormous map indicating not only how the pincer movement was to work against the Allied forces in northwestern France and Belgium but beyond that how troops were to move in the offensive on England.

He did not bother to remove it as we entered his private workroom. Nobody seems to care any longer whether the enemy knows the German plans.

This feeling of confidence in their arms has been nourished by the rich material booty obtained in Holland and Belgium. One thousand bales of American wool were seized on a dock in Antwerp, and this was but one find.

Large gasoline reserves were another, together with other raw materials.

Dill Replaces Ironside As British Staff Chief

Latter To Take Charge Of Home Defense—Shakeup Ordered In Move To "Revitalize" High Command

MAY 27 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 26—Great Britain shook up the Imperial general staff today in a sudden move to "revitalize" it, unleashed a four-hour aerial *Blitzkrieg* of her own upon Germany's vaunted air force and acknowledged the loss of a destroyer and a minesweeping trawler in the grim give-and-take struggle with the Nazis.

After the prolonged air battle over the French coast between Calais and Dunkerque in which British pilots said the sky was filled with aircraft, the Royal Air Force said twenty German bombers and fighters were shot down and twenty others put out of action at a cost to the British of only five planes.

War Brought Closer Home

Developments of this action-crammed Sunday which brought the war even closer home to this invasion-threatened island included these:

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Lieut. Gen. Sir John Greer Dill, 58, was named commander of the Imperial general staff, replacing Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, 60, who was given command of the home force, which will defend Britain against any invasion.

The Admiralty announced the loss of the destroyer Wessex, 1,100 tons, in an enemy air attack off the coast of France, and the sinking of the minesweeping trawler Charles Boyes, 270-ton converted fishing boat, by a German mine. Six men were lost on the Wessex and fifteen on the trawler. The Wessex was the twelfth destroyer lost by Britain in the war.

German Troops Bombed

The Air Ministry reported bombing German troops and communications in France and Belgium yesterday and last night. It placed the enemy's losses in those combats at sixty aircraft shot down or seriously damaged while the British lost eighteen bombers and fighters.

Military authorities said British soldiers, fighting "magnificently" with their allies, were holding the Germans at bay at Calais, twenty-two miles across the Channel from Dover, and the British general headquarters said the courage of the troops on the Continent had not been impaired by events of the last few days when the Nazi steamroller ground its way to the Channel.

Follows French Shakeup

The shift in the Imperial general staff came exactly a week after Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin was deposed as head of the Allied forces and twenty-four hours after the dismissal of fifteen French generals by the new generalissimo, Maxime Weygand.

General Dill, an Irishman once described as "one of the most able soldiers in the whole British army," has a reputation for energy and quick decisions. Only last month he was appointed vice-chief of the Imperial general staff to "relieve the strain" on General Ironside.

The appointments were said to represent by far the most important alterations in the direction of Britain's military strategy since the war started. Informed sources predicted other changes would follow among the high-ranking officers, one being Sir Cyril L. N. Newall, chief air marshal.

To Lead Home Forces

General Ironside, 60, replaces the retiring Gen. Sir Walter Kirke as commander in chief of the home forces, a post now considered of responsibility comparable to that of Lord Gort, commander in chief of the British field forces in France.

Ironside will be responsible for all measures against possible invasion by sea or by air.

One well-informed London source said the changes were brought about by "the development of the military situation and the necessity of placing the defense of Britain against possible invasion in the strongest possible hands."

Military circles described the change as "proof of the very great importance which the Government attaches to perfecting by every means in their power the strength of Britain's home defenses.

"In appointing General Ironside to this post the Government has chosen a commander who possesses exceptional gifts of energy and drive, and who has deservedly a great reputation for these qualities abroad," they said.

"General Dill, who, it will be recalled, recently became vice-chief of the general staff, is the obvious successor to General Ironside, and his appointment will cause general satisfaction at home and abroad."

While thousands of Britons offered prayers against the German legions and, with the clatter of Britain's war industry disturbing the Sunday calm for the first time, military circles said the Allied troops still are holding Calais, Channel port on the French side, twenty-two miles from Dover.

Fighting "Magnificently"

These sources said the British Expeditionary Force is fighting "magnificently" at the side of French troops at Calais and has repulsed all enemy attacks on that important port.

The Air Ministry reported its aviators yesterday successfully attacked "pontoon and road bridges along the Belgian battlefront and mechanized columns on the road leading to Boulogne."

British bombs demolished a main road bridge across the River Lys, in Belgium, through which the enemy reinforcements were being brought to the battlefield.

"Large bodies of troops massing in a town in the German rear of the battlefield were heavily bombed," the Ministry reported.

In a battle off the French coast this morning, the Air Ministry said, at least eight enemy fighters and two bombers were brought down by the Royal Air Force. One R. A. F. fighting plane failed to return.

Trawler Sunk

The Admiralty announced that the mine-sweeping trawler Charles Boyes, a 270-ton converted fishing boat, had sunk after hitting a German mine, with the probable loss of her commanding officer, one officer and thirteen seamen.

Dowager Queen Mary, born 73 years ago today, celebrated the anniversary quietly in the west country village where she has been living since the war started.

She went to the village church to join the nation in prayer. Yesterday she received a big pile of congratulatory letters.

The woman who interrupted Cardinal Hinsley's sermon was about 30 years old. His Eminence had just said: "There can be no peace," when the woman shouted, "Peace!"

Woman Struggles

The cardinal repeated: "There can be no peace until . . ." and two men in the congregation lifted the woman, who began to struggle, from her seat and handed her over to an usher.

"Murderers!" she screamed. "My house is a house of prayer. Ye have made it into a . . ."

The usher led her away. The cardinal's sermon was being broadcast by the British Broadcasting Corporation which quickly shut it off and substituted phonograph records for the clamor.

Lord Frederick Cambridge, 33, first cousin of King George VI, was listed today as missing in action in northern France. He is the second son of Queen Mary's oldest brother, the late Marquess of Cambridge, and had been serving as a captain in the Coldstream Guards.

Wounded Sent To Austria

A Reuters dispatch from Paris reported between 60,000 and 70,000 wounded German soldiers have been sent from the Western front to the former Austrian provinces of Carinthia and Styria.

According to reliable information received in Paris from the Austrian frontier, the dispatch said, all schools and hotels in the two provinces have been emptied and equipped as emergency hospitals.

More wounded British soldiers arrived home today, but the Ministry of Information held battle news to a minimum with this statement:

"No one in this country would wish to buy news at the price of a single British, French or Belgian life. We must all wait patiently and confidently till news can be given us with safety."

Agitators Watched

In addition to the publicly known Fascist sympathizers, suspicion and investigation in Britain was quietly centered today on agitators in the war factories, whose grumblnig and whispering have singled them out as pacifist organizers, on naturalized Germans who might feel "the call of blood" and on political refugees.

During the week end, political circles revived talk of the return of David Lloyd George to the Government service, though there were widely different ideas as to what capacity.

New British Chief Of Staff Known For Quick Decisions

General Dill Described Also As Man Of Energy And Master Military Strategist

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[By the Associated Press]

London, May 26—The new British Imperial staff commander—an exponent of tank and bomber warfare—is said once to have had a price of $2,000 on his head.

For the rebellious Arab chieftain who offered the prize, $2,000 was probably a lot of money, so he wasn't under-estimating the value of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Greer Dill, then supreme commander of the British military forces in Palestine, Dill's reputation for energy and quick decisions had preceded him to the Near East in 1936.

The story may be apocryphal, but in any case it's told still in British army circles and it served to illustrate the character of the man chosen today to replace Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside as head of Britain's army and her chief strategist.

Born Christmas Day

He's an Ulsterman, born fifty-eight years ago on Christmas Day to John Dill, of Belfast, and his wife, Jane. His army career has been successful from its beginning.

He studied at Cheltenham College and at Sandhurst and entered the army in 1901. While serving against the Boers in South Africa he won the Queen's medal with five clasps.

A tall, well-built man, with trim mustache and smiling eyes, he became a captain in 1911, a major in 1914. He served in the World War and was decorated with the distinguished service order for bravery.

Became Colonel In 1920

He became a colonel in 1920, a major general in 1930, and a lieutenant general in April, 1936. After the World War he commanded the Second Infantry brigade, had two years as army instructor at the Imperial Defense College, and was later commander of the staff college at Camberley.

He also served one year in India as principal staff officer at Quetta.

In the general staff talks with France and Belgium, which followed Germany's remilitarization of the Rhineland in March, 1936, he was one of Britain's representatives, and under Defense Minister Sir Thomas Inskip he was active in drawing up plans for British rearmament.

Described As Brilliant

Fellow officers have described him as one of the most brilliant men in the British Army and a master strategist. For a time he was director general of military operations and intelligence, serving in that capacity from 1934 to 1936 when he resigned to take supreme command in Palestine. He remained there for one year.

He later commanded Britain's huge infantry base at Aldershot, and last October went to France as commander of the First Corps of the British Expeditionary force. Last month he was appointed vice-chief of the Imperial General Staff to "relieve the strain" on General Ironside. Upon the appointment he moved from France to London.

British Destroyer Lost

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—The Admiralty announced today the loss of the British destroyer Wessex in an enemy air attack. The Admiralty said six of the crew had been killed and fifteen wounded. With other naval units, the Wessex had been engaged in operations off the French coast.

One of the "W" class, the Wessex served in the World War. Completed March 5, 1918, the 1,100-ton vessel had a normal complement of 134 men and was capable of 34 knots. She carried four four-inch and two two-inch guns and six twenty-one-inch torpedo tubes.

The German report of sinking of an aircraft carrier off Norway by Nazi bombs was denied in informed circles here.

30.24-2535

30.24-2535

Paris Press Sees Allies Holding All Along Line

Situation in Flanders Called of Primary Importance

PARIS, May 26 (AP).—Gen. Duval, military commentator of the newspaper "Le Journal," wrote today that the situation in the Flanders battle was of first importance.

"The Germans have brought together there a large part of their forces and are pushing energetically toward the coast, seeking to surround our armies," he said. "The latter are resisting with superb stubbornness. All the withdrawals which they have carried out have always been voluntary and the Germans have not yet achieved any notable advantage."

Charles Morice, commentator for the newspaper "Le Petit Parisien," said the "immense front is divided into six parts: Flanders, Picardy, Somme, Aisne, Argonne and the Maginot line."

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"The formidable battle is developing more and more," he said. "Continually reinforced, the Germans are throwing unit after unit into the melee. No matter what the power of these attacks may be, the Allies are holding well everywhere and in several places have taken the initiative."

DEFENSE MOVES ARE EXPECTED DURING WEEK

Blackouts In Prospect With Some Form Of Martial Law

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De Valera Warns Of Menace As Police Round Up Treason Suspects

[*By the Associated Press*]

Dublin, May 26—Ireland suddenly awakened to the dangerous possibilities of invasion and treachery within, is expected to order extraordinary defense measures before the week is out, including a blackout.

Discussion of Europe's troubles until now have been academic in this capital that has seen so much blood spilled.

Premier Eamon De Valera sounded the death knell to complacency Saturday night, when he said in a speech:

"There is danger over this country, particularly today, and there is but one safeguard—to be prepared to defend the liberties we won against anyone who might try to invade them."

Calls For Volunteers

He called today for more volunteers to help police run down "any indication of treachery" and asked for more men to join the colors.

Other defense measures expected are a form of martial law and an enlarged force to guard the east and west shores.

Application of the blackout would be notable, for the Irish detest it—more because Britain once requested it than because of its inconvenience.

The "danger" to which Premier De Valera referred to, politically minded citizens say, includes such incidents as the recent finding of parachutes, foreign currency and codes and ciphers in houses known to harbor elements so anti-British that they might become pro-German.

Wife Of Poet Held

Mrs. Iseult Stuart, wife of an Irish novelist and poet, was charged in military court yesterday with assisting a German parachutist who still is at large. Mrs. Stuart's husband is believed to be in Germany.

Another arrested was Stephen C. Held, in whose house was found a parachute, German air-force badge and documents about harbors, bridges and airdromes.

"Unfortunately," De Valera told constituents at Galway today, "there is a very small group which appears to be meditating treason."

Country In War Zone

He asked for the "whole country to stand behind the Government in its defense efforts as one man."

"We really are within the war zone," he said.

"It is necessary to get thousands of young men to see that liberties won in the past should not be lost through negligence."

De Valera declared Ireland's defense forces should be put on a war footing.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 26 (AP)—Six gunmen identified as members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army raided a Belfast dance hall last night and forced the dancers to stand still while one of the men made a speech.

"The I. R. A. is not finished yet," he said. "It takes more than a few arrests to break up our ranks."

NEGOTIATIONS IN CONTRAST TO WAR SPIRIT

Mussolini Checks Preparations And Greets Militant Youths

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Il Duce Accompanied By Nazi Ambassador To Gymnastic Exhibit

[*By the Associated Press*]

Rome, May 26—The possibility of an agreement between Italy and Britain over the vexatious question of contraband control in the Mediterranean struck a faint note of peace today amid Italy's intensified preparations for war.

The disclosure in British circles that negotiations to soothe Italian irritation over the Allied blockade showed promise of success contrasted, however, with Premier Mussolini's conferences with his military chiefs and spectacular demonstrations in il Duce's presence to whip up popular war spirit.

Several hundred Fascist youths appeared before Mussolini in a war demonstration.

Raise Cry For War

Il Duce stood impassive before them and made no comment other than a few words of appreciation for their athletic display when the youths raised great banners bearing such words as, "War! War!" and "Duce, We Want To March!"

Machine guns and light artillery fire set up a deafening din which caused some astonished spectators to believe war was at the very gates of Rome.

The demonstration by 10,000 youths started as Mussolini began to congratulate them on their gymnastic exhibition in Mussolini Forum. Mussolini was accompanied by Hans-Georg Viktor von Mackensen, German Ambassador, and members of a Japanese mission which has been in Rome several days.

No Italian Comment

No comment was available in authoritative Italian circles on statements of the British Ministry of Economic Welfare that Italian authorities had made proposals in the contraband control controversy which were regarded as "affording a very satisfactory basis" for an agreement.

British circles indicated optimism, describing the situation as "satisfactory." These sources said negotiations over contraband control which were begun here by Sir Wilfrid Greene are continuing, as well as trade talks.

Informed Italian circles interpreted the fact that the liner Rex was permitted to pass Gibraltar without inspection on its last voyage, the first time since the war began, was evidence that Britain was prepared to waive her high-seas control for milder methods.

Italians Not Told

The immunity of the Rex from contraband control has not yet been revealed to the Italian public, and some informed Italians insisted any Allied concessions were doomed to failure because of what they termed their shoddiness and insufficiency.

Two weeks of psychological preparations for war reached their apparent climax at the gymnastic exposition.

Directly afterward, Mussolini conferred with army chiefs, directors of mobilization and arms producers. Orders were issued to expand Italian production of artillery and to conserve the nation's gasoline supplies by suspending civilian motor traffic after June 1.

Renewed Conservation

The gasoline conservation measure was the same as that put into effect last September, but later modified to permit private vehicles to operate on gas rations.

Meanwhile Premier Benito Mussolini held conferences today with military chiefs and arms producers on problems of military preparations. Among those present were Marshal Rudolfo Graziani and Under Secretary for War Gen. Ubaldo Soddu. Marshal Pietro Badoglio, chief of staff, was not present.

Il Duce's conference was with Marshal Graziani, General Soddu, Gens. Camillo Grossi and Alfredo Guzzoni; General Bergia, commander of the Army Corps; Gen. Angelo Rossi, assistant chief of staff for anti-aircraft defense, and Lieut. Col. Piacentini, attached to the mobilization office of the War Ministry.

An Italian newspaper dispatch from North Africa today told of extensive war preparations in Tunisia, French African possession, which is one of Italy's Mediterranean "aspirations." The dispatch said all civilian motor traffic had been halted between midnight and 5 A. M. with the naval base at Bizerte blacked out nightly, and new trenches and anti-air-raid shelters being excavated in Tunis.

Barricades Erected

Sandbag barricades were being erected around public buildings, it said. The homes of many Italian residents searched, sporting good stores' stocks of small arms and ammunition confiscated and anti-aircraft guns and lookouts posted on the highest buildings.

Virginio Gayda, writing in *Il Voce d'Italia*, estimated that Italy's uncertain attitude toward the war was keeping 1,200,000 French and British troops inactive near the Italian frontiers in Africa.

As a consequence, he said, the French could not hope to repeat the last war's "Miracle of the Marne" when Italy's declaration of neutrality enabled France to hurl into the breach forces withdrawn from the Italian frontier.

The effect of this, Gayda said, was that Germany now was able "to move an army coresponding to a population of 80,000,000 against an army representing a population of scarcely 40,000,000."

Objectives Listed

Giovanni Ansaldo, editor of "Il Telegrafo," of Leghorn, a newspaper owned by Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano, gave further evidence in his weekly broadcast to the armed forces that when Italy moves it will be against the Mediterranean objectives already labeled "legitimate aspirations." These include Tunisia, Corsica, Malta, Gibraltar and Suez.

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"There can be no doubt," he said, "that as Germany shattered the iron ring, so we, under Mussolini's guidance, will shatter the iron ring with which they wanted us shut up in the Mediterranean. For every blow that Hitler gives up there, we will give a corresponding blow in our natural field of action."

Count Ciano returned to Rome today after his Albanian tour, during which he received pledges of Albanian support in any Italian war effort.

Liners to End Asia Runs

SINGAPORE, May 26 (AP).—The Singapore oce of the Italian Lloyd Triestino Steamship Company announced today that the liners Conte Verde and Conte Rosso would be taken of the Genoa-Shanghai run when they have completed their present voyages.

The Conte Verde is due at Singapore May 29, outward bound from Genoa, while the Conte Rosso is homeward bound somewhere in the Indian Ocean.

CONTRABAND AGREEMENT

British-Italian Conference End Called "Satisfactory"

London, May 26 (AP)—The British Ministry of Economic Warfare announced today that proposals by Italian authorities on Allied contraband control—one of the sorest points in the British-Italian relations—were regarded as "affording a very satisfactory" basis for an greement.

Sir Wilfrid Greene, who has been conferring in Italy, is returning to London tonight. It was said British and Italian representatives in Rome are engaged in working out details of a contraband agreement.

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Americans Try In Vain to Quit Holland for U.S.

Several Hundred, Unhurt by Battles, Stranded; Envoy Gets No Word From Capital

BERLIN, May 26 (AP).—Several hundred Americans in Holland have been seeking vainly a way to get home ever since war swept over the Netherlands. A check by the American Minister at the Hague, George A. Gordon, showed that none of them was injured in the five days of fighting which preceded the Dutch surrender.

This correspondent was one of the first Americans to leave Holland after the German occupation, having received a visa and military permission to travel to Berlin.

Mr. Gordon on Wednesday said that he had received no message from the State Department since May 14 and that Germans had explained that communication lines were very limited. Thus he was in the dark as to what arrangements could be made for removing Americans from the Netherlands.

The Minister planned to remain at The Hague as long as possible. The legation has taken over the diplomatic and consular affairs of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Canada, Egypt and South Africa. Scores of British, French and Belgians failed in attempts to flee before the German occupation. Plans have been discussed for obtaining a special train to take the Americans out after the Netherlands rail lines have been repaired, but nothing definite has developed. The train would be routed through Germany and Switzerland to an Italian port.

Americans impatient to leave read posters on the doors of the American legation at The Hague or on the consulate in Amsterdam twice a day or inquire by telephone. The only answer is to keep in touch.

The consulate at Rotterdam was destroyed in the German bombing but the staff had taken refugee and most of the work is done in The Hague.

Because of the destruction of bridges in eastern Holland, it was necessary to travel by automobile to the border when this correspondent and others left Amsterdam. Under German military edicts, no private automobiles or taxis are permitted to operate without special permission. After obtaining a military permit for an automobile and to buy gasoline, it was easy—except for the detours. Through towns and villages across Holland, there was little evidence of military activity. Life was going on almost normally.

Trouble came however, at the Ijssel River, where bridge after bridge had been blown up by the Netherlands defense forces as they retreated to the Grebbe defense line. It was necessary to detour seventy-five miles to find a small ferry to take us across. The frontier was crossed between Oldenzaal, Holland, and Bentheim, Germany, where a German customs officer cursorily inspected luggage and supplied food stamps for the train trip to Berlin.

British Flyers Skim Ground To Strafe German Convoys

R. A. F. Reports Throwing Enemy Supply Lines Into Confusion In Series Of Daylight Raids

By GEOFFREY ANDERSON
Associate Press Correspondent

MAY 27 1940

With the Royal Air Force in France, May 26—Royal Air Force pilots of the advance air-striking force who returned from attacks on German transport columns said today they dived as low as 200 feet from the ground to bomb and machine-gun the Nazi convoys.

They said they had seen considerable confusion in the enemy supply lines which are feeding troops and material into the breach separating the northern Allied army from the French forces along the Somme.

These R. A. F. attacks, the pilots believe, have caused widespread damage. At one point bombs were dropped along the length of a convoy of twelve trucks, which broke up in confusion. Other trucks were attacked while parked in fields near the road, and infantry columns were bombed.

Although these raids were made in daylight and under intense enemy anti-aircraft fire, all the R. A. F. machines returned safely.

British Hurricanes which patrolled throughout the day reported little enemy air activity, but one fighter said he had managed to shoot down a twin-engined German machine.

"I saw one member of the crew bail out," he said. "Then another parachute fell from the plane, but there was nobody attached to it. I don't know what happened to the other man."

During last night's attacks heavy and medium bombs were dropped on several villages which were set afire, on an important road, a rail and river junction, an ammunition siding and on woods and roads where enemy troops were hiding. Only one plane failed to return.

The red glow of flames lit up a railway yard and ammunition sidings behind the German lines after the largest formation of battle bombers yet used in a night raid hurled hundreds of high explosive and incendiary bombs on their target early yesterday.

All these aircraft returned safely.

Some of the planes attacked a moving train, dropping heavy bombs from a low altitude.

Some seemed to burst only 10 yards from the engine. The train stopped and its occupants fled in confusion. Sweeping around in the sky and diving again, the bombers raked the train with machine-gun fire.

In a daylight encounter between 12 Hurricanes and 50 German aircraft, at least 1 and probably 3 Messerschmitts were shot down.

Nazi Rail Center Wiped Out In Heavy Artillery Exchange

Germans Retaliate By Pounding French Branch Line; Alsatian Villages Believed Fired

MAY 27 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Basel, Switzerland, May 26—Heavy artillery of the French Maginot Line literally pulverized the important rail junction at Weil, Germany, just north of the Swiss frontier at Basel, in seven hours of intensive shelling this afternoon.

Guns of Germany's Rhineland Gibraltar at Istein replied by pounding the French branch line connecting Maginot river forts with the strategic Burgundian Gate, a gap between the Jura and the Vosges mountains before Belfort.

It was apparent that the German artillery scored hits somewhere along the line, for thick clouds of black smoke rose from a point behind the village of Wentzwiller.

It was believed the shells may have fired some of the little Alsatian villages vacated soon after the war started.

There was no doubt about the French hits, however, for they could be seen from here.

It was apparent the Weil rail junction, which links two important German Rhine lines—one from Karlsruhe by way of Fribourg southward along the river, and the other from Konstanz via Schopheim and Lorrach westward along the Rhine—was smashed beyond hope of repair for some time.

Two freight cars standing on a Weil siding vanished like magic and flying debris pattered down like rain. The roar of shells echoed across the river and through the hills.

Other French shells made a ruin of the Weil station and pocked the web of tracks between Weil and Haltingen.

EMPIRE JOINS KING IN PLEA FOR DIVINE AID

Britain Spends Grim Sabbath Praying And Working For Victory

MAY 27 1940

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 26—It was a grim Sunday for Britain—a Sunday of prayer and work, for while the faithful bowed in supplication from Land's End to John O'Groats, in cities, industrial towns and hidden hamlets, the factories turning out war materials were going at full blast, working a seven-day week for the first time since 1918.

Only one jarring note was sounded on this national day of prayer—a woman, shouting "Peace!" interrupted the sermon of Arthur Cardinal Hinsley, Catholic prelate, in Westminster Cathedral. She was ejected.

King Leads Prayer

In gloomy Westminster Abbey, filled with memorials to men who had overcome other challenges to Britain's existence, King George led the prayer he had requested throughout the empire. Queen Elizabeth and Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands accompanied him, and Prime Minister Churchill and many members of the Cabinet and their wives were in the congregation.

"The centuries rebuke the fears and calm the anxieties of the hour," said the Archbishop of Canterbury. "Here in the stillness of this church, moved by all the memories which surround us, we commit ourselves and our cause to God."

It was in the ancient abbey, where many of England's sovereigns lie buried, and where the nation's unknown warrior of the World War lies entombed, that the archbishop crowned King George only three years ago.

Dangers Stressed

"We have been called to take our place in a mighty conflict against the powers of evil and we ask God's strength that we may be found worthy of that high calling," the archbishop said after telling his vast congregation that the present dangers besetting the nation were the darkest in its history.

The last national day of prayer was on August 6, 1918, three months before the armistice proclaimed an Allied victory.

The King, perhaps to acknowledge the immediate and tremendous importance to Britain of her air force, wore the pale-blue uniform of a marshal of the Royal Air Force, the highest R. A. F. rank. He carried a gas mask on his shoulder.

Prime Minister Churchill; his predecessor, Neville Chamberlain; Major Clement R. Attlee, Lord Halifax and Arthur Greenwood—all members of Churchill's recently formed Cabinet—occupied choir stalls. Sir Dudley Pound,, first sea lord, and Sir Cyril Newall, air chief, and the Belgian and French Ambassadors attended.

Prayers were offered for the wounded, for all who are fighting, for Britain's allies, and for the countries conquered by Germany.

India Prays for Allied Cause

BOMBAY, May 26 (AP).—Prayers in churches, mosques and temples were offered throughout India today for the success of the Allies. The Marquess of Linlithgow, Viceroy of India, in a broadcast, urged India to give unstinted support to Great Britain, France and the other nations fighting Germany.

Paris Prays for Victory At St. Genevieve's Tomb

Pilgrimage for Patron Saint Among Largest Since 1918

PARIS, May 26 (AP).—People of Paris made a pilgrimage today to Mount Saint-Genevieve, in the heart of the capital, to pray for victory at the tomb of the city's patron saint.

Thousands of men, women and children plodded up the hill behind the Pantheon and attended outdoor services in front of the Church of Saint-Etienne du Mont, where St. Genevieve is buried.

The pilgrimage, held annually in honor of the saint, who gave Paris her protection against the invasion by the Huns in the fifth century, was one of the most extensive since the World War.

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Fraser Forms War Council

AUCKLAND, N. Z., May 26 (AP).—A war council consisting of Cabinet ministers, representatives of the opposition, employers, trades unions and farmers was established today by Prime Minister Peter Fraser.

Nancy, Despite Bombs, Marks Memorial Day

NANCY, May 26 (AP).—In spite of repeated German aerial bombings of Nancy, the city government did not forget American Memorial Day today.

It chose the Sunday preceding the May 30 holiday, hung a large American flag from the balcony of the City Hall and decorated with flowers and French and American flags the tomb of Lieut. Richard Banks, first American World War soldier buried in Nancy's post-war cemetery.

Cooper Warns French Against Separate Peace

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, broadcasting in French, warned the French people tonight against being "beguiled" into accepting a German peace.

"Germany," he said, "has never kept the terms of any peace treaty."

He declared that "everything is at stake. . . . United, we are bound to conquer, separted we might be destroyed. All Germany's efforts now are centered upon effecting a separation."

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Wounded Arrive in Britain

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—Hospital ships carrying wounded soldiers from France arrived at a south coast port today. A seaman aboard one ship said German planes dropped bombs within 300 feet of where the ships were being loaded. "Several hundreds" of wounded were on three ships. Fourteen men died en route.

60,000 Nazi Wounded Are Reported in Austria

Dispatch Says Schools and Hotels Become Hospitals

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—Between 60,000 and 70,000 wounded German soldiers have been sent from the western front to the former Austrian provinces of Carinthia and Styria, it was reported today in a Reuters (British) news agency dispatch from Paris.

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Reliable information in Paris from the Austrian frontier, according to the dispatch, said all schools and hotels in the two provinces had been emptied and were being equipped as emergency hospitals.

Nazi Noise Blitzkrieg

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Paris, May 26 (AP)—Nazi "noise terror" is a new weapon against Allied troops but, it is said, the Allies are getting used to it.

The noise technique includes use of a "siren plane" which screams like a score of air-raid signals when it dives and a "whistling bomb" which is fitted with a perforated cardboard attachment to cause an ear-splitting shriek as the bomb falls.

Reynaud Visits London Briefly, Sees Churchill

PARIS, May 26 (AP).—Premier Paul Reynaud went to London today and conferred with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other members of the British War Cabinet. His trip was disclosed after his return to Paris.

Churchill paid a flying visit to Paris last week. The conferences appear to have replaced the previous larger assemblies of the Allied Supreme War Council.

'Sky Must Remain French'

PARIS, May 26 (AP).—In an order of the day, Air Marshal Victor Vuillemin praised today the activity of the Frenc air force since the start of the war and "especially during the last fifteen days." He said: "I know I can count on you. Today the hour is decisive. Our sky must remain French."

French Include New Regions in Military Zone

Army Rule Is Extended in North, West and Center; Police Heads Dismissed

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PARIS, May 26 (AP).—The army zone commanded by military authorities was extended tonight by government decree to include eight additional department, in northern, western and central France. The zone already had been broadened by a previous decree which took in the territory from the battlefields to Paris.

The new decree affects the Departments of Seine-Inferieure (west of Paris and including Le Havre and Rouen, the Eure (west of Paris, Calvados, Manche and Orne (in Normandy and including the important Port of Cherbourg, Eure-et-Loir, Loiret and Yonne, taking in territory southwest and southeast of Paris.

The French continued measures to defend the home front against against fifth columnists. Of 500 persons arrested in Paris last week, 334 were sent to concentration camps. The police have checked up on more than 2,000 cafes and hotels and have questioned 6,000 persons on the highways.

15 MORE DANGER SPOTS

Towns Along English Southeast Coast On New List

London, May 26 (AP)—The Government tonight declared fifteen additional towns along the English southeast coast to be "evacuation areas" and prepared to move children to safer places.

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The towns are Great Yarmouth, Lowestoft, Felixstow, Harwich, Clacton-On-Sea, Frinton-On-Sea, Walton, South End, Margate, Ramsgate, Broadstairs, Sandwich, Dover, Deal and Folkstone.

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—Residents of the southeast coast of England watched gun flashes of a battle in progress in France across the Channel tonight and reported that shortly before midnight they saw three separate glows suggesting gigantic fires.

Throughout the day heavy explosions were heard but the gunfire died down in the evening.

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At one port on the southeast coast a number of people used a bandstand as an observation post.

30.24-2537

30.24-2537

Windsors Are Kept Apart By War Work in France

Duke on Duty in Paris, Duchess Going to Cap d'Antibes

PARIS, May 26 (AP).—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor have been separated by their war work. He is in Paris and she is going to their riviera home at Cap d'Antibes.

The duke and his American-born wife passed last week together on leave at Biarritz, and were entertained by members of the British colonies at Ascain and other nearby resorts.

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The duke returned to Paris to resume his duties as a British liaison officer. The duchess, who has been co-operating with relief units sending packages to soldiers at the front, is going to carry on her work from Cap d'Antibes.

LEOPOLD'S CHILDREN SAFE

They Have Been Taken to a Chateau in France, Paris Hears

PARIS, May 26 (AP)—The three children of Leopold III, King of the Belgians, were reported safely installed in a château "somewhere in France" today, while the Belgian Army commanded by their father fights against the Germans in Flanders.

Crown Prince Baudouin, 9, was said to be asking constantly for news of his father.

The other two children are Princess Josephine Charlotte, 12, and Prince Albert, 5.

A member of the Belgian court was quoted by the Paris Journal as saying that the royal children "are in safety in a château surrounded by a large park in a marvelous site."

Robert Montgomery Joins Ambulance Unit

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To Leave London Wednesday for Service in France

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—Robert Montgomery, American motion-picture actor, was disclosed tonight to have joined the American Field Service as an ambulance driver. He is to leave Wednesday for France.

Asked his reasons for joining the ambulance service, Mr. Montgomery, who has ben in England since January, answered only with a grin.

Dutch Ordered to See Consuls

LONDON, May 26 (AP).—The Netherlands government in England ordered tonight all Dutchmen born in the years 1904 to 1920, inclusive, and living in Allied countries to report to their consuls.

Uruguay May Oust Germans

MONTEVIDEO, May 26 (AP).—Informed sources said today that the parliamentary committee investigating foreign activities in Uruguay was expected to recommend the expulsion of a number of Germans for alleged subversive activities.

Hungary Guards Buildings

BUDAPEST, May 26 (AP).—Guards were posted tonight around all public buildings, broadcasting studios and public utilities throughout Hungary, by government order, because of the increasingly troubled international situation. It was said the guards would be permanent.

Allied Guns Control Narvik Ore Railway

Troops Reach Nygaard—Nazi Escape Corridor To Sweden Reported Cut Off

Stockholm, May 26 (AP)—Allied troops have reached Nygaard on the north shore of narrow Rombaks Fjord with heavy artillery which can be used to dominate the Narvik ore railway and prevent the German garrison from escaping by that line to Sweden, Norwegian sources reported today.

Ten miles of the railway are controlled from the new Allied position, these sources said.

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U. S. Asks Air-Line Pilots To Be Ready For Service

War Department Requests Of Central American Aviators To Be Prepared For Military Work

San Jose, Costa Rica, May 26 (AP)—The United States War Department has asked pilots of Taca, Central American Air Transport Line, which operates in the five Central American countries, to keep prepared for military services, it was reported today.

The War Department sent a questionnaire inquiring about the pilots' experience and other details.

Egypt Ousts 400 Dancers

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Alexandria, Egypt, May 26 (AP).—Hungarian dancers, who Egypt feared had learned too much entertaining Allied soldiers and sailors, will be sent to Italy.

A government ban on renewing contracts of cabaret performers because some might be spies left about 400 girls jobless.

Cabaret owners are worried now that they may have to use native talent.

BRITAIN IS WOOING JAPAN, REDS CLAIM

Army Paper Says 'Flirtation' Is Over Situation In Pacific

Asserts It Would End If U. S. Joined Allies In War

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[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, May 26—The army newspaper *Red Star* declared today that Great Britain and Japan were "flirting" over the situation in the Pacific, but that this would end if the United States joined the Allies in the war.

"At a price of 'concession' of the Dutch East Indies," the newspaper said, "England has been and will continue to be interested in the existence of an imperialistic Japan strong enough to oppose the United States and good enough to carry on a policy of anti-Soviet adventures agreeable to the English bourgeoise. . . .

"Anti-Japan Position"

"This very British-Japanese contact induces the United States to assume a more decisive anti-Japanese position, increasing its pressure over the Pacific."

The *Red Star* said the United States could not conceal its discontent with the actions of Britain, such as the occupation of Iceland and the Dutch West Indies.

"It is obvious that these 'victories' of British arms are directed not against Germany but against the United States," it declared.

American Rearmament

Contending that American rearmament indicates the United States' readiness to participate in the war, the newspaper said that Britain, as a result, was compelled "at any price urgently to buy American help."

"Therefore," it reasoned, "the *status quo* in the East Indies will end and 'order' in the Pacific will be guarded not by a British-Japanese but by a British-American fleet."

DAHL IN OTTAWA FOR JOB

Spanish Civil War Veteran Would Teach Canadians To Fly

Ottawa, May 26 (AP)—Harold E. (Whitey) Dahl, Champaign (Ill.) flyer who fought with the Spanish Loyalists and was saved from a death sentence when his wife appealed to his captor, Generalissimo Francisco Franco, arrived here today. He said he hoped to get a position as instructor in the British Commonwealth air-training program.

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French

PARIS, May 26 (AP)—The High Command issued the following communiqué tonight:

Fighting is still violent on the Somme [River], where we have accentuated our advance, and on the Southern Front.

The enemy, who accumulated important forces in the Boulogne region in recent days, succeeded in taking the city after a bitter fight that was carried on in the streets.

In the latest combats that have taken place between the Aisne [River] and the Meuse [River] it is confirmed from prisoners that losses inflicted on the enemy by our artillery fire and automatic arms are very high.

During the action we have found entire sections of German infantry mowed down on the spot.

Our pursuit planes and anti-aircraft defenses, going into action violently against enemy formations which came to attack some of our fields, dispersed them, inflicting heavy losses.

The High Command's morning communiqué follows:

The enemy launched several attacks on our Northern Front. These attacks failed.

Local actions that we started on the Somme front turned to our advantage and we seized new crossing points on the river. Between the Aisne and the Meuse artillery on both sides was very active.

A strong enemy attack was repulsed in the Montmedy region.

German

BERLIN, May 26 (AP)—Following is the text of today's German High Command communiqué:

We continued a concentric attack on the entire front against hemmed-in enemy armies in Flanders and Artois, continually narrowing the battleground. The enemy still offers at different times fierce opposition.

In order to break the enemy more quickly, the air force is taking part at many places in ground fighting.

On the Belgian-French coast, the air force dropped new bombs on harbor facilities of Zeebrugge, Ostend and Dunkerque. A powder magazine and marine depot in Ostend were set afire by bomb hits and a transport was badly damaged.

During the night of May 24-25 the air force attacked numerous airports in East and Southeast England with bombs with good effect.

Two great merchant ships, each of 5,000 tons, two smaller merchant ships and one warship were hit in the sea area off Calais.

On the southern front, no particular events. The air force continues its attacks against rail lines, artillery positions and troop concentrations, particularly in forests.

Losses of the enemy May 25 were, in all, fifty-nine airplanes, nineteen of them shot down in air battles and seventeen by anti-aircraft artillery. The rest were destroyed on the ground.

Eleven German planes are missing.

A great battleship as well as a cruiser received one heavy hit each in the Narvik district. Fire was observed.

More mountain fighters descended by parachute yesterday to relieve troops fighting in Narvik.

A later communiqué stated:

Calais fell into German hands today following hard fighting after our troops had continued their advance to Gravelines.

British

LONDON, May 26 (AP)—The communiqué issued by the Air Ministry tonight stated:

Another ammunition and petrol dump was blown up by one of the bombers engaged in operations over the Rhineland and in the rear of the battlefield of Belgium and France during the night of Saturday and Sunday.

The attack was made in the early morning, the attacking aircraft making several runs over the target. Bombs were dropped, and from the explosions that followed it was evident that most of the bombs had found their mark.

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Before the raider departed the whole wood was well ablaze.

A hundred miles away from this target another bomber arrived over a bridge just as German troops were crossing. Direct hits were scored with the first salvo of bombs, the bridge almost breaking in two.

The pilot then came down low and gave his gunner a chance to disorganize that part of the column which had been missed in the first assault.

A third aircraft successfully attacked another bridge and later did considerable damage to a railway junction.

In other target areas in the rear of the German army a troop train and goods [freight] train were derailed. The troop train received the first direct hit, and within a few minutes flames spread from the engine to the rear guard's van.

The goods train was stationary near a railway siding which was set on fire by bombs which fell alongside and fires were also started in the goods yard.

In Germany, attacks were made on two airdromes and on a convoy of 12 motor vehicles, which was machine-gunned from a height of 100 feet after the rear of the convoy had been thrown into confusion by a direct hit by a heavy bomb.

An earlier communiqué stated:

Between 5:30 and 9:30 this morning, Royal Air Force squadrons shot down twenty German bombers and fighters and put another twenty out of action.

There were only five British losses in these four hours of fierce fighting.

A continuous air battle was fought over the French coast between Calais and Dunkerque. Pilots reported that the sky was filled with aircraft. A squadron leader spoke of encountering large masses of Messerschmitt 109s.

One formation of JU 88s [Junkers] was trying to bomb ships when a Spitfire squadron approached. Five Messerschmitt 110 twin-engined fighters protecting the bombers were put out of action and one of the bombers was destroyed.

This brought the squadron's bag of enemy aircraft since Friday morning to thirty-two.

Twenty Messerschmitt 110s were surprised 17,000 feet above Calais approaching from the sun. British fighters broke up defensive circles which the Nazi fighters tried to form.

The Messerschmitts twisted and turned in the air in their efforts to manoeuvre into a more favorable position but the British fighters put five of them out of action.

An hour and a half later the same squadron destroyed five more Messerschmitts, damaged another five and brought down an army cooperation aircraft.

The fight, starting at 10,000 feet, ended low over the French fields with Junkers 87 dive bombers hedge-hopping in all directions as they tried to escape from the attacking Spitfires. Before their protecting Messerschmitts could arrive, the Spitfires shot down five and damaged three more.

Another communiqué added:

The targets successfully attacked in the Rhineland included railway junctions, sidings and marshaling yards. Many important objectives on the enemy's lines of communication were also bombed. Dumps were exploded and supply depots set on fire. Two of our bombers were lost in these operations.

Medium bombers operating from both Britain and France again made successful attacks by day and by night on enemy armored vehicles, ammunition dumps and artillery. Four of these aircraft are missing.

Fighter activity was less intense yesterday owing to weather conditions, but some twenty enemy aircraft were shot down with loss of four British fighters.

Today over forty enemy aircraft have been destroyed or seriously damaged while seven of our fighters are missing.

Four of our fighters, reported missing on Thursday, have since returned safely to their airdromes in France.

Reconnaissance aircraft of the coastal command found oil tanks at Rotterdam still burning this morning after the recent bombing attack. They took the opportunity to bomb several more and set them on fire.

The Air Ministry also issued the following communiqué:

Pontoon and road bridges along the Belgian battlefront and mechanized columns of the road leading to Boulogne were among the many targets successfully attacked yesterday in a series of daylight raids carried out by bombers over a wide area.

In the morning a long column of supply lorries [trucks] was located on a main road near Boulogne and it was continuously attacked for fifteen minutes by a strong force of bombers.

Nearly 200 bombs were dropped in the course of this assault and, having released their heavier bombs from a height, raiders attacking individually dived from 5,000 feet to within 50 feet of the column to scatter their smaller bombs along the line of vehicles.

At the height of this raid, six enemy fighters of the Messerschmitt 109 type appeared out of the sun and, selecting two of our bombers, attacked them simultaneously, opening fire at 200 yards' range.

The British bombers replied vigorously with their rear guns and one of the Messerschmitts, caught by a well-aimed burst of fire, turned over and crashed.

Another section of bombers fighting its way out to sea over French territory was closely pressed by a Messerschmitt 109 which came under close range of one of our bombers.

Pieces of the Messerschmitt fell away and, with its engine on fire,

the enemy fighter broke off the engagement.

Bridges over the river Lys across which enemy reinforcements were being brought to the Belgian battlefield were the chief objectives of the afternoon raid. A main road bridge at one point was hit by four heavy and numerous smaller bombs, its demolition being confirmed by the following section of bombers.

In addition, the northern entrance to the bridge was effectively blocked by houses which collapsed across the roadway after direct hits.

Two pontoon bridges which the enemy had thrown across the river to replace main bridges previously demolished were also attacked.

One was wrecked and the other badly damaged and the approach to it blocked by fallen buildings and bomb craters.

Large bodies of troops massing in a town in the German rear of the battlefield were heavily bombed in the late afternoon.

Another Air Ministry communiqué follows:

Intensive operations by the Royal Air Force in support of the Allied Armies continue.

Yesterday evening and during the night, successful bombing attacks were carried out in Northern France, Belgium and Western Germany against enemy forces, their communications and supply depots.

Our fighters have been continuously active and have had further successes. Two of our squadrons patroling the French coast early this morning encountered large formations of enemy bombers with strong fighter escorts.

At least eight enemy fighters and two bombers are known to have been shot down. One of our fighters failed to return.

war with the loss of 112 lives was the result of a British maneuver to arouse American indignation against the Reich.

Dienst Aus Deutschland said the German navy was taking extraordinary precautions to assure a safe crossing of the President Roosevelt.

Nazis Charge Britain Intends To Sink Liner President Roosevelt

Berlin, *Monday*, May 27 (AP)—DNB, official German news agency, reported from Boston it had learned on "good authority" that the United States liner President Roosevelt, shortly to return to the United States with Americans from Ireland, "might be subjected to attack by the British in a trick to involve the United States in war."

Dienst Aus Deutschland, commentary close to the German Government, at the same time warned the world against "another Athenia incident."

German sources persistently have said that the sinking of the British liner Athenia on the first day of the

BERLIN-MAY.27

THE COMMENTARY SAID STANDING ORDERS TO THE GERMAN NAVY WOULD BE SUFFICIENT TO GUARANTEE SAFE CROSSING SO FAR AS GERMANY IS CONCERNED, BUT THAT SPECIAL MEASURES WERE TAKEN SO THERE WOULD BE NO HITCH.

THE UNITED STATES CHARGE D'AFFAIRES, ALEXANDER KIRK, INFORMED THE GERMAN GOVERNMENT THAT THE PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WILL REACH GALWAY, IRELAND, JUNE 2, THAT THE SHIP WILL TRAVEL FULLY LIGHTED AND WITHOUT CONVOY.

THESE ARE GERMANY'S REQUIREMENTS TO ASSURE IMMUNITY FOR NEUTRAL SHIPS.

FD914PED

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LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO BROADCAST, HEARD IN LONDON, TONIGHT SAID IT HAD LEARNED FROM A "TRUSTWORTHY SOURCE" THAT THE AMERICAN LINER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, SENT TO IRELAND FOR RETURNING UNITED STATES CITIZENS, WILL BE ATTACKED BY THE BRITISH ON THE WAY BACK TO AMERICA.

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THE SPEAKER CONTINUING, SAID, "AFTER THE ATHENIA CASE HAS FAILED, CHURCHILL (WINSTON CHURCHILL, BRITISH PRIME MINISTER) IS NOW TRYING BY SUCH AN ATTACK TO PREPARE TO INDUCE THE AMERICAN PEOPLE TO ENTER THE WAR."

W632PED

LONDON--2ND ADD LINER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT X X X THE WAR."

(THE GERMAN WARNING WAS SIMILAR TO ONE GIVEN PRESIDENT ROOSE-

VELT BY ADMIRAL ERIC RAEDER, COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE GERMAN FLEET,

LAST OCTOBER THAT A BRITISH PLOT TO SINK THE UNITED STATES SHIP IRO-

QUOIS HAD BEEN DISCOVERED. UNITED STATES NAVAL UNITS WENT OUT TO ES-

CORT THE VESSEL, AND NOTHING OCCURRED.)

W649PED

(ROOSEVELT ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME,

TONIGHT, SUNDAY, MAY 26)

ROOSEVELT ABSTRACT

BY RICHARD L.TURNER

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON, MAY 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WARNED

THE NATION TONIGHT TO BE ON GUARD AGAINST THE "UNDILUTED POISON" OF

FOREIGN FORCES WHICH, HE SAID, SEEK TO DISUNITE THE PEOPLE AND TO

DISRUPT THE PREPAREDNESS PROGRAM BY CREATING DISSENSION.

30,24-2539

30.24-2539

REPORTING ON THE STATE OF THE NATION'S DEFENSES IN HIS FOURTEENTH RADIO "FIRESIDE CHAT," MR.ROOSEVELT CALLED UPON PRIVATE INDUSTRY FOR "THE BEST, SPEEDIEST AND MOST EFFICIENT MASS PRODUCTION OF WHICH IT IS CAPABLE" AND OFFERED GOVERNMENTAL FINANCIAL AID IF IT IS NEEDED.

ON TOP OF THE BILLIONS NOW RECEIVING THE APPROVAL OF CONGRESS, HE SAID HE WOULD NOT HESITATE TO ASK FOR MORE DEFENSE FUNDS IF THEY PROVE NECESSARY, RENEWED HIS PLEDGE NOT TO SURRENDER "THE GREAT SOCIAL GAINS" MADE IN RECENT YEARS, AND URGED PROTECTION FOR THE CONSUMER AGAINST ANY RISE IN THE COST OF LIVING.

WITH THESE THINGS, HE COMBINED AN APPEAL FOR CONTRIBUTIONS TO THE RED CROSS SO THAT IT MAY AID "MILLIONS" OF HOMELESS "WOMEN, CHILDREN AND OLD MEN" WHO HAVE FLED THE BATTLE ZONES OF BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE. THIS HE ASKED, HE SAID, "IN THE NAME OF OUR COMMON HUMANITY."

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AS FOR THE NATION'S PRESENT DEFENSES, HE DISPUTED ALL CONTENTIONS THAT BILLIONS SPENT FOR THAT PURPOSE HAD "GONE DOWN THE RATHOLE." AS A MATTER OF FACT, HE SAID, THE NAVY IS STRONGER NOW THAN AT ANY OTHER PEACE-TIME IN HISTORY, THE ARMY HAD BEEN VASTLY STRENGTHENED AND THE AIR CORPS HAS GROWN AND DEVELOPED.

TO HELP THE ADMINISTRATION DIRECT THE BIG INDUSTRIAL PROGRAM INVOLVED IN ARMING THE NATION AGAINST ANY EVENTUALITY, MR.ROOSEVELT SAID, "PATRIOTIC AMERICANS OF PROVEN MERIT AND UNQUESTIONED ABILITY IN THEIR SPECIAL FIELDS ARE COMING TO WASHINGTON TO HELP THE GOVERNMENT WITH THEIR TRAINING, EXPERIENCE AND CAPABILITY."

MUCH WILL BE HEARD OF THAT IN THE NEXT FEW DAYS, HE ADDED.

ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, MAY 26

BOX WITH ROOSEVELT ABSTRACT

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 26-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT INDICATED TONIGHT THAT THE POWER OF GERMANY'S AERIAL ATTACK HAD NOT SHAKEN HIS CONVICTION THAT SURFACE SHIPS---AS WELL AS WARPLANES---WERE STILL AN ESSENTIAL PART OF AN ADEQUATE NAVAL DEFENSE.

"SHIP CONSTRUCTION COSTS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS---MORE IN THE UNITED STATES THAN ANYWHERE ELSE IN THE WORLD," HE SAID IN HIS RADIO REPORT TO THE NATION; "BUT IT IS A FACT THAT WE CANNOT HAVE ADEQUATE NAVAL DEFENSE FOR ALL AMERICAN WATERS WITHOUT SHIPS---SHIPS THAT SAIL THE SURFACE OF THE OCEAN, SHIPS THAT MOVE UNDER THE SURFACE AND SHIPS THAT MOVE THROUGH THE AIR."

END ADVANCE FOR USE AT 9:30 P.M., EASTERN STANDARD TIME, TONIGHT, SUNDAY, MAY 26.

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RZ817PES NM

War Weapons Cost A Lot

Washington, May 26 (AP)—Modern weapons of war cost a lot of money, President Roosevelt said in his broadcast address tonight. He gave these prices as samples:

Four-engine long-range bombing plane, $350,000.

Interceptor pursuit plane, $133,000.

Medium bomber, $160,000.

Three-inch anti-aircraft gun, $40,000, without fire-control equipment.

Heavy tanks, $46,000.

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Text of President Roosevelt's Radio Address on the Nation's Defense Problems

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—The text of President Roosevelt's radio report to the nation on the defense program follows:

At this moment of sadness throughout most of the world, I want to talk with you about a number of subjects that directly affect the future of the United States. We are shocked by the almost incredible stories that come to us of what is happening at this moment to the civilian populations of Norway and Holland and Belgium and Luxemburg and France.

I think it is right on this Sabbath evening that I should say a word in behalf of women and children and old men who need help—immediate help in their present distress—help from us across the seas, from us who are still free to give it.

Tonight over the once peaceful roads of Belgium and France, millions are now moving, running from their homes to escape bombs and shells and fire, without shelter and almost wholly without food. They stumble on; knowing not where the end of the road will be. I remind you of these people because each one of you that is listening to me tonight has a way of helping them. The American Red Cross, which represents each of us, is rushing food, clothing and medical supplies to these destitute millions. Please—I beg you—give according to your means to your nearest Red Cross chapter, give as generously as you can. I ask this in the name of our common humanity.

Time to Open Eyes

Let us sit down again, together, you and I, to consider our own pressing problems that confront us.

There are many among us who in the past closed their eyes to events abroad because they believed in utter good faith what some of their fellow Americans told them—that what was taking place in Europe was none of our business; that no matter what happened over there, the United States could always pursue its peaceful and unique course in the world.

There are many among us who closed their eyes from lack of interest or lack of knowledge; honestly and sincerely thinking that the many miles of salt water made the American hemisphere so remote that the people of North, Central and South America could go on living in the midst of their vast resources without reference to, or danger from, other continents of the world.

There are some among us who were persuaded by minority groups that we could maintain our physical safety by retiring within our continental boundaries—the Atlantic on the east, the Pacific on the west, Canada on the north and Mexico on the south. I illustrated the futility—the impossibility—of that idea in my message to the Congress last week. Obviously, a defense policy based on that is merely to invite future attack.

Illusions Shattered

And, finally, there are a few among us who have deliberately and consciously closed their eyes because they were determined to be opposed to their government's foreign policy, to be partisan, and to believe that anything that the government did was wholly wrong.

To those who have closed their eyes for any of these many reasons, to those who would not admit the possibility of the approaching storm—to all of them the past two weeks have meant the shattering of many illusions.

They have lost the illusion that we are remote and isolated and, therefore, secure against the dangers from which no other land is free.

In some quarters, with this rude awakening has come fear bordering on panic. It is said that we are defenseless. It is whispered by some that only by abandoning our freedom, our ideals, our way of life, can we build our defenses adequately, can we match the strength of the aggressors.

I did not share those illusions. I do not share these fears.

We are now more realistic. But let us not be calamity-howlers and discount our strength. Let us have done with both fears and illusions. On this Sabbath evening, in our homes in the midst of our American families, let us calmly consider what we have done and what we must do.

"Facts" About Defense

In the past two or three weeks all kinds of stories have been handed out to the American public about our lack of preparedness. It has even been charged that the money we have spent on our military and naval forces during the last few years has gone down the rat hole. I think it is a matter of fairness to the nation that you hear the facts.

We have spent large sums of money on the national defense. This money has been used to make our Army and Navy today the largest, the best equipped, and the best trained peace-time military establishment in the history of this country.

Let me tell you just a few of the many things accomplished during the past few years. I do not propose to go into every detail. It is a known fact, however, that in 1933, when this Administration came into office, the United States Navy had fallen in standing among the navies of the world, in power of ships and in efficiency, to a relatively low ebb. The relative fighting power of the Navy had been greatly diminished by failure to replace ships and equipment which had become out-of-date.

215 New Warships

Between 1933 and 1940—seven fiscal years—your government will have spent $1,487,000,000 more than it spent on the Navy during the seven years before 1933.

What did we get for this money?

The fighting personnel of the Navy rose from 79,000 to 145,000.

During this period 215 ships for the fighting fleet have been laid down or commissioned, practically seven times the number in the preceding similar period.

Of these we have commissioned twelve cruisers, sixty-three destroyers, twenty-six submarines, three aircraft carriers, two gunboats, seven auxiliaries and many smaller craft. Among the many ships now being built and paid for are eight new battleships.

Ship construction costs millions of dollars—more in the United States than anywhere else in the world; but it is a fact that we cannot have adequate naval defense for all American waters without ships—ships that sail the surface of the ocean, ships that move under the surface and ships that move through the air. And, speaking of airplanes that work with the Navy, in 1933 we had 1,127 useful aircraft, and today we have 2,892 on hand and on order. Nearly all of the 1933 planes have been replaced by new planes because they became obsolete or worn out.

Stronger Than in World War

The Navy is far stronger today than at any peace-time period in the whole long history of the nation. In hitting power and in efficiency, I would even make the assertion that it is stronger today than it was during the World War.

The Army of the United States in 1933 consisted of 122,000 enlisted men. In 1940 that has been practically doubled. The Army of 1933 had been given few new implements of war since 1919, and had been compelled to draw on old reserve stocks left over from the World War.

The net result of all this was that our Army by 1933 had very greatly declined in its ratio of strength with the armies of Europe and the Far East.

That was the situation I found.

Since then great changes have taken place.

Between 1933 and 1940—seven fiscal years—your government will have spent $1,292,000,000 more than it spent on the Army the previous seven years.

Modern Army Equipment

What did we get for this money?

The personnel of the Army has been almost doubled. And by the end of this year every existing unit of the present regular Army will be equipped with its complete requirements of modern weapons. Existing units of the National Guard will also be largely equipped with similar items.

Here are some striking examples taken from a large number:

Since 1933 we have actually purchased 5,640 airplanes, including the most modern type of long-range bombers and fast pursuit planes, though, of course, many of these which were delivered four, five, six or seven years ago have worn out through use and been scrapped.

These planes cost money—a lot of it. For example, one modern four-engine long-range bombing plane costs $350,000; one modern interceptor pursuit plane costs $133,000; one medium bomber costs $160,000.

In 1933 we had only 355 anti-aircraft guns. We now have more than 1,700 modern anti-aircraft guns of all types on hand or on order. And you ought to know that a three-inch anti-aircraft gun costs $40,000 without any of the fire-control equipment that goes with it.

More Guns, Tanks, Pilots

In 1933 there were only twenty-four modern infantry mortars in the entire army. We now have on hand and on order more than 1,600.

In 1933 we had only forty-eight modern tanks and armored cars; today we have on hand and on order 1,700. Each one of our heavier tanks costs $46,000.

There are many other items in which our progress since 1933 has been rapid. And the great proportion of this advance has been during the last two years.

In 1933 we had 1,263 Army pilots. Today the Army alone has more than 3,200 of the best fighting flyers in the world, who last year flew more than one million hours in combat training. This does not include the hundreds of splendid pilots in the National Guard and organized reserves.

Within the last year the productive capacity of the aviation industry to produce military planes has been tremendously increased. This capacity today, however, is still inadequate. But the government, working with industry, is determined to increase this capacity to meet our needs. We intend to harness the efficient machinery of these manufacturers to the government's program of being able to get 50,000 planes a year.

Air Co-operation

One additional word about aircraft. Recent wars, including the current war in Europe, have demonstrated beyond doubt that fighting efficiency depends on unity of control.

In sea operations the airplane is just as much an integral part of unity of operations as are the submarine, the destroyer and the battleship; and in land warfare the airplane is just as much a part of military operations as are the tank corps, the engineers, the artillery or the infantry itself. Therefore, the air forces should be part of the Aarmy and Navy.

At my request the Congress is voting the largest appropriation ever asked by the Army or the Navy in peace time; and the equipment and training provided by them will be in addition to the figures I have given you.

The world situation may so change that it will be necessary to re-appraise our program at any time. In such case I am confident that the Congress and the Chief Executive will work in harmony as a team—as they are doing today.

I will not hesitate at any moment to ask for additional funds when they are required.

Obsolescence a Factor

In this era of swift, mechanized warfare we all have to remember that what is modern today and up to date, what is efficient and practical, becomes obsolete and outworn tomorrow.

Even while the production line turns out airplanes, new ones are being designed on the drafting table.

Even as a cruiser slides down the ways plans for improvement, plans for increased efficiency in the next model are taking shape in the blueprints of designers.

Every day's fighting in Europe, on land, on sea and in the air, discloses constant changes in methods of warfare. We are constantly improving and redesigning, testing new weapons and seekin gto produce in accordance with the latest that the brains of science conceive.

We are calling upon the resources, the efficiency and the ingenuity of American manufacturers of war material of all kinds—airplanes, tanks, guns, ships and all the hundreds of products that go into this material. The government of the United States itself manufactures few of the implements of war. Private industry will continue to be the source of most of this materiel, and private industry will have to be speeded up to produce it at the rate and efficiency called for by the needs of the times.

U. S. to Aid With Capital

I know that private business cannot be expected to make all capital investment required for expansions of plants and factories and personnel which this program calls for at once. It would be unfair to expect industrial corporations to do this, when there is a chance that a change in international affairs may stop future orders.

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Therefore, the government of the United States stands ready to advance the necessary money to help provide for the enlargement of factories, the establishment of new plants, the employment of thousands of necessary workers, the development of new sources of supply for the hundreds of raw materials required, the development of quick mass transportation of supplies. The details of this are now being worked out in Washington, day and night.

We are calling on men now engaged in private industry to help us in carrying out this program, and you will hear more of this in the next few days.

This does not mean that the men we call upon will be engaged in the actual production of this material. That will still have to be carried on in the plants and factories throughout the land. Private industry will have the responsibility of providing the best, speediest and most efficient mass production of which it is capable. The functions of the business men whose assistance we are calling upon will be to coordinate this program—to see to it that all of the plants continue to operate at maximum speed and efficiency.

Must Increase Facilities

Patriotic Americans of proven merit and of unquestioned ability in their special fields are coming to Washington to help the government with their training, experience and capability.

It is our purpose not only to speed up production but to increase the total facilities of the nation in such a way that they can be further enlarged to meet emergencies of the future.

But as this program proceeds there are several things we must continue to watch and safeguard, things which are just as important to the sound defense of a nation as physical armament itself. While our Navy and our airplanes and our guns may be our first lines of defense, it is still clear that way down at the bottom, underlying them all, giving them their strength, sustenance and power, are the spirit and morale of a free people.

For that reason we must make sure, in all that we do, that there be no breakdown or cancellation of any of the great social gains which we have made in these past years. We have carried on an offensive on a broad front against social and economic inequalities and abuses which had made our society weak. That offensive should not now be broken down by the pincers movement of those who would use the present needs of physical military defense to destroy it.

Opposes Longer Hours

There is nothing in our present emergency to justify making the workers of our nation toil for longer hours than now limited by statute. As more orders come in and as more work has to be done, tens of thousands of people who are now unemployed will receive employment.

There is nothing in our present emergency to justify a lowering of the standards of employment. Minimum wages should not be reduced. It is my hope, indeed, that the new speed-up of production will cause many businesses which now pay below the minimum standards to bring their wages up.

There is nothing in our present emergency to justify a breaking down of old-age pensions or unemployment insurance. I would rather see the systems extended to other groups who donot now enjoy them.

There is nothing in our present emergency to justify a retreat from any of our social objectives—conservation of resources, assistance to agriculture, housing and help to the underprivileged.

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Minority Agitation

Conversely, however, I am sure that responsible leaders will not permit some specialized group, which represents a minority of the total employees of a plant or industry, to break up the continuity of employment of the majority of the employees. The policy and the laws providing for collective bargaining are still in force. And labor will be adequately represented in Washington in this defense program.

Also our present emergency and a common sense of decency make it imperative that no new group of war millionaires come into being in this nation as a result of the struggles abroad. The American people will not relish the idea of any American citizen growing rich and fat in an emergency of blood and slaughter and human suffering.

And, finally, this emergency demands that the consumers of America be protected so that our general cost of living can be maintained at a reasonable level. We ought to avoid the spiral processes of the World War. The soundest policy is for every employer in the country to help give useful employment to the millions who are unemployed. By giving to those millions an increased purchasing power the prosperity of the whole country will rise to a much higher level.

New Threats From Within

Today's threat to our national security is not a matter of military weapons alone. We know of new methods of attack.

The Trojan horse. The fifth column that betrays a nation unprepared for treachery.

Spies, saboteurs and traitors are the actor in this new strategy. With all of these we must deal vigorously.

But there is na added technique for weakening a nation at its very roots, for disrupting the entire pattern of life of a people. It is important that we understand it.

The method is simple. First, discord. A group—not too large—that may be sectional or racial or political—is encouraged to exploit their prejudices through false slogans on these groups is to create confusion of counsel, public indecision, political paralysis and eventually, a state of panic.

Sound national policies come to be viewed with a new and unreasoning skepticism, not through the clever schemes of foreign agents.

New Subversive Forces

As a result of these techniques, armament programs may be dangerously delayed. Singleness of national purpose may be undermined. Men can lose confidence in each other, and therefore in the efficiency of their own united action. Faith and courage yield to doubt and fear. The unity of the state is so sapped that its strength is destroyed.

All this is no idle dream. It has happened time after time, in nation after nation, during the last two years. Fortunately, American men and women are not easy dupes. Campaigns of group hatred or class struggle have never made much headway among us, and are not making headway now. But new forces are being unleashed, deliberately planned propagandas to divide and weaken us in the face of danger as other nations have been weakened before.

These dividing forces are undiluted poison. They must not be allowed to spread in the New World as they have in the Old. Our moral and mental defenses must be raised as never before against those who would cast a smoke screen across our vision.

The development of our defense program makes it essential that each and every one of us feel that we have some contribution to make toward the security of our country.

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Build and Rebuild Defense

At this time, when the world—and the world includes our own American hemisphere—is threatened by forces of destruction, it is my resolve and yours to build up our armed defenses.

We shall build them to whatever heights the future may require.

We shall rebuild them swiftly, as the methods of warfare swiftly change.

For more than three centuries we have been building on this continent a free society, a society in which the promise of the human spirit may find fulfillment. Commingled here are the blood and genius of all the peoples of the world who have sought this promise.

We have built well. We are continuing our free efforts to bring the blessings of a free society, of a free and productive economic system, to every family in the land. This is the promise of America.

It is this that we must continue to build—this that we must continue to defend.

Americans Pray

It is the task of our generation. But we build and defend not for our generation alone. We defend the foundations laid by our fathers. We build a life for generations yet unborn. We defend and we build a way of life, not for America alone, but for all mankind. Ours is a high duty, a noble task.

Day and night I pray for the restoration of peace in this mad world of ours. It is not necessary that I, the President, ask the American people to pray in behalf of such a cause—I know you are praying with me.

I am certain that out of the hearts of every man, woman and child in this land, in every waking minute, a supplication goes up to Almighty God; that all of us beg that suffering and starving, that death and destruction may end—and that peace may return to the world. In common affection for all mankind, your prayers join with mine—that God will heal the wounds and the hearts of humanity.

Fourteenth Fireside Chat

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Washington, May 26 (AP)—President Roosevelt's radio address of tonight on the defense program was the fourteenth of the series of "fireside chats" which began soon after he took office. The others, with their dates and subjects, follow:

March 12, 1933—The banking crisis.
May 7, 1933—Outlining the New Deal program.
July 24, 1933—NRA and AAA.
October 22, 1933—The currency situation.
June 28, 1934—On recovery legislation.
September 30, 1934—Changes in NRA.
April 28, 1935—On his legislative program.
September 7, 1936—On the drought.
March 9, 1937—On the court reorganization bill.
October 12, 1937—Reporting on a transcontinental trip.
April 15, 1938—On Government spending.
June 24, 1938—Prospects after the adjournment of Congress.
September 3, 1939—On the outbreak of the European war.

U.S. and Ecuador Confer On Canal Zone Defense

Military Talks Point to Joint Safeguards Against Attack

WASHINGTON, May 26 (AP).—Cooperation between the United States and Ecuador on measures to safeguard the Panama Canal was indicated today by disclosure that military and naval officers of the two countries had just concluded a series of conferences.

State Department officials said an Army officer and a naval officer had been sent to Ecuador at the request of that government. The conferences were described as "a part of the general Western Hemisphere defense picture."

Dispatches from Guayaquil reported the officers had submitted a memorandum on methods of unifying Ecuadorean land, sea and air forces, which was said to involve reinforcing both the South American country and the outlying Galapagos Islands with planes, pilots, instructors and fast naval craft.

The islands are situated in the Pacific, less than a thousand miles from the canal, and proposals are pending in Congress now for their acquisition by the United States.

Officials noted that, although legal authorization exists for advising governments of other American nations, there is no act to permit the transfer of United States aircraft, ships or weapons to other countries unless they have been declared to be surplus.

FOLO BERLIN LINER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT

BOSTON, MAY 26-(AP)-A SPOKESMAN SAID TONIGHT THE GERMAN CONSULATE IN BOSTON HAD NO KNOWLEDGE OF A REPORT CARRIED BY DNB, THE OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, THAT THE UNITED STATES LINER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT, ON ITS WAY TO BRING BACK AMERICANS FROM IRELAND, "MIGHT BE SUBJECTED TO ATTACK BY THE BRITISH IN A TRICK TO INVOLVE THE UNITED STATES IN WAR."

INFORMED OF A BERLIN DISPATCH SAYING DNB REPORTED FROM BOSTON THAT IT HAD LEARNED ON "GOOD AUTHORITY" THAT THE LINER MIGHT UNDERGO ATTACK, THE SPOKESMAN SAID:

"WE HAVE NO KNOWLEDGE OF THAT INFORMATION HERE."

HE SAID HE SPOKE FOR THE CONSULATE IN THE ABSENCE OF THE CONSUL, DR.HERBERT SCHOLZ, WHO WAS OUT OF THE CITY.

MAY 27 1940

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LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-THE BRITISH AUTHOR P.G.WODEHOUSE AND HIS WIFE WERE SAID TO BE AMONG BRITONS AT LE TOUQUET, FRENCH CHANNEL RESORT, WHO WERE UNABLE TO ESCAPE THE GERMAN ADVANCE TOWARD THE COAST.

THE WODEHOUSES LEFT ENGLAND FOR LE TOUQUET ABOUT THREE MONTHS AGO.

MQ1214PED MAY 27 1940

LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-BELGIAN PREMIER HUBERT PIERLOT, WHO ARRIVED SATURDAY WITH THREE MEMBERS OF HIS CABINET, CONFERRED AT THE FOREIGN OFFICE TODAY WITH FOREIGN SECRETARY LORD HALIFAX.

ACCOMPANYING PIERLOT HERE WERE LIEUT.-GEN.HENRY DENIS, WAR MINISTER; PAUL HENRI SPAAK, FOREIGN AFFAIRS MINISTER, AND INTERIOR MINISTER VAN DEN POOTEN. THEY WERE MET BY CAMILLE A.GUTT, BELGIAN FINANCE MINISTER, WHO HAS BEEN HERE SEVERAL DAYS.

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LONDON, MAY 26-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH AGENCY DISPATCH FROM ISTANBUL TODAY SAID TURKEY HAD ISSUED AN OFFICIAL DECREE THAT AS FROM YESTERDAY THE NATION IS IN "A STATE OF EMERGENCY."

TURKEY IS A NON-BELLIGERENT PARTNER OF GREAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE.

W109PED

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PARIS, MAY 26-(AP)-AN OFFICIAL OF THE AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE OPERATING IN CONJUNCTION WITH THE FRENCH ARMY SAID TODAY THE SERVICE HAD ORDERED RED CROSSES ON 20 AMBULANCES PAINTED OUT BECAUSE THEY "ONLY ATTRACT THE ATTENTION OF GERMAN PILOTS" AND "DO NOT PROTECT OUR MEN."

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"FOR THE LAST 10 DAYS OUR CARS HAVE BEEN BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED SOMETIMES BY PLANES FLYING AS LOW AS 50 FEET," THE OFFICIAL SAID.

THE AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS AMBULANCE CORPS IS LEAVING CROSSES AND UNITED STATES FLAGS ON THEIR CARS FOR THE TIME BEING.

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VALLETTA, MALTA, MAY 26-(AP)-THE UNITED STATES COUNCIL TODAY "STRONGLY" ADVISED AMERICANS TO LEAVE THIS MEDITERRANEAN ISLAND BASE OF THE BRITISH NAVY AND GO HOME AT THE EARLIEST POSSIBLE MOMENT.

NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-A BELGIAN COMMUNIQUE BROADCAST FROM LONDON AND HEARD BY NBC IN NEW YORK, SAID 255 GERMAN PLANES WERE BROUGHT DOWN WITHIN THE LGIAN LINES YESTERDAY AND 500 PRISONERS TAKEN.

FD655PED

(EDITOR'S NOTE -- MAX HARRELSON, ARKANSAS-BORN MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS BUREAU IN AMSTERDAM, AN EYE-WITNESS TO THE GERMAN INVASION OF THE LOW COUNTRIES, HAS SEEN HOLLAND UNDER THE RULE OF THE HOUSE OF ORANGE AND OF ADOLF HITLER.)

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BY MAX HARRELSON

AMSTERDAM, MAY 26-(AP)-HOLLAND STILL IS ENGAGED IN A BITTER CONTROVERSY AS TO WHETHER 59-YEAR-OLD QUEEN WILHELMINA WAS JUSTIFIED IN FLEEING THE COUNTRY BEFORE ITS SURRENDER TO GERMANY.

THE MAJORITY ARE KEENLY DISAPPOINTED AND FEEL THE QUEEN LET THEM DOWN IN A CRISIS BUT THERE ARE SOME WHO DEFEND WILHELMINA ON GROUNDS THAT SHE ACTED IN THE INTEREST OF THE WHOLE EMPIRE INSTEAD OF HOLLAND ALONE.

(HOLLAND'S EMIGRE QUEEN, NOW IN LONDON WITH HER DAUGHTER, CROWN PRINCESS JULIANA, AND HER TWO GRAND-DAUGHTERS, TWO-YEAR-OLD PRINCESS BEATRIX AND SIX-MONTHS-OLD PRINCESS IRENE, DECLARED FRIDAY SHE LEFT HER INVADED KINGDOM BECAUSE THE GERMANS WERE DETERMINED TO CAPTURE HER AND HOLD HER AS A HOSTAGE.

("I DECIDED THAT IT WAS MY DUTY TO FRUSTRATE ATTEMPTS OF THE ENEMY TO TAKE POSSESSION OF MY PERSON," SHE ASSERTED. ". . . IN THE HANDS OF THE ENEMY I WOULD HAVE BEEN POWERLESS. . . NO DUTCHMAN COULD HAVE LOOKED TO HIS QUEEN FOR HOPE AND RESURRECTION . . . IT IS MY TASK . . . FREELY TO CARRY ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL LEADERSHIP OF

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30.24-2543

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THOSE 65,000,000 NATIVE INHABITANTS OF OUR EMPIRE . . ."

(WHAT, IF ANY, CIRCULATION THIS STATEMENT RECEIVED IN THE NETHERLANDS IS NOT KNOWN.)

IT IS DIFFICULT FOR THE OUTSIDER TO UNDERSTAND THE INTENSITY OF FEELING ON THE QUESTION UNLESS HE IS FAMILIAR WITH THE EXTRAORDINARY POSITION HELD BY THE QUEEN.

DURING HER 41-YEAR REIGN SHE NOT ONLY HAD MAINTAINED HER POSITION AS ONE OF THE FEW MONARCHS WHO ACTUALLY RULE BUT SHE ALSO HAD BECOME MORE OR LESS THE SPIRITUAL AND MORAL LEADER OF THE NATION.

MANY HAD SO CLOSELY IDENTIFIED HER WITH THE STATE THAT THEY COULD NOT IMAGINE HOLLAND WITHOUT WILHELMINA.

TYPICAL REACTION TO HER FLIGHT WAS THAT OF A PROMINENT DUTCHMAN I KNOW. BEFORE THE NEWS WAS ANNOUNCED IN HOLLAND, HE HEARD IT IN A BRITISH BROADCAST.

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HE SAT STUNNED FOR A MOMENT, THEN SHOOK HIS HEAD SADLY. HIS ONLY COMMENT WAS, "IT'S A SHAME BEFORE GOD." I NEVER SAW A MAN MORE PROFOUNDLY MOVED BY A NEWS ANNOUNCEMENT AND HE WAS A MAN WHO HAD BEEN IN THE MIDST OF BIG EVENTS FOR YEARS.

MANY DUTCHMEN REFUSED TO BELIEVE THE QUEEN HAD LEFT THE COUNTRY UNTIL IT WAS CONFIRMED OFFICIALLY.

THEN THEY KNEW THERE WAS NO HOPE OF CONTINUED RESISTANCE FOR, IF THE HIGH COMMAND HAD NOT ALREADY DECIDED ON CAPITULATION, IT WOULD HAVE BEEN NECESSARY ANYWAY BECAUSE OF THE PEOPLE'S BROKEN SPIRIT.

MANY BELIEVE THE QUEEN SHOULD HAVE STAYED AND SHARED THE FATE OF HER KINGDOM, WHATEVER THAT MIGHT BE. THE GENERAL CONTENTION IS THAT THE GOVERNMENT COULD HAVE FLED, IF NECESSARY, BUT THAT THERE WAS NO REASON FOR THE QUEEN TO LEAVE.

SOME EVEN SUGGESTED SHE MIGHT HAVE ABDICATED AND LET JULIANA RULE THE EMPIRE FROM LONDON OR SOME OTHER PLACE.

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NEWSPAPERS MADE NO COMMENT ON THE QUEEN'S DEPARTURE BUT ONE SAW SIGNS OF THE POPULAR REACTION IMMEDIATELY.

ONE OF THESE WAS THE ERASURE OF THE WORDS, "LONG LIVE THE QUEEN!" FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE SURRENDER PROCLAMATION WHICH WAS POSTED THROUGH HOLLAND.

I SAW DOZENS OF THESE POSTERS ON WHICH THE WORD "QUEEN" HAD BEEN MARKED THROUGH WITH A RED PENCIL AND THE WORD "HOLLAND" WRITTEN BENEATH.

THE LAST TIME ANY HIGH OFFICIAL OF THE NETHERLANDS REFERRED TO QUEEN WILHELMINA OFFICIALLY WAS IN THE BROADCAST BY THE BURGOMEISTER OF THE HAGUE SEVERAL DAYS AFTER THE GERMANS TOOK OVER THE COUNTRY. HE SPOKE OF HER AS "OUR RESPECTED QUEEN" BUT HIS SPEECH WAS NOT PRINTED IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

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SYDNEY, AUSTRALIA, MAY 26-AP-CHURCHES OF ALL DENOMINATIONS THROUGHOUT AUSTRALIA HAD OVERFLOW CONGREATIONS TODAY IN REPONSE TO THE APPEAL OF KING GEORGE VI FOR A DAY OF PRAYER. -REUTERS

LONDON, MAY 26-AP-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION BROKE OFF ITS BROADCAST OF ARTHUR CARDINAL HINSLEY'S NATIONAL DAY OF PRAYER SERMON IN WESTMINISTER CATHEDRAL TODAY WHEN A WOMAN IN THE CONGREGATION INTERRUPTED BY SHOUTING "PEACEX"AFTER THE CARDINAL SAID:

"THERE CAN BE NO PEACE X X X X."

AFTER THE INTERRUPTION, THE ANNOUNCER SAID IT WOULD BE IMPOSSIBLE TO CONTINUE THE BROADCAST. A PROGRAM OF PHONOGRAPH RECORDINGS WAS SUBSTITUED.

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IT WSS ANNOUNCED THAT CARDINAL HINSLEY CONTINUED HIS SERMON AFTER THE WOMAN QUIETLY WAS USHERED OUT OF THE CATHEDRAL. ---

BERLIN, MAY 26-AP-GERMAN LONG-DISTANCE GUNS ARE CAPABLE OF DROPPING SHELLS ON THE ENGLISH SEAPORT OF DOVER AS WELL AS THE NAVAL HARBORS OF CHATHAM AND SHERNESS FROM POSITIONS OFN THE FRENCH COAST, LIEUT-COMMANDER POCHHAMMER DECLARED TODAY.

WRITING IN THE ESSEN NATIONAL ZEITUNG, A NEWSPAPER CLOSE TO FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING, POCH-HAMMER SAID:

"FROM THE FRENCH BLUFFS NEAR CAPE- GRIS-NEZ (50 TO 350 FEET HIGH) THE CHALK CLIFFS OF DOVER ARE ONLY 21 MILES, AND THE NAVAL HARBORS OF CHATHAM AND SHEERNESS SOMETHING MORE THAN DOUBLE THAT DISTANCE. THEY LIE, THEREFORE, INSIDE THE RANGE OF OUR LONG-DISTANCE GUNS."

THE COMMANDER BELITTLED THE EFFECTIVENESS OF LARGE WARSHIPS IN THIS AREA, CLAIMING THAT GERMAN MINES, SUB-MARINES, SPEEDBOATS AND DESTROYERS WOULD BE FAR MORE EFFECTIVE IN THE RESTRICTED WATERS OF THE ENGLISH CHANNEL. ---

PARIS, MAY 26-AP-"THE GERMAN ONRUSH HAS BEEN PRACTICALLY STEMMED EVERYWHERE," CHRLES MORICE, MILITARY COMMENTATOR OF LE PETIT PARISIEN, WROTE TODAY.

"SINCE LAST WEDNESDAY A REAL CHANGE HAS COME ABOUT," MORICE SAID, "BUT WE STILL ARE FAR FROM RECOVERY."

THE FRENCH PRESS DISCUSSED THE MOTIVE PROMPTING THE GERMAN LEADERS TO ADOPT TACTICS SO COSTLY IN MEN AND MATERIALS--TACTICS WHICH, THE COMMENT TORS DECLARED, CANNOT BE ADOPTED AGAIN WITH THE SAME MEANS.

MME. GENEVIEVE TABOUIS, IN L'OEUVRE, SAID THE GERMANS ARE AFRAID THEIR UNITS WHICH HAVE ADVANCED TOO FAR MAY BE CUT OFF FROM SUPPLIES AND REINFORCEMENTS, AND THAT THE GERMAN DRIVE IS SO RELENTLESS BECAUSE THE NAZIS ARE NOT EQUIPPED FOR A LONG WAR. ---

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OF THE ASSASSINATION GANG HAD GONE INTO HIDING IN THESE TOWNS.

POLICE WOULD NOT SAY WHETHER THE PERSONS UNDER ARRESTS WERE FOREIGNERS, MEXICANS, OR BOTH, NOR WHETHER THEY APPEARED TO HAVE ANY CONNECTION WITH A "FIFTH COLUMN" GROUP. NOR WOULD THEY SAY WHICH BOMBED AND MACHINE-GUNNED TROTSKY'S HOME AND FLED AFTER KIDNAPING SHELDON HARTE OF NEW YORK, ONE OF TROTSKY'S SECRETARIES.

COMMANDER JESUS GALINDO OF THE SECRET SERVICE SAID THE POLICE SO FAR HAD BEEN UNABLE TO DISCOVER ANY CLUE TO HARTE'S FATE OR WHERE-ABOUTS. HARTE'S FATHER, JESSE HARTE, WHO ARRIVED FROM NEW YORK BY PLANE YESTERDAY, VISITED GENERAL NUNEZ'S OFFICE TONIGHT WITH AMERICAN CONSUL GEORGE SHAW.

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CAIRO, EGYPT, MAY 26-(AP)-GOVERNORS OF THE PROVINCES OF EGYPT WERE INSTRUCTED BY THE PREMIER TODAY TO REINFORCE THE PARTIAL BLACKOUT WHICH WAS IMPOSED THROUGHOUT EGYPT EARLY IN MAY.

THE PREMIER ALSO INFORMED THE PRESIDENTS OF THE SENATE AND CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES IN PRIVATE OF "SERIOUS" MEDITERRANEAN DEVELOPMENTS.

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MEXICO CITY, MAY 26-(AP)-AN UNDISCLOSED NUMBER OF ARRESTS WERE MADE TODAY BY MEXICAN POLICE INVESTIGATING THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION OF LEON TROTSKY LAST FRIDAY.

POLICE CHIEF GENERAL J.MANUAL NUNEZ DECLINED TO GIVE OUT DETAILS OF THE ARRESTS, SAYING ONLY THAT HIS DRAGNET HAD OPERATED IN THE NEIGHBORING CITIES OF CUERNAVACA, PUEBLA, TOLUCA, PACHUCA AND CAUTLA AND HAD BROUGHT IN "IMPORTANT INFORMATION."

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THE RAIDS WERE MADE ON SECRET SERVICE INFORMATION THAT MEMBERS

PANAMA, PANAMA, MAY 26-(AP)-DISCOVERY OF AN ALLEGED REVOLUTIONARY PLOT AIMED AT INTERFERING WITH THE NATIONAL ELECTIONS JUNE 2 WAS ANNOUNCED BY POLICE TODAY FOLLOWING THE ARREST OF FRANCISCO ARIAS, LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION PARTY, AND SEVERAL OF HIS ADHERENTS.

DR.RICARDO ALFARO, FORMER PRESIDENT OF PANAMA AND THE OPPOSITION CANDIDATE IN THE CURRENT CAMPAIGN, WAS REPORTED TO HAVE TAKEN REFUGE IN THE CANAL ZONE, ALTHOUGH POLICE SAID NO COMPLAINT HAD BEEN FILED AGAINST HIM.

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30.24-2545

DR.ALFARO'S NEPHEW, MARIO ALFARO, LATER WAS ARRESTED IN COLON WITH SEVERAL OTHER MEN SAID TO HAVE BEEN FOUND IN POSSESSION OF A QUANTITY OF DYNAMITE AND MATERIAL SUITABLE FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF BOMBS.

POLICE SAID THEY HAD ALSO SEIZED SEVERAL SACKS CONTAINING RIFLES, REVOLVERS AND AMMUNITION WHICH ARRIVED AT PANAMA STATION CONSIGNED TO MARIO ALFARO.

Z139AED

MAY 27 1940

NEW YORK, MAY 26-(AP)-A BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION BROADCAST FROM LONDON TODAY REPORTED THAT FRENCH PRESIDENT LEBRUN HAD SIGNED A DECREE DISMISSING A NUMBER OF HIGH POLICE OFFICIALS IN NORTHERN FRANCE. THE PROGRAM WAS PICKED UP HERE BY NBC.

MQ130PED

MAY 27 1940

ADD UDATED CHRONOLOGICAL SHIPS SUNK

MAY 25--VAN GALEN (NETH) DESTROYER, 1,316 TONS, SUNK BY BOMBS DURING INVASION OF LOW COUNTRIES, NO REPORT ON CASUALTIES.

MAY 26--CHARLES BOYES (BR) NAVAL TRAWLER, 290 GROSS TONS, SUNK BY MINE, 15 MISSING AND BELIEVED LOST.

MAY 26--WESSEX (BR) DESTROYER, 1,100 TONS, SUNK BY PLANES IN OPERATIONS OFF FRENCH COAST, 6 KILLED, 15 WOUNDED.

MAY 27 1940

FD910PED

BALTIMORE,MAY 26-(AP)-POWERFUL AIRPLANE CANNON SYNCHRONIZED TO SHOOT THROUGH PROPELLERS WERE DESCRIBED BY THEIR SWISS INVENTOR, ANTOINE GAZDA, TODAY AS CAPABLE OF STOPPING "ANY TANK I EVER HEARD OF."

MAY 27 1940

GAZDA, ARRIVING HERE FROM EUROPE ABOARD THE AMERICAN CLIPPER, SAID THE CANNON, WHICH FIRE HIGH EXPLOSIVES SHELLS "AND GIVE AWAY NOTHING TO THE MACHINE GUN" IN RAPIDITY, ARE BEING INSTALLED ON FRENCH AIRPLANES "IN QUANTITY."

GAZDA, PRESIDENT OF THE PILATUS AIRPLANE COMPANY OF SWITZERLAND, SAID HIS "OERLIKON CANNON, FIRING A 20 MILLIMETER .8 INCH) SHELL, WILL STOP ANY TANK I EVER HEARD OF. IN TESTS THESE RAPID-FIRING SHELLS TORE THROUGH SOLID STEEL OF ABOUT TWO INCHES THICKNESS."

LARGER AIRPLANES MAY CARRY AS MANY AS THREE OF THE CANNON, INSTALLED ON WING LOCATIONS, HE ADDED.

GAZDA ESTIMATED GERMANY NOW HAS A "PEAK" PRODUCTION OF 1,500 AIRPLANES A MONTH, BUT THE NAZIS HAVE REACHED THEIR MAXIMUM XXX IN MATERIALS AND MANPOWER, AND THEY CANNOT HOLD TO IT."

FRANCE AND ENGLAND "ARE IN NO WAY BEHIND" IN PLANE PRODUCTION, HE ADDED.

THE CLIPPER HAD LANDED FIRST AT NORFOLK, DISCHARGING TWO PASSENGERS, MRS.EDDY KAHN OF THE HAGUE, BELGIUM, AND HER 5-YEAR-OLD SON, THERE.

MAY 27 1940

MW822PES NM

UNDATED CALAIS

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

MAY 27 1940

CALAIS, NEAREST TO ENGLAND OF ANY CITY ON THE EUROPEAN CONTINENT--22 MILES BY BOAT AND EIGHT MINUTES BY BOMBER--SERVED THE BRITISH AS A WORLD WAR BASE AGAINST GERMANY BUT NOW IT MAY SERVE THE GERMANS AS A SPRINGBOARD FOR ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

WAR IS AN OLD STORY TO THIS FORTIFIED SEAPORT AND MANUFACTURING TOWN WHOSE POPULATION IN PEACETIME NUMBERED ABOUT 68,000.

CALAIS FIGURED PROMINENTLY IN THE EARLY STRUGGLES BETWEEN ENGLAND AND FRANCE. FOR MORE THAN 200 YEARS, OVERLAPPING INTO THE 14TH AND 16TH CENTURIES, CALAIS WAS IN BRITISH HANDS. IT CAME AGAIN INTO BRITISH HANDS IN THE WORLD WAR, AFTER THE FAILURE OF THE GERMANS TO REACH THE CHANNEL PORTS, BUT THEN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH WERE ALLIES, AS NOW.

MAY 27 1940

CALAIS WAS IMPORTANT TO THE BRITISH WORLD WAR CAMPAIGN AS A PORT OF ENTRY FOR SUPPLIES SHIPPED ACROSS THE NARROW CHANNEL. IT WAS BOMBED OFTEN AND HEAVILY IN THE LAST TWO YEARS OF THE WAR.

THE TOWN IS DIVIDED INTO TWO MAIN PARTS--OLD CALAIS AND A NEW SECTION CALLED ST.PIERRE WHICH WAS THE CENTER OF THE CITY'S INDUSTRIES BEFORE THE SHADOW OF GERMAN INVASION FELL ACROSS THE TOWN.

THE LEADING INDUSTRY WAS LACE MAKING. OTHER PRODUCTS RANGED FROM ARTIFICIAL ICE AND HOSIERY TO TELEPHONE CABLES AND SILK TULLE. FISHING ALSO PROVIDED A LIVELIHOOD FOR MANY OF THE INHABITANTS.

RAMPARTS SURROUND THE CITY, INCLUDING SEVEN FORTS AND BATTERIES WITH A STRONGLY FORTIFIED CITADEL. THE NEIGHBORING COUNTRYSIDE IS FLAT AND ADAPTABLE TO FLOOD DEFENSE AS AN EMERGENCY MEASURE.

MJ443PED

GERMANS STRIVE TO DIVIDE FOE THEY REPORT TRAPPED

MAY 27 1940

Invaders Suffer Heavy Losses in Ypres Thrust--British Launch Counter-attacks --French Narrow Corridor.

By the Associated Press.

Generalissimo Maxime Weygand's French troops desperately striving to amputate the German corridor to the English Channel reported today that they had captured "several villages and other points" south of the German salient on the Somme River, while Nazi legions poured through a new breach in the Lys River front in Flanders.

MAY 27 1940

The French reported that the Germans were paying a terrific price as they pushed back French troops and drove almost to the famous world war battle sector of Ypres.

British Tommies, fighting with French tanks, were reported to have successfully counter-attacked in Flanders, at least holding their lines while their French comrades-in-arms retired to new positions west of the river Scheldt.

The Lys, on which lie Ghent and Courtrai, already claimed by the Germans, is the last important barrier between the Nazis and the English Channel ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge.

German warplanes and swift-striking torpedo boats quickened the tempo of the Nazi drive for control of the channel. The water front at Dunkirk, north of Calais, was reported in flames after German bombing attacks.

The German High Command declared that Nazi troops had captured Calais, but dispatches from London indicated that Great Britain and her Allies were battling savagely on land and sea today to save the port from the Nazi invaders.

MAY 27 1940

30.24-2547

30.24-2547

Germans Seek to Split Enemy

MAY 28 1940

BERLIN, May 27 (A. P.).—German forces, lunging through the Allies' line in Flanders almost to Ypres, added a length today to the steel wall with which they are trying to split the Allied armies in northern France and Belgium.

Both sides were fighting to pocket large units of the opposing army. The action, on a scattered, complicated battlefield, involved bombed cities, sunken ships, millions of men and the fastest, hard-hitting weapons either army could put into battle.

The German goal was control of the English Channel coast, on which they already have a foothold at Boulogne and claim another at Calais. Whether England or Paris would be the next Nazi objective could only be conjectured.

It is noted, however, that Germany—in this campaign, as well as in Poland and Norway—has not departed from the solid military policy of destroying the enemy's army as the best way of conquering.

On this basis some observers argue that not England—for which domination of the channel coast would be a springboard—but the French Army, standing between the Germans and Paris, must face the next blows of the Reich's military fists.

Ship Lanes Are Bombed.

The Germans have been making efforts to soften resistance against either an advance on Paris or a direct invasion of England.

British ship communications with France have been bombed constantly, with the High Command reporting a heavy toll on transports and supply ships.

Having bottled up about 1,000,000 British, French and Belgian soldiers holding that line on the coastal plains of Flanders and Artois, the Nazis were trying to break up the defense by splitting the trapped Allied forces.

Two German thrusts, one wheeling eastward from the coast and the other pushing northwestward from Arras, were reported tonight progressing rapidly toward a meeting north of Lille.

One was said to have penetrated northeast of Lens, north of Vimy Ridge, and the other to have advanced close to Ypres, on the opposite side of the gap which the Nazis are attempting to close.

Plan Also to Split Belgians.

Authoritative sources said this maneuver was aimed at cutting off the bulk of British and French troops in the sector, leaving the Belgians to be taken in two small pieces by a smash through westward from Ghent.

It was authoritatively estimated that about 700,000 British and French troops were in the Lille trap.

Evidence that the Allies were countering with a similar pincer movement to chop off the German spearheads through Flanders and Artois appeared in today's communique of the German High Command.

The French, the communique indicated, were attempting to separate the Germans on the coast from the main Nazi army by attacks from the south. But it declared that strong Nazi resistance was holding apart both prongs of the Allied pincer.

German war reports have made repeated reference recently to driving back Allied tank attacks at points all the way from Rheims westward to Amiens. They also have mentioned heavy German air activity as far south as Paris, breaking up Allied troop concentrations, bombing airports and similar attacks behind the lines evidently aimed at hampering Allied attempts to launch an attack.

What Communique Claims.

But whether the Allies are planning a move to rescue their men and equipment inside the German pocket seems not to concern the Nazis. They are proceeding methodically to break up the encircled area into smaller pieces to make capture or destruction easier and more certain.

"Today's communique, stressing air and naval achievements, reported these blows:

A British destroyer sunk in Ostend harbor and an Allied submarine sunk off Helder, former Dutch naval base, by torpedo motor boats which the German Navy has brought into increasing use along the channel coast.

The water front of Dunkirk was set aflame by air raiders "to frustrate attempts of the English to bring parts of their encircled troops across the channel to England."

Destruction of seventy-three Allied warplanes, including thirty-two shot down in air fights and fifteen by anti-aircraft fire, to fifteen German planes "missing."

The communique also indicated heavy tank fighting on both sides.

In a recent Allied attack south of Sedan, it said, five of eleven heavy tanks were incapacitated by German anti-tank defenses and the others damaged "so seriously that their attack foundered."

A German tank, target of several Allied warships at Boulogne, was said to have returned the fire and set a destroyer aflame.

"Furthermore," the communique said, describing air attacks, "we succeeded in sinking by bomb hits one merchant ship of 8,000 tons, besides hitting with heavy bomb, with apparent fires and explosion effects, one large warship and two cruisers, as well as one transport of 18,000 tons."

German Version

MAY 28 1940

[By The Associated Press]

Berlin, May 27—Sudden blows by swarms of warplanes and high-speed torpedo boats paced Nazi attempts today to score a quick knockout in the battle for the English Channel.

While German ground forces broke deeply through the Flanders battle line almost to Ypres in a "squeeze" to split the encircled Allied forces in Belgium and northern France, the high command said, warplanes left the waterfront of Dunkirk in flames and the mosquito-like torpedo boats stung the Allies in raids along the Channel coast.

The high command credited the speedboats with a daring feat in entering Ostend harbor where, it said, one of them sank a British destroyer. Another was said to have sunk an Allied submarine off Helder, once a Dutch naval base.

Two German Objectives Seen.

The German forces evidently had two objectives:

1. To dominate the whole French coast of the English Channel—potential springboard for a direct assault on England.

2. To cut in two the trapped Allied armies before clamping down the stranglehold which they are confident will mean death or surrender for some 1,000,000 French, Belgian and British soldiers in the battle of Flanders and Artois.

Both sides appeared to be pouring all their available resources into the battle. Among extraordinary results was the high command's report that guns of a German tank had set fire to an Allied destroyer in the Channel port of Boulogne.

British Retreat Declared Prevented

Nazis expected their troops in the northern fighting area from St. Omer eastward, and from Courtrai northwestward near Ypres, to quickly close the narrow opening of the sack in which the Allies are caught, and boasted that "We are now in a position to determine the temper of the war."

The new gains, it was said, have further hemmed in Allied troops in the Artois region.

With the German army reported pushing north from Calais to threaten the Channel ports of Gravelines and Dunkirk, the high command stressed the air force as the Nazi trail blazer. (The Allies said they still held Calais.)

Air attack, it said, frustrated British attempts to withdraw parts of their encircled forces by water and left the water front of Dunkirk aflame.

"Bloody Losses" Declared Inflicted

"The severity of the attacks was most effectively centered upon the region wherein the enemy armies are trapped," the communique said.

"German troops attacked northeast of Lens and later attacked, with bloody losses for the enemy, counter-attacks by French colonial troops."

Heavy tank fighting was indicated. On the southern front the high command reported, five of eleven Allied tanks were incapacitated and the others so badly damaged that their attack foundered.

"To frustrate attempts of the English to bring parts of their encircled troops across the Channel to England," the communique said, "the air force again raided those ports on the Belgian-French Channel coast which are still in enemy hands. The port facilities of Dunkirk are burning. No special events on the southern front.

"In recent fights south of Sedan, Lieutenant Müller, of the anti-tank detachment of one infantry regiment, incapacitated five of eleven heavy enemy tanks and damaged the others so seriously that their attack foundered.

MAY 28 1940

"The raids of the air force were also concentrated against airports in the vicinity of Paris, against traffic facilities south of Reims and against enemy troop movements. On one airport alone twenty enemy planes were destroyed. Enemy losses yesterday amounted to seventy-three planes, of which thirty-two were shot down in air fights, fifteen by anti-aircraft guns and the rest destroyed on the ground.

"Fifteen of our own planes are missing.

"On the Narvik battlefields, mountain chasers were again landed yesterday by parachutes. An enemy airplane carrier, which on May 24 already was heavily struck by a bomb in Ofotfjord near Narvik, was sunk May 25 off Harstad after having been hit anew by three bombs, one of which was of the heaviest caliber as already anonunced.

"Furthermore we succeeded in sinking by bomb hits one merchant ship of 8,000 tons, besides hitting with heavy bombs, with apparent fires and explosion effects, one large warship and two cruisers, as well as one transport of 18,000 tons.

"Several airplanes were destroyed on the ground on an attack on an airport at Barduvos. The enemy, during the course of the night of May 26-27, continued aimless raids against non-military targets in western Germany without causing great damage."

Trying To Cut Trapped Allied Army In Two

Seizure of Gravelines and Dunkirk, regarded here as certain, was expected to seal the fate of a million or more Allied troops trapped in Belgium and northern France and pave the way for a direct assault upon England.

In an effort to cut these Allied forces in two, one German column was reported advancing in a northerly direction from the vicinity of Lille to meet a column fighting south from Courtrai, Belgium.

The spearheads of these forces were said to be less than eighteen miles apart. If they met, they would form a ring around the French and British troops in the area bounded by Lille, Valenciennes, Cambrai and Lens.

Results Claimed in Air.

In the air, the communique said, Nazi flyers achieved these results yesterday at a loss of only fifteen German planes against seventy-three Allied craft destroyed:

1. Sank a merchant ship of 8,000 tons and caused explosions with bomb hits on one large warship, two cruisers and an 18,000-ton transport.

2. Raided airports and the vicinity of Paris, traffic facilities south of Reims and Allied troop movements.

3. Dropped more parachutists to re-enforce the beleaguered Nazi garrison at Narvik, Norway's arctic iron-ore port.

In an effort to cut the trapped Allied forces in two, one German column was reported advancing in a northerly direction from the vicinity of Lille to meet another Nazi force fighting southward from Courtrai, Belgium. The spearheads of these forces were said to be less than eighteen miles apart.

If they meet, they would form an iron ring around French and British troops fighting in the area bounded by Lille, Valenciennes, Cambrai and Lens. The announcement of the capture of Calais, only twenty-two miles from the chalk cliffs of Dover, England, was accompanied by reports of new German successes elsewhere on land, sea and in the air.

Military commentators said that continued smashing aerial attacks delivered at the Belgian channel ports had cut off the last avenue of escape for the Allied armies of the north. These forces, they declared, have only two choices—surrender or a hopeless fight to complete destruction.

So intent were all commentators, however, on the imminent possibility of an assault upon England that the task of mopping up the beleaguered Allied troops in Belgium was a matter of secondary consideration. The army itself, confident that it can accomplish anything that Adolf Hitler commands, was said to be eager for the order sending it across the English Channel.

Germans spoke lightly of the technical difficulties which an assault upon England might entail.

"For this German army the Channel is merely a brook," said Hitler's Voelkischer Beobachter this morning.

Speedboats Active.

Informed quarters contended that Germany's powerful air force, her submarines and her fleet of little torpedo speedboats would be ample to protect Nazi landings in the British Isles. There were reports of increasing activity by the speedboat fleet, said to be disrupting water communications between England and France.

It was said on all sides that Hitler's army had accomplished in two weeks what Kaiser Wilhelm's troops had been unable to do in four years. Morale reached a new high and confidence appeared to know no bounds.

Commentators insisted that to a degree not apparent on the surface England and France already had been cut off from each other and that from now on they would have to fight separately, each relying on her own resources.

Supplies Move Up.

Germans said that possession of the channel ports gave them important bases from which they can conduct harassing operations which soon virtually will end communications between the Allied countries. It was predicted here that air connections between London and Paris soon would be almost completely wiped out.

The Germans took particular pride in the smooth functioning of the supply service which has been maintaining the Nazi columns on their drive to the coast. French and British predictions that the German offensive would collapse because of inability to keep fast-moving mechanized units with fuel were recalled with derision.

Todt Is Praised.

Hailed as the hero of this communications coup was Fritz Todt, builder of the Siegfried Line and the Reich's great automobile highways. Thousands of rail and road builders, directed by Todt, have followed the army.

Bridges have been restored within a few hours after their destruction by the enemy and rails ripped up by bombs have been replaced with almost magical speed, Germans asserted.

The German air force apparently has been able—at least up to now—to protect the supply columns streaming over Todt's roads, with the result, it was said, that gasoline has been coming up as fast as motors can burn it. Supplies also have been augmented considerably, it was said, by booty captured from the enemy.

BRITISH CAPITAL FEARS NAZIS ARE WIDENING GAP BETWEEN ALLIED ARMIES

Position Of Force In Flanders Believed Becoming More Critical Despite Violent Counter-Attacks Against Nazis—Italian Threat Eyed

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 27—British forces in Flanders were described in informed quarters tonight as facing a situation of increasing gravity, despite violent counter-attacks against massive German forces pressing for a grip on the entire seacoast of northern France and Belgium.

While official statements said the British had gone to the relief of Belgian and French forces on their flanks about thirty miles southeast of Calais and had stood off the Germans, the general picture showed the Allied armies hemmed in a narrowing corner.

Nazi Corridor Wider

The Germans appeared to be slowly broadening their wedge of steel between the French army south of the Somme and the Allied forces north of that salient in Flanders.

With the salient broadening, it appeared the position of the British Expeditionary Force was becoming more critical with each passing day.

Whether the gap between the Allies could be closed remained to be seen, but every hour it stayed open made the Germans on the coast stronger, and the position of the hemmed-in Allies more untenable.

The Royal Air Force sought to relieve the pressure by heavy bombing raids.

Hospital Ships Bombed

The German air forces, meanwhile, were centering attacks on shipping, including hospital ships, and inflicting serious loss of life, authoritative British sources said.

While the furious Channel fight proceeded, Britain kept an eye on the Mediterranean threat. The day was one of incessant battle, with fighting in the streets of Calais, whose fate was still in doubt tonight, while Nazi and British planes twisted, dived and thundered overhead, and British naval guns pounded away at the Nazi columns. At the end of the day the British War Office reported the British front "remains intact."

The Royal Air Force, a communique said, flew far behind the front, battering German communications and airdromes and troop concentrations in the rear of Arras. Allied anti-aircraft guns raked the clouds for enemy planes and brought down a "number" of them.

Twenty-eight German planes were reported destroyed or seriously damaged in twenty-four hours during one of the most farflung raids yet staged by the Royal Air Force. Five British craft were missing.

Traffic Disorganized

Road, rail and river traffic was disorganized over a wide area from the Rhineland to the French frontier, the Air Ministry reported, in raids which lasted throughout last night and today.

The Air Ministry added that 150 high-explosive and incendiary bombs were rained on airports at Brussels and Charleroi, the latter a German-held French town on the Belgian border.

Flames were said to have leaped skyward after attacks on Antwerp, Flushing and Venlo, on the Dutch-German border.

In other attacks, the Air Ministry asserted, a bridge on Belgium's main rail line was believed destroyed, a direct hit scored on the railroad tracks south of Aachen (Aix-La-Chapelle) in Germany, an important rail junction in Belgium wrecked, and a convoy of twenty-four vehicles blasted to pieces.

Telegraph Service Cut Off

The War Office announced temporary cancellation of telegraph service and a ban on all mail weighing more than two ounces to the British Expeditionary Force because of "heavy military traffic."

The public waited patiently for news of battles in Flanders and for the holding of the Channel ports.

The fighting across the Channel was brought a little closer to home by the arrival of two more ships of wounded. Three vessels reached a south of England port yesterday with wounded men, and reported that fourteen had died en route. Other wounded soldiers were landed in the west of England yesterday.

Home Precautions Taken

At home the Government took new precautions against the menace of a fifth column. More than 3,000 German and Austrian women were rounded up in London for internment on the Isle of Man for the duration of the war. Scores of pacifists, war grumblers, soapbox orators and suspected members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army were arrested.

Britain's own defense against parachute troops or invading infantry continued steadily, with depots passing out rifles, ammunition and uniforms to the new home guard force.

Continuing the reorganization of the high command started yesterday, Lieut. Gen. R. H. Haining, general officer in charge of the Western command, was named vice-chief of the Imperial general staff.

Maj. Gen. B. C. T. Paget, commander of the Eighteenth Division, who led the British withdrawal from southern Norway, was appointed chief of the general staff of the home forces.

To Serve Under Dill

Haining will be under Gen. Sir John Greer Dill, who yesterday succeeded Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside. Paget will be under Sir Edmund, who now commands the home forces.

Gen. Sir Henry E. Jackson was appointed to Haining's old job.

British and French squadrons in the Mediterranean kept their decks cleared for action, and the Government ordered curfews on the two great fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta. Everyone except soldiers and sailors in uniform was ordered indoors between 11.30 P. M. and 5.30 A. M. on Gibraltar and between 11 P. M. and 5 A. M. on Malta.

Curfew In Malta

In Malta the curfew was termed necessary to guard against parachutists. Additional protection on the island was given by an assembly of volunteer force of rural sportsmen.

Tension still grew over Italian antagonism toward Britain, but the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Economic Warfare hoped a solution of the Anglo-Italian economic quarrel could be found in a plan whereby Italian ships would carry only cargoes which have been navicerted (described in the manifest as approval by the British).

Semi-official sources at the London Foreign Office said the British in Italy were "the same as in any other danger spot." They were warned, when they asked, to go home "in view of the anxious situation."

Neutral diplomatic circles disagreed with this interpretation that "things are just as they were." These sources declared the Anglo-Italian situation was getting steadily worse and believed the entrance of Italy into the war hinged on the success or failure of Allied arms in the next three days.

"A Matter Of Hours"

One neutral charge d'affaires said Italy's entrance into war on Germany's side is a "matter of hours." Uneasiness was evident among the Italians here.

The Government's general view had been described in informed quarters as similar to that of the Chamberlain Government's: The Allies do not wish to fight Italy, but are prepared for war on two fronts if it comes.

Meanwhile, Britain called her men aged 28 and 29 for military service under a plan to put British war machinery into high gear.

30.24-2549

30.24-2549

The 28-year-olds are to be registered June 15 and the 29-year-olds a week later, it was announced officially.

The new registration was expected to add 600,000 men to the armed forces and raise Britain's army to the 3,000,000 mark.

Informed sources here said the decision to register two classes within a week resulted from the Government's desire to have available a sufficient number of men to meet any call.

Moves To Woo Warsaw

On the diplomatic front, the Government moved to improve relations with Soviet Russia by sending Sir Stafford Cripps, Laborite member of Parliament, to Moscow on an economic mission.

Soviet circles in London said the Russian Ambassador talked over Cripps' mission to Moscow at a conference yesterday with Lord Halifax, Foreign Secretary, and that improved relations between the two countries now seemed "quite favorable." Cripps will attempt to break a longstanding stalemate in Soviet-British negotiations for a trade treaty.

British Intern Alien Women

MAY 28 1940

Police Dragnet Catches Hundreds in Sudden Anti-fifth Column Raids

LONDON, May 27 (A.P.).—The Home Secretary ordered today internment on the Isle of Man of all German and Austrian women who previously had been under police restrictions. Under the decree, all enemy alien women between the age of 16 and 60, who have previously been in B category, will be interned as men already have been.

It was explained that the women can, if they wish, take children under 16 with them.

Approximately 3,000 German and Austrian men and women now interned sought immigration permits to go to the United States.

A gigantic police dragnet swept hundreds of women into custody in the early morning while censorship veiled the raids.

The great roundup started at 7:30 A. M. (2:30 A. M., New York time). Police cars, with more than 1,000 detectives, sped to the women's homes, waited while they packed their luggage, and took them to headquarters.

Decision Is Sudden.

The roundup followed a sudden decision of Sir John Anderson, Minister for Home Security, to intern the alien women without re-examination by alien tribunals. Most of them were taken from the thickly populated areas of South London.

Enemy alien women previously had been under minor restrictions only. These forbade possession of automobiles or cameras as well as traveling more than five miles from home. Special police permission was required for changes of address.

Sir John's decision followed widespread criticism in the press, which said that enemy alien women should be regarded as potentially as dangerous as men.

On May 16 Sir John interned an estimated 3,000 German and Austrian men between the ages of 16 and 60, who previously had been in category B. Four days earlier male enemy aliens of the same age had been detained in the eastern half of the country and along the southern coast.

The Minister told the House of Commons on May 23 that he had not ordered the wholesale detention of women enemy aliens but that individuals had been imprisoned when there was cause for suspicion.

It was estimated today that more than 6,000 aliens have now been detained. Many of those rounded up are domestic servants. It was stated there were still thousands of aliens in the country in category C, exempt from any restrictions.

Ironside Heads Defense.

With the battle for the channel ports brought so close that flashes of gunfire on the Continent could be seen from England's southeast coast, Great Britain intrusted her home defenses to Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside and placed Lieut.-Gen. Sir John Greer Dill in the empire's highest military post as chief of the Imperial General Staff.

These changes in the army High Command, made as Germany's mechanized columns extended their gains in their struggle for a springboard for a direct assault on England, reflected urgent action for strengthening Britain's resistance to the threatened invasion.

The great preparedness drive extended to other sectors of the home front.

While the empire joined King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in a national day of prayer, and armament plants worked at full speed throughout the week end, Scotland Yard rounded up another score of British Fascists in a drive against fifth columnists.

Including their leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, about seventy now are confined in Brixton jail.

The police also swooped down on the orators in Hyde Park yesterday and arrested Ted Bramley, leader of the London Communist party, and a number of other agitators for stopping the war.

Ten men were held today for hearings on charges of conspiracy against the State by allegedly sending physically unfit men before medical boards to impersonate men called for war service.

Orator Is Sentenced.

Donald Patrick O'Byrne, 23, was arrested in the Croydon district of South London today for shouting, "When the Germans get here, they'll show you how to run Croydon." He was sentenced to a week in prison.

O'Byrne was selling copies of Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist newspaper, Action. Police said that they found a revolver, ammunition and Fascist and German literature in his apartment.

The Government at the same time announced a new list of fifteen southeast coast towns as evacuation areas and prepared to move children to safer places. Among them were Dover, only twenty-two miles across the channel from Calais, and Folkestone, twenty-six miles from German-held Boulogne.

Meanwhile Eire, striving to maintain neutrality and hold recent gains in a 600-year fight for independence, prepared to counter any invasion or blow at England by placing the army virtually on a war basis. Army reservists and volunteers are being called.

More speed in training Britain's reserve man power was demanded by Lord Beaverbrook's Evening Standard, which said that 750,000 conscripts have not yet been summoned to training stations, and that thousands of conscript age have not been registered.

"It seems that the whole system of training needs to be overhauled," said the Standard.

The War Office gave only a meager account of the actual fighting for the channel ports, but a London spokesman denied the German assertion that they have taken Calais.

British Back Up Belgians.

A communique said that British troops went to the assistance of their Belgian allies when the Germans launched a strong offensive against the left flank of the Allied armies pinioned in northern France and Belgium. It disclosed that British tanks were in action against Nazi mechanized forces.

A series of communiques from the Air Ministry were more detailed. The most important of these described a four-hour battle over the French coast between Calais and Dunkerque yesterday morning in which twenty German planes were reported shot down and twenty more put out of action, against a loss of only five British planes.

Other week-end engagements, the communique said, accounted for sixty Nazi bombers and fighting planes either brought down or damaged, while Royal Air Force bombers renewed their raids on the Rhineland and the German rear lines, destroying a gasoline and ammunition dump, bombing German supply lines, important bridges, roads and railways.

Losses at Sea.

At sea, Britain acknowledged the loss of two naval vessels, the 1,100-ton destroyer Wessex, the victim of Nazi air attacks off the French coast, and the 270-ton mine-sweeping trawler Charles Boyes, which struck a German mine. The Wessex, which lost six men and had fifteen wounded, was the fourth British destroyer put out of action by bombs and the twelfth destroyer lost in the war.

Though Big Bill Ironside relinquished his post to Devil Dill, fifty-eight-year-old Irishman, who has been described as "one of the most able soldiers in the whole British Army" and who won fame by crushing the Arab revolt in Palestine, Britishers asserted that this in no way was a reflection on Gen. Ironside's ability to head the General Staff. His new post is regarded as equal in importance to that of Gen. Viscount Gort, Commander-in-Chief of the British Expeditionary Force in France.

The press approved the High Command changes, announced after French Premier Paul Reynaud flew here to consult with Prime Minister Winston Churchill and other members of the War Cabinet. It was predicted in well-informed circles that other shifts among high officers might be made.

The Daily Express, raising the question "has Ironside gone up or down," commented:

"Gen. Ironside has moved out of the supreme job in the army—but for this reason:

"He is given a position of such importance that only the man from the top could have been intrusted with it.

"Gen. Dill has the highest abilities for his new task. In the opinion of some, he is, in certain respects, our best soldier.

"The public may be assured that Mr. Churchill's confidence in both men is well founded."

The Express added that Gen. Ironside, the man who revitalized the Gibraltar defenses, "must now turn the whole British islands into another Rock of Gibraltar."

The Daily Mail said:

"These two great soldiers now are in their right places, in positions where their eminent abilities can be used to the best service of the nation."

New Chief of Staff.

In supplanting Gen. Ironside, who succeeds sixty-three-year-old Gen. Sir Walter Kirke as anti-invasion chief, Gen. Dill moves up from the post of Vice-Chief of the Imperial General Staff, a position to which he was named last month to "relieve the strain" on Gen. Ironside.

The new chief, an Ulsterman born on Christmas Day, entered the army in 1901, became a captain in 1911, a major in 1914, and in the world war the Distinguished Service Order for bravery. He became a colonel in 1920, a major-general ten years later and a lieutenant-general in April, 1936.

Later, he commanded the infantry base at Aldershot and went to France last October as commander of the First Corps, B. E. F.

In the first national day of prayer since August 6, 1918, the King and Queen, together with Queen Wilhelmina of the Netherlands and Prime Minister Churchill, attended services at Westminster Abbey, where they heard the Archbishop of Canterbury say:

"The centuries rebuke the fears and calm the anxieties of the hour. Here, in the stillness of this church, moved by all the memories which surround us, we commit ourselves and our cause to God."

After describing the dangers facing the nation as the darkest in its history, the Primate continued:

"We have been called to take our place in a mighty conflict against the powers of evil and we ask God's strength that we may be found worthy of that high calling."

The day's services were marred by only one incident. A woman shouting "Peace!" interrupted the broadcast of Arthur Cardinal Hinsley's sermon in Westminster Cathedral (Roman Catholic).

Screaming "Murderers!" she was ushered away. The British Broadcasting Corporation told the public that the incident resulted from the woman's "overwhelming religious emotion" and had no political significance.

GERMAN ALL-OR-NOTHING DRIVE SHOVES FOE BACK IN DEFENSE OF CHANNEL

MAY 28 1940

Invaders Cross Last Water Barrier To Coast, Widen Corridor, Advance At Valenciennes. French Recapture Somme Villages

[*By the Associated Press*]

Paris, Tuesday, May 28—Premier Reynaud's Cabinet reviewed the military and political situation in a session lasting until after midnight and then announced the Premier would broadcast an address to the nation at 8.30 A. M. this (Tuesday) morning (2.30 A. M., E.S.T.).

[*By the Associated Press*]

Paris, May 27—Sledge-hammer blows from a revitalized German offensive, rivaling the violence of Imperial Germany's World War assaults on Verdun, forced the Allies to fall back and take their stand today on a new line defending the English Channel.

To offset somewhat the Nazi gains in the north, where at numerous points they crossed the River Lys, last water barrier on the way to the Channel, the French central army in the Somme sector, south of the Nazi salient to the sea, hammered the Germans back to regain several villages.

Nazis Drive For Quick Decision

The Germans put everything available into the campaign to crush the French, British and Belgian forces in the Battle of Flanders. They threw wave upon wave of infantry, a thundering artillery bombardment as well as their dive bombers and armored columns into their drive for a quick decision over the Allies.

The Battle of Flanders raged overnight into the first major night operations of this war while the Allies withdrew from

their Scheldt river positions in the Valenciennes sector to a prepared line farther west toward the Channel.

Allies Hold On New Front

The struggle raged with undiminished fury throughout today, with the Allies reported checking the Germans on their new front.

The French high command's night communique said British troops counter-attacked on the northern front *(here five words were censored)* while the French persisted in their cleanup on the Somme.

To the east, the Germans launched fresh attacks in the Argonne Forest, famed World War battlefield, where their objective in that sector, east of the Aisne river, appeared to be to outflank the French front established on the Aisne to defend Paris. The French communique said the attack broke against firm French positions.

Belgian Sector Battered

In the Flanders battle the Germans hurled forces against three sides of the northern armies. On the north flank they battered the sector held by Belgian troops on the Lys in a thrust toward Menin, on the French-Belgian border north of the important industrial town of Lille.

Some small German gains—at the cost of "enormous losses"—were acknowledged there by the Allies.

On the east flank the Germans smashed the point of the Allied front held by the French. This area juts out in the Valenciennes sector. The retreat was ordered there to straighten out the Allied line.

Nazis Push Toward Calais

On the English Channel, Nazi forces pushed up through Boulogne toward Calais, twenty-two miles from the Channel-washed shores of Britain, in an effort to cut the Allies off from the sea. The French early today claimed they still held Calais, but the city's fate could not be determined here tonight.

The severity of the combat was not disguised in military dispatches, which report seemingly unending streams of German troops rolling over the Allied lines in an effort to submerge the northern armies under a sea of gray-clad Nazi infantrymen.

Heretofore the Germans had confined their principal thrusts to daylight operations, but their current big push went on through yesterday, last night and today without slackening.

Battle Still Raging

A War Ministry spokesman tonight said the Germans concentrated most attacks during the day against the Belgians along a twenty-five-mile front in the Menin sector. The battle raged on there tonight.

With the Lys crossed, the Germans were in an improved position tonight to move toward Ostend and Zeebrugge on the Channel. The fate of Calais was not known here.

Allied hopes rested on the theory that the defense would tighten like a coiled spring under the impact of the attack.

Into the breach the Germans hurled infantry, artillery, dive bombers and armored columns.

Nazi Wedge Widened

The success of the attack was particularly evident in the way it widened the wedge between the northern Allied armies and the central French armies from Bapaume to Arras.

Until the admission tonight that the River Lys had been crossed, it had appeared that the Allied retreat was largely a strategic move into prepared positions, and that the might and precision of the French military engine was beginning to stop the rout.

The first withdrawal took place Sunday under cover of the initial major night operations in the Battle of Flanders.

Severity Of Combat Admitted

No attempt was made by the Allies to disguise the severity of the combat. Military dispatches said wave upon wave of German troops were rolling forward.

Until Sunday night the Germans confined themselves to major operations by daylight. Then the push became constant.

French general headquarters appeared calm and confident as to the eventual decision. It was pointed out that the war of movement has now changed to one of position, in which the French excelled in the World War.

Nazis Disregard Losses

A French military commentator declared the Germans have weakened themselves by throwing men and material into the fight without regard for losses.

Commenting on the appearance of German infantry in large numbers after many days of reliance upon motorized units, one French commentator said:

"They will find the wet clay ground of Flanders, studded everywhere with rugged vegetation and criss-crossed by canals, an unpropitious battlefield."

The famous French 75's are coming to the fore again. Their use against German infantry brought reports that complete companies were wiped out in some engagements, and that dazed German soldiers came wandering into the French lines.

Belgium To Continue Fight

Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium, meanwhile, announced in a broadcast over the French radio that his refugee Cabinet decided unanimously today to continue the fight, come what may.

He said Belgium's minimum peace conditions were independence, respect for the rights and the dignity of the country *(ten words censored)*.

Aside from the German offensive, however, the problem that has been occupying most of France's attention is the prospect of Italy's entering the war.

The newspaper *Le Temps* devoted its front page to a leading editorial on Italy and a dispatch from Rome reporting that "the hour for a decision is approaching."

Commander-in-Chief Weygand attended the Cabinet meeting and gave a report.

REYNAUD TO ADDRESS FRENCH PUBLIC TODAY

Cabinet Reviews Situation—Italy's Stand Studied

PARIS, Tuesday, May 28 (AP)—Premier Paul Reynaud's Cabinet reviewed the military and political situation in a session lasting until after midnight and then announced the Premier would broadcast an address to the nation at 8:30 A. M. [3:30 A. M. today in New York.]

No information was forthcoming from the session held behind closed doors except that the general situation had been discussed and that the Premier would broadcast to the country.

Aside from the German offensive, however, the problem that has been occupying most of France's attention is the prospect of Italy's entering the war. The newspaper Temps devoted its front page to a leading editorial on Italy and a dispatch from Rome reporting that "the hour for a decision is approaching."

Commander in Chief Maxime Weygand attended the Cabinet meeting and gave a report.

French Gain on Somme Front

PARIS, May 27 (A. P.)—The French, driving to cut off the German corridor to the English Channel, reported today that they had occupied "several villages and other points" on the Somme south of the German salient.

A War Ministry spokesman admitted, however, that the Germans had made progress in Flanders north of their salient, and had succeeded in crossing the Lys River at several points.

The fate of Calais, on the channel, still was in doubt, as darkness descended over a far-flung, bloody battlefield in which the Germans were reported to be throwing all their arms, including infantry, tanks and planes.

Hurdling Last Natural Barrier.

By crossing the Lys, the Germans were hurdling the last natural obstacle standing between their Flanders armies and the channel ports of Ostend and Zeebrugge.

They already had claimed possession of Ghent and Courtrai on this river, and the French admitted this morning that they had been forced to withdraw just to the north of the German salient in northern France in order to keep from being caught in a smaller bag which the Germans were trying to draw inside the bigger sack, extending all the way from Valenciennes in northern France to near Ostend, on the Belgian coast.

Rivals Verdun Fighting.

This withdrawal was carried out under the violence of a Nazi assault which rivaled the worst of Verdun in the world war. The French said they took up new prepared positions.

As Adolf Hitler speeded his campaign to crush the French, British and Belgian forces in Flanders, his commanders threw into the drive for a quick decision infantry and artillery, as well as the new dive bombers and armored columns.

The French High Command declared that the Germans had attacked "without regard to losses" and added that the "situation is not unfavorable" for the Allies.

Nazis Rush Troops to Boulogne.

The Nazis unleashed long lines of gray-clad infantry and hundreds of tanks, guns and bombing and fighting planes on the Allied positions which stand between them and the few English Channel ports remaining in Allied hands.

To the south, masses of Nazi troops and war supplies continued to pour through the twenty-mile German corridor between Bapaume and Peronne. They were rushed to the sector north of Boulogne, whose stoutly defended citadel finally fell today before the invaders. Heavy fighting was reported in that channel area.

could not concentrate on their operations in northern France.

Allies Hold Line.

The Allied lines in the north were said to extend from a point north of Ostend southward to Courtrai, thence along the west bank of the

It appeared as though the Germans were attempting to cut the Allied army of the north in two by hammering through their lines to make connections with their forces in northwestern France. If the Germans are successful in making connections, they will have succeeded in encircling the Allied troops fighting between Cambrai and the Belgian border. The other half of the Allied army of the north will be backed up against the channel.

Enormous Losses Reported.

The French High Command said that the Allies were standing their ground in the Menin region in fighting "of extreme violence." The German losses in infantry, tanks and planes were described as "enormous."

A War Ministry spokesman said that the Allied withdrawal in the Valenciennes sector was because the positions there were "too far out in front." Before retiring, he said, the Allied troops beat off two German attacks.

At present, a military commentator emphasized, Allied troops are engaged in "a great defensive battle," the results of which are undetermined, but he declared that the Germans' complete disregard for losses in men and material has weakened their hand.

British Troops Withdrawn.

British troops who assisted in defending Bologne were said to be withdrawing northward along the coast toward Calais, which the French asserted they held despite a German announcement to the contrary. In an effort to strengthen the forces along the channel, tired after seventeen days' continuous fighting, the Germans were reported to be rushing fresh troops from the Swiss border and the West Wall through the narrow gap in the Allied lines north of the Somme.

The French declared that the corridor was being raked by Allied artillery and bombed without rest, and that the Germans were paying a terrific price to keep open the breach.

Though slowly withdrawing from Belgium, military spokesmen said, these forces were giving the Germans so much trouble that they Scheldt River toward Cambrai. From Cambrai the line turns northwest through Arras and St. Omer to strike the coast between Boulogne and Calais.

Gen. Maxime Weygand, the Allied Commander-in-Chief, was reported to have flown over the northern armies yesterday to study their position and to have landed to confer with their leaders. Military sources said that these troops were being kept well supplied through Zeebrugge and channel ports farther south.

They also minimized the danger

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that the Allied forces in Belgium might be attacked from the rear by German troops, separating them from the French armies along the Somme. Motorized troops who have played a large part in the Nazi drive to the channel would find the "wet clay ground of Flanders, studded everywhere with rugged vegetation and criss-crossed by canals, an unpropitious battlefield," one commentator said.

Second Flight Over Front.

The flying trip which Gen. Weygand made to the army of the north duplicated a similar inspection tour on May 21. On that occasion it was reported that he and his aid-de-camp were fired upon by German anti-aircraft guns as they flew over the Nazi lines in a powerful bomber.

Three German Messerschmitt fighters also were said to have attacked the plane, only to be driven off by six French Moranes.

South of the Somme and along the front extending westward to Montmedy and the Luxemburg border the French were said to be holding everywhere. At several points, according to the High Command, they took the initiative along the Somme, establishing new bridgeheads on the northern bank and narrowing the Peronne-Bapaume corridor—now something less than twenty miles wide.

Farther east, between the Aisne and the Meuse Rivers, the deadly accuracy of the famous French seventy-fives was reported to have taken a tremendous toll as German infantry attempted unsuccessfully to pierce the Allied lines. Stunned German soldiers wandering into the French positions were said to have confirmed reports that complete companies of Nazi foot troops were wiped out.

Bodies Piled Up.

The French said that bodies of Germans were piled high between the lines. Another German assault in the Montmedy sector also was reported repulsed with severe losses for the attackers.

French military men gave high praise to the Belgians for the part they have been playing in the fighting in the north. At Courtrai, it was said, the Belgians first gave ground under heavy German attacks and surrendered their foothold on the banks of the Lys.

A subsequent Belgian counter-attack, which the French War Ministry described as exceptionally courageous, was said to have recovered the lost ground. South of Courtrai, heavy fighting was reported in the Valenciennes sector, where the War Ministry said that the Nazis had suffered considerable losses in repeated attacks "on a very long front."

Reviewing the general military situation, Gen. Duval, writing in Le Journal, said that it appeared that "the first rush of the enemy has almost come to an end."

"Our soldiers," he wrote, "have maintained under fire all the traditions of valor and discipline of our army. Good blood will tell."

FRENCH SHELL ISTEIN

German Gibraltar of Rhine Heavily Bombarded Again.

BASLE, May 27 (A. P.).—French guns systematically shelled the German railroad and forts below Baden, just north of the Swiss frontier, for the third successive day today, with only sporadic replies from the German West Wall batteries.

The major part of the French fire seemed to be directed against the six forts in and around the rock of Istein, towering above the Rhine rapids and the big Kembs Dam.

[*By the Associated Press*]

Basel, Switzerland, Tuesday, May 28.—The great French forts along the Rhine north of Basel shelled Germany's West Wall forts and railroads across the river this morning for the fourth successive day.

ALLIED CLEAVAGE IS SEEN BY NAZIS

Duff Cooper Speech Viewed as Token of Split.

BERLIN, May 27 (A. P.).—Nazi sources declared today that they regarded Alfred Duff Cooper's message to the French people as an admission that a cleavage already exists between France and England.

"Why was there an appeal by an Englishman to the French people at this time if there is not something fishy about relations between the two?" authorized sources asked.

"As a matter of fact, England and France already are separated in that no more British troops are landing or fighting on French soil outside those caught in the great German pincer movement and who have as their only alternatives to get away on ships to England, surrender or die."

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, broadcasting in French, warned the French people last night against being "beguiled" in accepting a German peace.

"Germany," he said, "has never kept the terms of any peace treaty."

"Everything is at stake," he declared. "United we are bound to conquer, separated we might be destroyed. All Germany's efforts now are centered upon effecting a separation."

British Southeast Port Prepares for Invasion

Town Opposite Calais Will Send Children Inland

A SOUTHEASTERN PORT OF ENGLAND, May 27 (AP).—Residents of this coast town registered their children today for transfer to a safer area, as the fate of Calais, a bare twenty-two miles across the English Channel from Dover, hung in the balance.

The people in this important port thought the Allies and the Germans must now be fighting for Calais hand-to-hand. (Germany has reported the capture of Calais, but the French said its fate was in doubt.) They have been following the battle by the rumble of heavy artillery and naval guns and the glare of big fires on the French coast at night. However, the rumble stopped yesterday morning and has not started again, and the fires are dying down.

Artillerymen in powerful coastal forts and in warships off shore watched for an attempted invasion of England from the sea. Troops in machine-gun nests and at anti-aircraft guns guarded against attack from the air. Red-capped military police questioned all strangers and watched for an enemy move from within. Reconnaissance planes patrolled the coast and the sea.

Men of all forces said they were ready to meet the most serious threat of invasion of England since the days of Napoleon.

Reich's Morale Soars On News From Calais

BERLIN, May 27 (AP).—A wave of elation swept through the Reich today with the announcement of the capture of Calais. It was said on all sides that Hitler's army had accomplished in two weeks what Kaiser Wilhelm's troops had been unable to do in four years.

Kirk Leaves Berlin Again for Vacation

BERLIN, May 27 (A. P.).—For the second time Alexander C. Kirk, American Charge d'Affaires in Berlin, left for a vacation today.

He left for Rome and embassy officials said it was uncertain whether he would sail for the United States.

He departed on May 10, but returned hastily when the Germans invaded Holland and Belgium.

CURFEW IS DECREED FOR MALTA AND GIBRALTAR ZONES

Britons Who Call at Rome Embassy Are Advised to Leave Italy.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—British and French squadrons in the Mediterranean kept their decks cleared for action, tonight, and the Government ordered curfews on the two great fortresses of Gibraltar and Malta. Every one except soldiers and sailors in uniform was ordered indoors between 11:30 P. M. and 5:30 A. M. on Gibraltar and between 11 P. M. and 5 A. M. on Malta.

In Malta the curfew was termed necessary to guard against parachutists. Additional protection on the island was given by an assembly of volunteer force of rural sportsmen.

Tension still grew over Italian antagonism toward Britain but the Foreign Office and the Ministry of Economic Warfare hoped a solution of the Anglo-Italian economic quarrel could be found in a plan whereby Italian ships would carry only cargoes which have been navicerted (described in the manifest as approval by the British).

See Situation Getting Worse.

Semi-official sources at the London Foreign Office said the British in Italy were "the same as in any other danger spot," being warned, when they asked advice, to go home "in view of the anxious situation."

In neutral diplomatic circles there was disagreement with the British interpretation that "things are just as they were." These sources declared the Anglo-Italian situation was getting steadily worse and believed the entrance of Italy into the war hinged on the success or failure of Allied arms in the next three days.

One neutral Charge d'Affaires said that Italy's entrance into the war on Germany's side was a matter of hours," Uneasiness was evident among the Italians here.

Egypt in New Defense Step.

CAIRO, Egypt, May 27 (A. P.).—The Egyptian Government acted today to form a national guard to assist regular police in an emergency and called for volunteers.

Britons Advised to Go.

ROME, May 27 (A. P.).—British nationals who called at the British embassy for advice about leaving Italy were told today they had better go unless they had urgent reasons for remaining, especially if they had families in this country.

The British embassy has not circularized its advice to the British colony as United States diplomatic officials have done previously.

Meanwhile Italy appeared today to be speeding along the road to war despite British hopes of mollifying Italian bitterness against the Allied blockade. The British asserted that Italy had proposed "a very satisfactory basis" for a contraband agreement, but this brought no immediate sign of relaxation of preparations of the Italian military machine or dimming of the popular spirit for intervention.

Most Italians believed that any relaxation of the contraband control would fall far short of meeting Fascist "aspirations" for territorial and other concessions so long as the British held Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, the two gateways to the Mediterranean which Italians call Mare Nostrum ("our sea").

Americans Going Home.

At Naples, the United States liner Manhattan began taking aboard the first of about 2,000 Americans who will sail aboard her for New York—many in the belief that she may be the last American passenger ship to enter the Mediterranean area until the war is over. About 500 others were unable to get passage on the crowded ship.

Coming eastward, she was stopped only about fourteen minutes at Gibraltar, British contraband control station. Sailors said that the captain protested that the Italian liner Rex had been allowed to pass without halting on her last voyage and asked if the contraband control were discriminating against American ships.

British newspaper correspondents said that they had been instructed from home to be prepared to leave. The week-old ban preventing the Vatican City newspaper, L'Osservatore Romano, from appearing on Roman news stands was lifted, but an informed source said that the newspaper had agreed to exclude war comment from its columns and to confine its war coverage to official bulletins.

Other Developments.

In the atmosphere of intense preparations for war, these developments occurred yesterday:

1. Premier Mussolini conferred with army chiefs, directors of mobilization and arms producers; subsequently, orders were issued to expand the production of artillery and to conserve the nation's gasoline supplies by suspending civilian motor traffic on June 1.

2. Banners bearing the words "war, war!" and "Duce, we want to march" were raised before the Premier in Mussolini Forum at the end of a gymnastic exhibition by 10,000 Fascist youths. Mussolini watched impassively.

3. Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano returned from a tour of Albania—conquered and annexed by Italy in April, 1939—in which he received pledges of Albanian support in any Italian war effort.

Contraband Control.

The British announcement that Italy had proposed "a very satisfactory basis" for a contraband agreement came as Sir Wilfrid Greene, British economic expert, left Rome after conducting negotiations regarding the contraband control and trade questions.

Foreign observers said that they were puzzled by the announcement because they had been given to understand that Mussolini had rejected both the English and French offers as being "too little and too late."

The British were reported to have been ready, in effect, to lift the contraband control to permit large supplies of raw materials to reach Italy in return for an Italian promise to prevent them from reaching Germany.

Meanwhile the city's walls were plastered with fresh posters calling for Italian intervention in the war.

Garibaldi Reconciled.

Gen. Achille Starace, chief of the General Staff of the Fascist Militia, issued an order today to university students, assuring them that they had shown themselves "worthy of the high honor of bearing arms for the Fascist revolution."

"May there live again in your hearts," he said, "the boldness of your comrades who fought against the enemies of Fascism and Italy, together with your still unsatisfied anxiety to liberate the Fascist empire from its arrogant oppressors and make it again master of its sea."

Premier Mussolini received a telegram from Giuseppe Garibaldi, grandson of the Italian patriot of the nineteenth century, offering his best wishes "as you are preparing to forge a new destiny for greater Italy." Garibaldi recently swore allegiance to the Fascist regime after years of estrangement spent in America.

Egyptians Are Warned To Shun Nazi Radio

ALEXANDRIA, May 27 (A. P.).—The Egyptian Gazette gave some editorial advice to its readers today on the subject of radio broadcasts.

"Every minute you spend listening to enemy broadcasts is a minute spent in the service of Hitler," it said, and added that listening is "treasonable in effect, if not intent."

GIBRALTAR, May 27 (A. P.).—Officials announced tonight that, starting tomorrow, a curfew would prohibit any one except soldiers and sailors in uniform to be out of doors between 11:30 P. M. and 5:30 A. M. without written permits.

Malta Orders Curfew.

MALTA, May 27 (A. P.). — The Governor of this strategic British naval base ordered curfew today from 11 P. M. to 5 A. M., effective tonight, as a d[illegible] precaution against parachute invasion. The public was warned that violators of the curfew would risk being shot. The warnings emphasized the death penalty for treachery. Americans have been advised to leave Malta at the earliest possible moment.

AMERICANS STORM ROME SHIP OFFICES

Hundreds Seek Passage As War Fever Continues To Flame

London Newspaper Correspondents Also Warned To Be Ready To Go

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 27—With war fever flaming throughout pro-German Italy, the British Embassy tonight advised inquiring nationals to return home unless they had urgent reasons for remaining.

Embassy officials made it clear they had not issued a general notice to British citizens in Italy. They said they were telling persons who asked for advice that it was better to leave the country now, especially if they had families. British newspaper correspondents also said their employers advised them to be prepared to leave.

Meanwhile, hundreds of Americans stormed shipping offices and sought passage home in belated response to the advice of United States diplomatic officials that they leave as soon as possible.

Many Board Manhattar.

The United States liner Manhattan began taking on board at Naples the first of about 2,000 Americans who will sail for New York. She will leave Genoa June 1.

About 500 others were unable to get passnge and waited for the United States liner President Harrison, expected to sail from Genoa June 2.

Another chance—pessimists said it was a slim one—remained in the liner Washington. She is expected to sail from Italy June 15, but the belief was expressed that the Washington might not be able to complete her next eastward voyage to Italy before this country became a belligerent.

A passenger on the Manhattan said the liner halted off the Azores on the afternoon of May 23 at a time when Italy's war preparations were accentuated.

The vessel resumed her voyage, but changed course slightly to keep within sight of the Portuguese coast for several hours before finally entering the Mediterranean.

The Manhattan was stopped only about fourteen minutes at the British contraband control station at Gibraltar. Crewmen said the captain protested because his ship was halted and the Italian liner Rex was allowed to proceed without stopping.

One Of The Sore Spots

The contraband-control issue between Britain and Italy is one of the sore spots which has caused Italian war sentiments to rise and Italians today ignored British hints of a possible agreement in the dispute.

However, most Italians expressed belief that any relaxation of the contraband control would fall short of meeting Fascist aspirations for territory and other concessions as long as Britain held a firm hand on Gibraltar and the Suez Canal, the two gateways to the Mediterranean.

Previous speeches by Premier Mussolini proclaiming Italian rights to the Mediterranean—Italians call it *mare nostrum* (our sea)—were scattered among news columns along with messages and proclamations from many individuals and organizations tending to show Italians are yearning to leap into the fray.

Gen. Giuseppe Garibaldi, grandson of the Italian patriot, who recently returned to Italy after sixteen years, sent a message of exhortation to Mussolini "from the shadow of the great tomb" of his grandfather.

Garibaldi recently was converted to Fascism after years of aloofness.

Newspapers clamored with more insistence for "freedom" in the Mediterranean.

The Rome newspaper *Il Tevere* published a full-page map showing how Italian warplanes and ships could overcome British and French forces in a triangle formed by Alexandria, Haifa and Cyprus.

The blocking of the Suez Canal by sinking a steamer in it would cut the Allies off from reinforcements and supplies, it said, while an immediate Italian air attack from Sicilian, Libyan and Dodecanese bases would "overthrow" French and English air forces in Egypt, Palestine and Syria.

Manhattan Reaches Naples

NAPLES, Italy, May 27 (AP)—The United States liner Manhattan arrived here today, her return passage already booked to overflowing by 2,000 home-going Americans. Many believed it might be the last American passenger ship to enter the Mediterranean area until the war is over.

If Italy should enter the European conflict, it was pointed out, United States neutrality regulations would close the Mediterranean to American shipping and block Naples and Genoa from Northern and Central European passage routes.

Among those planning to embark on the Manhattan is Mrs. Myron C. Taylor, wife of President Roosevelt's personal envoy to the Vatican.

Five hundred applicants were unable to obtain passage because the liner is booked to capacity. Americans jammed shipping offices.

The Manhattan, which arrived here with 160 passengers, took 200 aboard before going to Genoa, her last Italian port of call. She will embark 1,700 more there and sail for New York Saturday.

ROME, MAY 27-(AP)-DIPLOMATIC CIRCLES REPORTED WITHOUT CONFIRMATION LATE TONIGHT THAT ITALY HAD CLOSED HER FRENCH AND SWISS FRONTIERS. (CONFIRMATION ALSO WAS LACKING FROM PARIS.)

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Italian-Swiss Border Open

Bern, Switzerland, *Tuesday*, May 28 (AP)—Both highway and railroad stations on the Italian-Swiss frontier were open as usual this morning, despite reports in Rome diplomatic quarters that the border with Switzerland and France had suddenly been closed.

IRISH IN ARMS, AND LOOKING FOR TROUBLE

Police Seek Fifth Columnists And Outlawed I. R. A. Members

Nazi Invasion Of Low Countries Reawakens Erin To Danger

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, May 27—Determined to maintain defensive neutrality, Ireland sped its army toward war-time strength tonight and sent scores of police looking for Fifth Columnists and members of the outlawed Irish Republican Army.

"Every man" has been urged to rally to the colors—conscription is a word that isn't even whispered here—against the possibility that Ireland might be used as a base for an attack on England.

The army, mobilized in September, has been alert to the vulnerability of the Emerald Isle, but the prolonged stalemate on the old western front brought relaxation of the tension and reserves had been returned to civilian life.

Ireland Reawakened

Then came the fast-breaking developments of the German invasion of the Low Countries, reawakening Ireland to the possibility of danger.

Explosions of the past week, the reported landing of a mysterious Nazi parachute man in Dublin and week-end speeches by Premier Eamon de Valera in which he demanded that Irishmen rid themselves of their apathy brought home still more effectively Erin's peril.

Emphasis has been placed on the training of troops in regaining control of airdromes that might be captured by surprise parachuters.

The question most frequently heard in this city of 500,000 population is: "Can the state keep off foreign powers who are aided by disaffected local elements?"

Saw German Victory

When the stalemate persisted on the old western front, some Irishmen discussed with calm cheerfulness the possibility of a German victory. Now they speculate gloomily about the future—"if worst comes to worst."

Ireland's means of defense are not considerable. Its entire twenty-s: counties have a population of 3,000,000, including women and children.

But its military machine, such as it it, is well organized and it is a force to be relied upon to offer stubborn resistance to any invader.

One military expert expressed belief that no power could undertake other than a limited excursion against Ireland. And this, he pointed out, would be far from enough to overcome Irish resistance.

The army has infantry, artillery and mechanized cavalry ready for immediate duty. The reserve is drawn from regular troops who have seryed their active-duty period, and a volunteer force corresponding to the United States National Guard. The latter numbers close to 20,000; the number of regulars mustered is a military secret.

During the civil war of the early '20s more than 70,000 men were engaged. The World War of 1914-18 saw Ireland, including the six counties of northern Ireland (Ulster), furnish 300,000 men for the fields of Flanders. Of this number 10,000 were killed, more than 50,000 wounded.

IRELAND PREPARES TO REPEL INVASION

Wartime Restrictions May Be Imposed.

DUBLIN, May 27 (A. P.).—Ireland prepared to accept wartime restrictions today to defend the island against possible invasion. Premier Eamon de Valera's declaration in a speech yesterday at Galway that "we are in the war zone" was believed to be the forerunner to such defense measures as a blackout and, perhaps, semi-martial law.

Reports of plots by the outlawed Irish Republican Army and increasing apprehension that Germany might attempt to use Ireland as a base for operations against England prompted the Government to increase the armed forces. I. R. A. activity also was reported in Northern Ireland.

I. R. A. men visited Belfast dance halls on Saturday night in a campaign to get recruits for their organization. Premier de Valera, in a speech on Saturday night, said:

"There is danger over this country, particularly today, and there is but one safeguard—to be prepared to defend the liberties we won against any one who might try to invade them." Urging "the whole country to stand behind the Government in its defense efforts as one man," Mr. de Valera called for men to join the army and volunteers to aid the police in tracking "any indication of treachery."

Britain Names Haining General Staff Vice-Chief

He Will Serve Under Dill; Paget Will Assist Ironside

LONDON, May 27 (AP).—Lieut. Gen. R. H. Haining was named vice-chief of the Imperial General Staff today under Gen. John Greer Dill in the reorganization of the British high command.

Maj. Gen. B. C. T. Paget, commander of the 18th Division, was appointed chief of the General Staff of the Home Forces with the acting rank of lieutenant general. Gen. Paget led the successful British withdrawal from Norway. He will be under Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, who was shifted from chief of the Imperial General Staff to general officer commanding the home forces. Gen. Haining had been general officer in charge of the Western Command. Gen. Sir Henry E. Jackson was appointed to Gen. Haining's old job.

Today's changes were in line with the move to revitalize the British Army under Prime Minister Winston Churchill's new war drive.

Sir Edward Grigg, Under-Secretary of the War Office, announced in a radio broadcast tonight that 400,000 volunteers had been "raised and organized" to fight German parachutists if they attempted to land in Britain.

Sir Edward said a large proportion of these volunteers, who responded to the appeal of War Secretary Anthony Eden twelve days ago, had already been armed.

Sir Edward said the "paraspotters" would give valuable aid to the regular troops by "manning a wide range of posts and reporting quickly on any landings they observe."

Emphasizing that regular troops were "ready to tackle enemy landings from the air," he said "the volunteers are only a part of our new system of defense."

Newly organized defense volunteers sprang to their posts ready for action when air raid sirens sounded in the Orkney Islands late last night. "The raiders passed" signal was given twenty minutes later, however, with no enemy aircraft having been seen or heard.

Eighty per cent of the volunteer force in the Orkneys, where Britain's Scapa Flow naval base is situated, is composed of ex-service men. Two-thirds of them have kept in training at rifle clubs. They keep their arms and ammunition at home.

DE LA BAUME FRANCE'S NEW ENVOY TO SPAIN

International Trade Expert Succeeds Petain

Paris Will Work With Franco Against Separatists

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 27—The appointment of one of France's best known international commercial experts as Ambassador to Spain drew attention tonight to the steps the Allied powers are making to forge closer trade ties with the government of Francisco Franco.

The post was given to Robert Renom de la Baume, who in 1933 was vice-director of International Commerical Relations for the French Government and since 1937 has been vice-director of Political and Commercial Affairs at the Foreign Office.

Succeeds Marshal Petain

De la Baume succeeds Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, who was called to the Vice-Premiership in France's military crisis. The appoint-

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ment was one of a series of important diplomatic changes announced today by the Government of Paul Reynaud.

The appointment of de la Baume closely follows Britain's appointment of Sir Samuel Hoare, former Cabinet Minister, as Ambassador to Spain.

Conversations for the further development of trade and commercial relations between Spain and France have been going on recently.

France To Cooperate

It was announced Saturday that France would cooperate with the Franco Government by taking steps to prevent separationist conspiracies by Basque and Catalan separatists who are refugees in France.

Other appointments included the switching of Marcel Peyrouton, veteran diplomat and former resident general of Tunisia and Morocco, from Buenos Aires to Bucharest and the appointment of Adrien Thierry, Ambassador to Rumania, in his place.

Vladimir Lefevre d'Ormesson, editorial writer for the Righest newspaper, *Figaro*, was appointed Ambassador to the Vatican, replacing Francois Charles-Roux, who recently was named Secretary-General of Foreign Service.

FRANCE NAMES ENVOYS

De La Baume to Succeed Petain at Madrid.

PARIS, May 27 (A. P.).—Renom de la Baume, vice-director of political and commercial affairs at the French Foreign Office, was named Ambassador to Madrid today in a series of diplomatic changes foreshadowed when Premier Reynaud shook up his government ten days ago. M. de la Baume succeeds Marshal Henri Philippe Petain, who became Vice-Premier in the shake-up.

Other changes included the appointment of Adrien Thierry, at present Ambassador to Rumania, as Ambassador to Argentina. Ambassador Peyrouton, at Buenos Aires, takes M. Thierry's place at Bucharest.

Vladimir Lefevre d'Ormesson goes to the Vatican as France's envoy.

Jacques Aumale, French Minister at Bogota, Colombia, was placed temporarily in charge of the Consulate-General in New York.

BRITISH TRADE ENVOY LEAVES ON RUSSIAN TRIP

Sir Stafford Cripps Goes Without Waiting for End of Formalities.

SEEKS ECONOMIC AGREEMENT

Indications Grow That Nations May Soon Be on Much Better Terms.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—Sir Stafford Cripps, Laborite Member of Parliament and a recent visitor to Moscow, is en route to the Soviet Russian capital on an economic mission.

The Soviet Union was reported today to have welcomed a British proposal to send Sir Stafford, and in Russian circles here it was said that chances for improved relations between the two countries now seemed quite favorable.

Sir Stafford, however, did not wait for the Foreign Office to complete formalities of protocol and already has begun the first leg of his journey to Moscow.

He was there earlier this year, going by the "back door" on a flight from Chungking, China, and was said to have conferred with Joseph Stalin.

Russian Ambassador Ivan Maisky talked over with the Foreign Secretary, Lord Halifax, yesterday the proposal that Sir Stafford go to Moscow in connection with negotiations for a trade agreement.

Power of Decision.

It was understood the Russians desired that Sir Stafford should be empowered to make decisions and take actions regarding details of such an agreement.

Observers saw in the fact that Russia has not increased her demands in connection with proposed trade negotiations, an indication that the two countries may be able to get together.

There was a feeling, however, that Russia would be more likely to enter into new relations with Britain if the British ordered their Ambassador back to Moscow soon.

The Ambassador, Sir William Seeds, left Moscow in January and has not returned.

Preliminary talks between Russia and Great Britain were said, however, to be progressing now in a very friendly fashion, with a likelihood that all minor points of difference would soon be disposed of.

In Foreign Office circles it was said that a reply from Moscow regarding the British proposal to make Sir Stafford a special envoy were not unfavorable, but that certain formalities must be arranged before he could assume the post.

Pravda Accuses Bankers.

MOSCOW, May 27 (A. P.).—Pravda, Communist party newspaper, said today that American bankers were ready to lead the United States into war for the sake of profits.

"They are not satisfied with war orders, gold which flows like a broad river from England and France. . . . They want a prey," said an article entitled "War Fever in the United States."

"They are ready to become the heirs of all the belligerents. Voices for the annexation of islands in the Caribbean, belonging to France and England, and also mentioning the question of Greenland and the Dutch Indies are becoming more and more frequent.

"The American cannon kings fear to see the end of war . . . but the American people don't want war."

TRADE PACT IS RATIFIED

Russia Approves Agreement With Yugoslavia

Moscow, May 27 (AP)—The Supreme Soviet ratified a trade and navigation agreement today between Russia and Yugoslavia. A protocal appended to it was signed in Moscow May 11.

British-French Wells to Supply Oil to Germany

Rumania to Collect Part of Royalty From Alien Firms in 'Gas,' Sell It to Nazis

BUCHAREST, May 27 (AP).—An agreement which eventually will put gasoline produced with British and French capital into German tanks, trucks and planes on the western front was reported today to have been reached by Rumania and foreign oil companies.

British and French companies produce 70 per cent of all oil brought from the ground in Rumania, and their output, it is estimated, totaled about 2,800,000 tons for export in 1940. This leaves only 1,200,000 tons for export in the hands of Rumanian, Italian, American and other companies, much of which already has been contracted for by countries other than Germany.

Some larger British companies had contracts to ship oil to Germany which did not expire until last Dec. 31. Under Rumanian pressure, they lived up to those contracts. But since Jan. 1 no British or French oil has been sent from Rumania to Germany.

Rumania promised last December to ship 1,600,000 tons of oil each year to Germany, or slightly more than 130,000 tons a month. This agreement cannot be fulfilled without dipping into the British-French production.

Rumania's oil commissioner, who has power to expropriate the wells if he considers it necessary, devised a scheme to collect in oil instead of cash the 11 per cent royalty which all foreign companies must pay to the government. All foreign companies agreed to pay future royalties in oil, but the British and French balked when the commissioner made this order retroactive to last Oct. 1. They finally agreed to turn over to the government for eventual export to Germany about 45 per cent of the retroactive royalties in oil.

The commissioner's order also provides that this crude oil must be refined by the oil companies.

Turkish Officials Work On Final War Plans

Nation Pledged To Enter Conflict On Allies' Side If Italians Attack In Mediterranean

Ankara, Turkey, May 27 (AP)—The Turkish general staff and members of the War and Interior Ministries worked tonight on the final phases of Turkey's plans for use in case of war.

Should the conflict spread to Turkey—and this nation is treaty-bound to enter the war on the Allied side if the Allies are attacked by Italy in the Mediterranean—a state of emergency would be decreed simultaneously with general mobilization.

Blanket powers to issue such decrees were conferred months ago on the Government by the National Assembly. Authorities denied a "state of emergency" had been declared, as reported in an Exchange Telegraph (British) dispatch to London.

MOSCOW, MAY 27-(AP)-OFFICIAL CIRCLES REMAINED SILENT TODAY ON LONDON REPORTS THAT SIR STAFFORD CRIPPS, LABORITE MEMBER OF PARLIAMENT AND A RECENT MOSCOW VISITOR, IS RETURNING TO NEGOTIATE A TRADE AGREEMENT BETWEEN GREAT BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION.

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Nazis Predict Attack on Liner

Say Allies Plan to Blame Germany for Attempt on the President Roosevelt.

BERLIN, May 27 (A. P.).—A warning has been sent to the United States embassy repeatedly in the past two days that the Allies either plan or already have carried out a criminal attempt on the American liner President Roosevelt, Nazi spokesmen disclosed today. The President Roosevelt is en route to Ireland to bring Americans home.

The Germans said that the warnings had been addressed to Alexander C. Kirk, Charge d'Affaires of the United States embassy.

The Embassy announced that it had received no communications whatever respecting the President Roosevelt except formal message acknowledging a United States note advising the German Government of the ship's sailing.

Officials said that the note to Germany and other belligerents saying that the ship was sailing to pick up refugees was dated May 23 and was answered the next day by the Reich, which said merely that it had been referred to proper authorities.

Read It in the Papers.

They said that they had read in German papers that Germany soon would make public evidence of her efforts to inform America of an alleged British plan to sink the President Roosevelt but that, to the best of their knowledge, nothing of such a nature had been delivered to the Embassy.

"Evidence keeps accumulating more and more and hour by hour," they said, "that some sort of manipulation is planned regarding the refugee ship in the hope thereby of drawing the United States into the war.

"We hope within a few days, possibly tomorrow, to lay before you concrete facts on just how we warned the American embassy."

"You will then realize with what extreme care and earnestness we pointed out all the circumstances confirming our suspicion of a planned attempt on the S. S. President Roosevelt."

Lay Trick to British.

DNB, the official German news agency, asserted today that the liner may be subjected to attack by the British in a trick to involve the United States in war.

The charge was contained in a dispatch from Boston, where, it was said, this information was obtained "on good authority."

[German naval authorities last October told President Roosevelt that they had learned that the British intended to sink the liner Iroquois and blame Germany. The ship reached New York without incident.]

At the same time the authoritative commentary, Dienst aus Deutschland, while saying that the German Navy was taking special precautions to assure the President Roosevelt a safe crossing, warned the world against "another Athenia incident."

Since the sinking of the British liner Athenia with the loss of 112 lives on the opening day of the war, Germans have contended that this was a British maneuver to arouse the United States against Germany.

Britain Calls Idea Insane.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—A Foreign Office spokesman said today that no sane man could accept the warning given in Berlin that the Allies planned an attack on the President Roosevelt.

"In the past," he said, "it has been the German policy to accuse the Allies of doing exactly what the Germans themselves have in mind.

"This story is similar to those which asserted that the British sank the Athenia and Admiral Raeder's warning about the Iroquois."

Washington's Precautions.

WASHINGTON, May 27 (A. P.).—The State Department said today that every precaution had been taken for the safety of the liner President Roosevelt.

These precautions will be continued, a spokesman said, adding that the department had not received official word of a German warning that the Allies had plotted a criminal attempt on the liner.

Both Great Britain and Germany

have replied favorably to telegrams from Secretary Hull asking that the President Roosevelt be not molested.

The department official said that the German warning had not been communicated to the President Roosevelt's captain. He said the captain and crew were already advised to take every precaution, and that the ship was thoroughly searched and crew men questioned before she left New York last Friday.

The ship is to be searched again before leaving Galway, Ireland. The sinking of the British liner Athenia last September, with the loss of twenty-eight American lives, seemed to officials to make precautions advisable.

No Word in Boston.

BOSTON, May 27 (A. P.).—A German spokesman said today that the German consulate in Boston had no knowledge of a report carried by DNB, the official German news agency, that the United States liner President Roosevelt, on its way to bring back Americans from Ireland "might be subjected to attack by the British in a trick to involve the United States in war."

Informed of a Berlin dispatch saying that DNB reported from Boston that it had learned on "good authority" that the liner might undergo attack, the spokesman said:

"We have no knowledge of that information here."

He said he spoke for the consulate in the absence of the consul, Dr. Herbert Scholz, who was out of the city.

Line Not Notified.

Officials of the United States Lines said today they had not been officially informed of the Berlin report that safety of the liner President Roosevelt was threatened, and that they did not plan to radio the master of the ship concerning the report.

A spokesman said:

"It is inevitable that rumors will fly in connection with a voyage such as the Roosevelt is making. This is the first time, however, the reports have appeared while a ship was eastbound. Before, rumor has followed departure of the vessel for the United States."

BritishCallUpMen 20, Putting Army at 3 Million

Officers Reserve Rolls, Closed in November, Reopened

LONDON, May 27 (AP).—Great Britain called up men aged twenty-eight and twenty-nine for military service tonight under a plan to put British war machinery into high gear. The twenty-eight-year-olds are to be registered on June 15 and the twenty-nine-year-olds a week later, it was announced. The new registration was expected to add 600,000 men to the armed forces and raise Britain's Army to the 3,000,000 mark.

Informed sources here said the decision to register two classes within a week resulted from the government's desire to have available a sufficient number of men to meet any call.

British Army Reopens Reserve Officers' List

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—The War Office announced today that the emergency officers' reserve, closed in November, 1939, because the number of applicants at that time was overwhelming, will be reopened on a "limited basis."

The reserve is open to men with army experience who have been or are likely to become good officers.

AMERICANS MISSING

Eight Ambulance Drivers in French Army Disappear.

PARIS, May 27 (A. P.).—Officials of American volunteer organizations appealed today to the International Red Cross to help them find eight of their American men reported missing during German bombardments. Nothing has been heard from the men since they were placed on the "disappeared" list a week ago.

Erwin H. Watts of New York, a driver with an American ambulance unit in northern France, was reported today to have been injured slightly by a collapsible wall while rescuing a baby in a German air bombardment. The child was unhurt.

Watts, the son of the late Ridley Watts, New York banker, was expected to rejoin his unit after a few days.

The American Volunteer Ambulance Organization and the American Field Service each registered four missing, as follows:

Al Raymond, Chicago; Louis Wehrle, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Murray Shipley, Cincinnati, and John Glowacki, Jersey City, of the American Volunteer Ambulance unit, and Donald Coster, Montreal and New York city; John Clement, Brookline, Mass.; George King, New York city, and Gregory Wait, Shelburne, Vt., of the American Field Service.

U. S. TOOLS RESTRICTED

England Bars Purchase Except Canadian Supply Board

London, May 27 (AP)—The Supply Ministry today restricted the purchase of machine tools from the United States to those made through the British Supply Board in Canada and the United States.

The move was designed to "coordinate British demands on United States machine tool builders."

13 British Soldiers Swim Out To Sea To Escape Nazi Bullets

London, May 27 (AP)—A British officer and twelve men picked up at sea from a drifting boat were brought to an English port tonight by a hospital ship.

Hard pressed by advancing German troops and by machine-gun fire from planes attacking a French seaport Saturday, the officer and his men raced to the beach and swam a quarter mile to a drifting boat. In the boat they found a Dutchman dead from machine-gun fire.

To hide from the planes, the soldiers lay in the bottom of the boat as it drifted seaward. Machine-gun fire had disabled the motor.

They suffered from cold and hunger for twenty-four hours before sighting the hospital ship.

ENVOY SEES 'JUNGLE LAW'

U. S. Minister in Dublin Finds Historical Parallels

DUBLIN, May 27 (AP)—United States Minister David Gray said in a speech today that "jungle law has broken loose in Europe" and that some persons believe European civilization is on the verge of disappearance.

Mr. Gray said there were some parallels between the collapse of classical civilization 1,500 years ago and the present situation.

He pointed to the Philippines and their prospective independence as an example of the way a groundwork could be laid in the Western Hemisphere for "a group of cooperating nations equal in sovereignty and dignity."

SEEKS NEWS OF HIS SON

New Yorker Wants Trotsky's Secretary To Return

Mexico City, May 27 (AP)—The United States consulate today said Jesse Harte, New York businessman, had offered to pay a "considerable reward" for information leading to return of his son, Sheldon Harte, Leon Trotsky's secretary who disappeared during an attack on the residence of the former Soviet Russian leader last Friday night.

The consulate said no sum was fixed for the reward.

DR. CARREL RETURNS TO U. S.

Coinventor Of Mechanical Heart To Do War Research

New York, May 27 (AP)—Dr. Alexis Carrel, coinventor with Col. Charles A. Lindbergh of the "mechanical heart," arrived today on the liner Champlain to do war research work, after a year's absence in Europe.

He said he would study treatment of wound infections.

Churchill Traducer Fined.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—For calling Prime Minister Winston Churchill "butcher" in an address before communists, Charles Findlay, twenty-three-year-old mechanic, was sentenced today to three months in jail and fined £50 ($175).

NAZIS APPROVE TALK

Say U. S. Defense Plan Isn't Because of Germany.

BERLIN, May 27 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt's fireside talk last night was regarded by authorized German spokesmen today as having touched on the United States' own business.

Germany never has been a threat in the Western Hemisphere, these persons said, and if America feels she needs better defenses it cannot be because of any German designs.

They declared that Germany respected the slogan "America for Americans," but also expected America to respect the slogan "Europe for the Europeans."

The President's reference to the "fifth column" was described as either a tactical move in domestic politics or a result of the President's reception of alarmist news from Europe.

'Germans'll Show You,' He Yells: British Tell Him

Vender of Mosley's Paper Is Sentenced to Week

LONDON, May 27 (AP).—Donald Patrick O'Byrne, twenty-three years old, was arrested in the Croydon district of South London today for shouting: "When the Germans get here they'll show you how to run Croydon!" He was sentenced to a week in prison.

O'Byrne was selling copies of Sir Oswald Mosley's Fascist newspaper "Action." Police said they found a revolver, ammunition and Fascist and German literature in his apartment.

Refugee Bus Operators Commended By France

Government Pays Formal Tribute For Bravery Shown Under Enemy Fire

Paris, May 27 (AP)—French bus drivers, usually victims of abuse, gained a formal tribute from the Government tonight for transporting refugees in northern France.

A communique declared "they accomplished their task fully, with sacrifice, the spirit of discipline and splendid technical ability. The Government thanks them in the name of the nation."

Under emergency mobilization the drivers worked day and night with little sleep, often under fire from airplanes.

SHIPS BRING HOME BRITISH WOUNDED

War Office Casualty Lists Running Far Behind.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—Two hospital ships arrived at a south of England port today with an undisclosed number of wounded from the British Expeditionary Force in France.

Three hospital ships brought several hundred wounded to the same port yesterday and reported that fourteen had died en route. Earlier yesterday an unrevealed number of wounded were landed in the west of England.

War Office casualty lists for the B. E. F. are apparently running far behind. Yesterday's the first issued since Germany struck on the western front more than two weeks ago, listed ten killed, seventeen wounded, two taken prisoner, 163 missing and thirty-eight who died.

With these casualties, the total officially announced for the army, exclusive of the Air Force, produced these figures for the whole war: Killed or fatally wounded, thirty-five; wounded, 122; taken prisoner, twenty eight; missing, 203; died 2,038.

ACTOR JOINS UP

Robert Montgomery to Drive French Ambulance.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—Robert Montgomery, American motion picture actor, has been accepted as an ambulance driver for the American Field Service and expects to leave for France on Wednesday or Thursday. Today he was busy superintending the closing of his country home near Stoke Poges, Buckinghamshire.

Montgomery has been comparatively inactive since his arrival in England in January and has been awaiting an opportunity for active war service. He will operate from headquarters in Paris, where he will receive his uniform and equipment.

His wife will return to the United States on the President Roosevelt, now en route to Galway, and will leave here for Ireland on Wednesday.

Ski Troopers Battle Nazi Parachute Force

Norwegians Report Invaders All Taken Prisoner In Fighting Close To Narvik

Stockholm, May 27 (AP)—(Via Radio). A Norwegian communique tonight reported fighting between ski troops and Nazi parachute infantry—two new types of troops which have made their appearance in this war—in engagements near Narvik.

The communique said the Norwegian ski troopers captured the parachute troops.

Tin Export Quota Fixed at 100 P. C.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—A sharp increase in shipments of tin was authorized today by the International Tin Committee, which fixed the export quota of tin-producing nations at 100 per cent of standard tonnages for the third quarter of 1940. The quota in the current three months is 80 per cent; in the first three months of the year it was 120 per cent.

The committee recommended the signatory governments permit exports on this basis before July 1, subject to subsequent adjustment.

Quotas in the four quarters of last year were respectively 45, 40, 120 and 100 per cent.

England Divides Food To Last Several Weeks

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—England could feed itself for a few weeks without any outside help, even if an invasion disrupted transportation and communications, Food Minister Lord Woolton said today.

To care for the people in an emergency, he said, the country had been split into 800 self-contained areas, each with one main food depot and one reserve.

British King's Cousin Missing.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—Lord Frederick Cambridge, 33 years old, first cousin of King George VI and a Captain in the Coldstream Guards, has been listed as missing in action in northern France. He is the second son of Queen Mary's oldest brother, the first Marquess of Cambridge.

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Queen's Flight Angers Dutch

Netherlanders Say She Should Have Stayed to Face Nazi Invasion With Them.

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By J. REILLY O'SULLIVAN.

Mr. O'Sullivan was chief of the Associated Press bureau at Amsterdam at the time of the German invasion. Now in Berlin, he gives one segment of the Dutch reaction to Queen Wilhelmina's flight in the following dispatch:

BERLIN, May 27 (A. P.).—Their traditional faith in their Queen considerably shaken by her flight to England, Dutchmen have adopted a new greeting since the German occupation of the Netherlands: "We are still living."

They say this a bit ruefully and with a note of apprehension as to the future, but it is characteristic of the average Dutchman to bear adversity philosophically.

One owner of a chain of movie theaters in Rotterdam, for instance, refused to be downhearted. Though his home as well as his five theaters were destroyed by German bombs, he told me:

"I hope to get along somehow."

Queen Criticized.

But the Dutch are far less philosophical over the fact that fifty-nine-year-old Queen Wilmelmina fled before the Dutch Army capitulated to the invaders. Many feel that, after forty-one years as their ruler, she should have stayed behind to share her country's fate.

She should have done this, they say, even if the Government was forced to flee the country. Some even say that it would have been far better for her to remain in Holland, but to abdicate and allow Crown Princess Juliana to rule the empire from abroad.

This sentiment has more than merely oral expression. The posters proclaiming the surrender to Germany ended with the words "Long Live the Queen!" but time and again I came across posters on which the words "The Queen" had been crossed out and "Holland" written in.

Americans Are Stranded.

When I left Holland, George A. Gordon, United States Minister at The Hague, was seeking means to get several hundred Americans out of the country. Up to May 22, he had had no word from the State Department in eight days. He had been able to ascertain, however, that none of the Americans in Holland was injured during the five days' fighting.

In Rotterdam, which suffered most from the German attack, people were being rescued from air-raid shelters in the basements of wrecked buildings four days after the last bombardment. Several children were born in Rotterdam air-raid shelters, while at Tilburg, in South Holland, a woman with a two-day old baby spent four days in a shelter.

Mr. Gordon, when I left, was planning to stay at The Hague as long as possible. The American legation was handling the affairs of Great Britain, France, Belgium, Canada and South Africa.

Second Hohenzollern Killed In Battle

[*By the Associated Press*]

Berlin, May 27—The death of Prince Wilhelm of Prussia from a wound while fighting in Flanders was announced today.

He was the oldest son of former Crown Prince Freidrich Wilhelm and the second Hohenzollern victim of the European war. The other member of the House of Hohenzollern to die was Prince Oscar, cousin of Prince Wilhelm. Oscar fell on the Polish front.

Wounded On May 23

Wilhelm suffered a heavy abdominal wound in Flanders on May 23. He was hurried to a military hospital near Brussels, where he died yesterday morning after being decorated with the Iron Cross, first class.

Wilhelm was born July 4, 1906, in Marmor Palace. He was married June 3, 1933, to Dorothea von Salviati, descendant of an Italian family which emigrated from northern Italy to Prussia during the reign of Frederick the Great. He met her at Bonn, during his student days of 1927-29, and they were married in Bonn.

They had two daughters—Princess Felicitas, born at Bonn June 7, 1934, and Princess Christa, born at the castle of Klein-Obisch October 31, 1936.

Prince Wilhelm was a first lieutenant commanding a company of infantry.

The Prince's body reached Cologne today en route to Potsdam, near Berlin, for burial.

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Was Stahlhelm Leader

Until virtual dissolution of the Stahlhelm, an organization of World War veterans, in March, 1934, Prince Wilhelm occasionally figured in the news as a Stahlhelm battalion commander.

Since then he and his wife had devoted themselves almost exclusively to managing the Hohenzollern estate at Sternalitz, in German Upper Silesia.

Wilhelm was heart and soul a soldier. In the family tradition, he began his military career at the age of 10 and held the rank of lieutenant when the imperial army was disbanded after the World War.

Under the republic no Hohenzollern was wanted in the Reichswehr. This feeling was so strong that there was violent protest against his mere attendance at the Reichswehr's autumn maneuvers in 1926.

In 1927 the few existing monarchist organs reported his attendance at Bonn University, which his father and grandfather had attended, and that he joined the same feudal fraternity of which they had been members.

Two years later he enrolled at the University of Königsberg in order to become better acquainted with East Prussian life.

Kaiser And His Marriage

During his adolescence, the Prince was brought up by his mother, Crown Princess Cecelie, since his father, the Crown Prince, spent the first years after the war in exile on the Island of Wieringen, in the Netherlands.

After meeting Signorina Salviati, an ardent Nazi, at Bonn, Prince Wilhelm in 1932 visited his grandfather, the former Kaiser, at Doorn to confess his love and to see what could be done about the house laws of the Hohenzollern dynasty which stipulated automatic loss of the right of primogeniture for the oldest son in event of marriage to someone of unequal birth.

Kaiser's Statement

The former Kaiser exacted the pledge that the young Prince would, come what may, consult his grandfather again before making any decisive move. It was a considerable surprise to the family, then, when Prince Wilhelm announced his engagement on April 20, 1933. On the day of his marriage, the former Kaiser issued the following statement:

"Prince Wilhelm of Prussia on reaching majority renounced all rights derived from primogeniture in the event of his entering upon a marriage that runs counter to the house law of the royal family. This eventuality has become a reality by the marriage to Dorothea von Salviati."

Prince Louis Ferdinand, it was stated, therefore acceded to all the rights of primogeniture.

Time healed the breach between Prince Wilhelm and his parents. There was no word of reconciliation with the ex-Kaiser.

Weygand Tells Of Maginot Battle

[*By the Associated Press*]

New York, May 27—Gen. Maxime Weygand, generalissimo of Allied armies, in an extraordinary radio appeal last night pleaded with the people of the Allied countries, "to hold out just one month," according to a Paris broadcast up here by N. B. C.

General Weygand did not speak in person. His petition, read over Paris Mondial, the French Government short-wave station, said:

"In a month France will be on the march to victory. Tonight we feel that this one month might well be cut down to a fortnight. Yet, in any case the military situation is improving faster and better than anyone could have imagined earlier in the week.

"The Allies are going through a period of holding the Germans at any cost and readjusting their troops and their lines in the situation forced by the great German break-through. Gigantic work has been done in this direction, and the French, all of them, with their commander-in-chief, are convinced that they and their Allies will not have to wait long for their chance to come. There is something in the air in Paris now—it is something big."

General Weygand did not refer to the trend of battle in the Channel "bulge," but described intensified action along the Maginot forts. He was quoted:

"Along the Maginot Line, the German command tried to cut through the Maginot forts, feeling out the actual strength of the line. After several hours of artillery fire, the German sentries swarmed out of the Siegfried Line to attack.

"A Massacre"

"Wave after wave came over. It was not a battle; it was a massacre. Eyewitnesses estimate that the number of German dead and wounded outside the Maginot Line was at least 25,000."

(Editor's Note—There is no mention in recent French communiques of any assault on the main Maginot Line. Five days ago the French command reported enemy artillery preparation at Attigny, Longuyon and north of the Nied river west of Saarbrucken. The only attack by troops mentioned in the communique, however, came at Attigny, approximately seventy miles west of the main Maginot Line. The French communiques never have mentioned any attemps by troops to storm the chief Maginot fortifications along the French-German border.)

The radio report stated that after the German push on the Maginot forts had been repulsed, the Germans sent out a party under a flag of truce with the plea:

"We wish to ask you to cease firing for twenty-four hours so we can clear away our wounded and bury our dead."

BRITAIN'S SHIP LOSS IS 784,140 TONS

Sinkings Put At 44 Per Cent. Of Total For First 38 Weeks Of War

Tonnage Casualties Placed At 3 Times As Great As Those Of Germany

[*By the Associated Press*]

Great Britain, with losses of at least 784,140 gross tons, has sustained almost 44 per cent. of the 2,000,000-ton total loss in merchant shipping during the first 38 weeks of the war.

A recapitulation of the war's ship-destruction records showed Britain's tonnage casualties were more than three times as great as those of her foe, Germany, which had 249,957 gross tons reported sunk, 70 per cent. by scuttling to avoid capture.

Loss In Men Compared

Britain's loss in men was even greater in comparison: 778 dead and 548 missing against Germany's reported loss of 194 dead and 2 missing. As there have been no casualty reports on many ships sunk, losses were probably heavier for both nations.

Merchant shipping of 19 nations has been struck, the totals showing 518 vessels of 1,786,629 tons destroyed, with 1,591 persons dead and 1,401 missing.

First Ten Listed

The United States is the only important neutral without a loss. Sweden is the biggest loser among the nations now neutral, ranking fifth with the loss of 44 ships of 93,611 gross tons.

The first ten losers in gross tonnage are: Great Britain, 784,140; Germany, 249,957; Netherlands, 137,871; Norway, 130,430; Sweden, 93,611; Greece, 92,960; France, 90,858; Denmark, 65,830; Italy, 35,684, and Belgium, 33,424.

Roads Filled With Refugees Bombed By Nazis, Texan Says

Ambulance Driver Tells Of Air Attacks On Fleeing Civilians And On Cattle In Fields

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 27—Sam Pierce, of Dallas, Texas, ambulance driver with the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps, told in a CBS broadcast from Paris tonight how he had witnessed German airplane attacks on roads filled with refugees.

"A formation of five Messerschmitts came down out of the skies and when they were about 500 feet above us they turned loose," he said. "All those who were too tired or too old to duck were the victims. They then turned after that work and shot the cattle in the fields.

"At the time, there was not a military vehicle on the road anywhere. Within a radius of 500 yards there were about thirty killed and wounded."

Pierce said he pulled his ambulance into a clump of trees and jumped into a ditch behind a big boulder. After the attack, he picked up four badly injured and their relatives, eighteen persons in all.

Pierce told of witnessing a bombing of a line of vehicles, mostly loaded with refugees, four days later.

After picking up some of the wounded, he said, he saw the German machines had "spotted us."

"I gave the car everything I could and we ran into a little town behind a big wall. Out of the ten ambulances that went up, three cars and drivers are missing."

Over 5,000,000 In France

Geneva, May 27 (AP) — Count de Rouge, general secretary of the League of Red Cross Societies, reported today more than 5,000,000 refugees are in flight from northern France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg, presenting the world "the greatest refugee problem it has every known."

"Five million refugees, almost all of whom are women, children and aged, are fleeing the war into a country of 40,000,000 whose resources all are mobilized to fight the war," De Rouge said upon returning from a visit to Paris.

Tragedy Marches With Them

"Every conceivable tragedy marches with them."

The French executive of the International Red Cross said there were 3,000,000 refugees from Picardy and other northern battlefields, 70,000 from Luxembourg, 50,000 from the Netherlands already and nearly 500,000 more still on the way.

"Many of those caught in the battle zones may never get through alive," he added.

"Thousands of small children, too tiny to tell of their families, were separated from them in the rush.

100,000 Stray Children

"We believe at least 100,000 children were separated this way among the mass of refugees."

The immediate and crying need of all refugees, he said, was shelter, while the French Government is moving them into safe south central zones.

"For the moment the problem is not food and clothing, but simply finding roofs and shelter for these people. The French food stores are sufficient for the moment; clothing needs may come later since the weather is temperate."

BULLETINS

Belgium to Continue in the War.

PARIS, May 27 (A. P.).—Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium announced tonight after meeting with his refugee Cabinet that his Government has decided to continue in the war on the side of the Allies.

The Premier said Belgium would triumph sooner or later and remain faithful to her cause. The minimum peace conditions, he said, were independence, respect for the rights and dignity of the country (here ten words were censored).

British Limit U. S. Cotton.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—The British Board of Trade tonight prohibited the importation of cotton from the United States and other non-Allied countries, except under a license, in a new move to conserve dollars and shipping space for war requirements.

Nazis Bomb Hotels Used as Hospitals.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—Reports received in London tonight said that Ostend, Belgium, hotels used as hospitals had been bombed by the Germans. There were no details.

Reynaud Confers With Lebrun.

PARIS, May 27 (A. P.).—Premier Reynaud and his Cabinet met with President Albert Lebrun at 10 P. M. (5 P. M., New York time) at Elysee Palace.

Cancels Telegrams to B. E. F.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—The War Office announced tonight the temporary cancellation of telegraph service to the British Expeditionary Force in France. Post offices also were instructed to refuse parcels and packets, and registered letters and all other letters to the B. E. F. more than two ounces in weight. The cancellation was said to be due to "heavy military traffic."

Canada to Expand Armed Forces.

OTTAWA, Ont., May 27 (A. P.).—Prime Minister Mackenzie King announced in Commons tonight that Canada's military and air forces will be expanded immediately to meet the critical situation in the European war.

French Sentence Saboteurs to Die.

PARIS, May 27 (A. P.).—Four Paris factory workers, two of them eighteen-year-old youths, were sentenced to death today by a military court on sabotage charges. Two others drew twenty years at hard labor.

Aircraft Committee Named.

LONDON, May 27 (A. P.).—Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, announced today the appointment of an "emergency committee to deal with production of aircraft equipment." Its members are C. J. Stewart, chairman; Sir Alan Gordon Smith and F. J. E. Brake.

Communiques

French

Paris, May 27 (AP)—"In the north, German attacks were executed against the Belgian army front between the North Sea and the region of Menin, and British troops attacked with success against an enemy superior in numbers in the region of Aire (nine miles southeast of St. Omer) on the Lys river.

"On the Somme (river) local actions were conducted brilliantly by our troops supported efficiently by aviation.

"East of the Aisne (river) the enemy attacked with insistence. Artillery and infantry combats begun last night were prolonged during a great part of the day. They cost the enemy dearly and we maintained our positions."

No Regard For Losses

An earlier communique said:

"In the north the enemy is continuing his attacks, particularly in the vicinity of Menin.

"French and Allied troops are holding his advance.

"Fighting is of extreme violence.

"The Germans are throwing into the battle large and powerfully armed units without regard to losses."

German

Berlin, May 27 (AP)—"In Flanders and Artois our troops continued their attacks and have further hemmed together encircling enemy armies.

"North of Menin an especially deep breach into the enemy front was made, which brought us close to Ypres. As on previous days, strong air-force units participated in the fighting in the west, facilitating the army's advance.

"The severity of the attacks was most effectively centered on the region where the enemy armies are trapped. German troops attacked northeast of Lens and later attacked, with bloody losses for the enemy, counter-attacks by French colonial troops.

"As previously reported in a special announcement, Calais, which was encircled behind and in front, fell into our hands after hard fighting. At Boulogne First Lieutenant von Jaworski, of an armored regiment, whose tank was a target for several enemy warships, set one destroyer on fire by gun fire.

Raids On Channel Ports

"To frustrate attempts of the English to bring parts of their encircled troops across the Channel to England, the air force again raided those ports on the Belgian-French Channel coast which are still in enemy hands. The port facilities of Dunkerque are burning. No special events on the Southern front.

"In recent fights south of Sedan, Lieutenant Mueller, of the anti-tank detachment of one infantry regiment, incapacitated five of eleven heavy enemy tanks and damaged the others so seriously that their attack foundered.

"The raids of the air force were also concentrated against airports in the vicinity of Paris, against traffic facilities south of Rheims and against enemy troop movements. On one airport alone twenty enemy planes were destroyed. Enemy losses yesterday amounted to seventy-three planes, of which thirty-two were shot down in air fights, fifteen by anti-aircraft guns and the rest destroyed on the ground.

15 Nazi Planes Missing

"Fifteen of our own planes are missing.

"On the Narvik battlefields mountain chasseurs were again landed yesterday by parachutes. An enemy airplane carrier which on May 24 already was heavily struck by a bomb in Ofot fjord near Narvik was sunk May 25 off Harstad after having been hit anew by three bombs, one of which was of the heaviest caliber, as already announced.

"Furthermore, we succeeded in sinking by bomb hits one merchant ship of 8,000 tons, besides hitting with heavy bombs, with apparent fires and explosion effects, one large warship and two cruisers, as well as one transport of 18,000 tons.

"Several airplanes were destroyed on the ground on an attack on an airport at Barduvos. The enemy during the course of the night of May 26-27 continued aimless raids against non-military targets in western Germany without causing greater damage."

British

London, May 27 (AP)—"Last night bomber aircraft of the R. A. F. attacked airdromes in the hands of the enemy, including those at Flushing, Brussels and Antwerp.

"Operations also were continued against the enemy's line of communications in Belgium and western Germany. Hits were made on railway junctions, sidings and convoys of armored vehicles.

"An anti-aircraft battery was put out of action.

"Earlier in the evening much damage was done by the medium of bombers to a concentration of enemy mechanized vehicles near Boulogne.

Operations In Flanders

"Today the bombing operations have been carried out against various objectives in Flanders.

"So far all our aircraft have returned safely.

"Preliminary reports showed twenty-eight enemy aircraft have been destroyed or seriously damaged by our fighters today. One patrol of Defiants shot down five enemy bombers.

"Five of our fighters are reported missing.

Traffic Disorganized

"Road, rail and river traffic was disorganized over a wide area from the Rhineland to the French frontier in the Sunday night raids.

"Typical of the scope and effectiveness of the night's achievements was the record of one heavy bomber which within less than thirty minutes scored direct hits on a mechanized column on the main road near Brussels, extinguished one searchlight by bombing it, put out another by machine-gun fire, wrecked a rail line and bridge and finally demolished a machine-gun post on the top of a hill by a direct hit with a salvo of three bombs.

"Fires were reported to have broken out following the Flushing attack. At Deurne a fuel dump was believed hit.

Brussels Attacked

"Nearly 150 high-explosive and incendiary bombs were dropped on every airdrome at Brussels and at Charleroi. Venlo was attacked from a height of only 1,500 feet, the attacking airmen reporting that buildings on

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the airdrome there were wrecked by direct hits and numerous fires started.

"A direct hit was scored on a railroad track south of Aachen (Aix-la Chapelle) and at one town in Belgium, where a railway junction was wrecked, bombs which fell in a near-by wood caused exceptionally heavy explosions as an ammunition store was hit.

"Moving columns of troops and supply lorries were also attacked behind the enemy's lines."

Belgian Army Gives Up; King Orders Surrender

Paris, May 28 (Tuesday).—Capitulation of the Belgian Army before the German advance on orders of King Leopold III after 18 days of fighting was announced today by Premier Reynaud.

King Leopold ordered the Belgian Army to lay down its arms, Reynaud said, without consulting the French or British Governments "which went to the aid of Belgium."

The French Premier made his announcement in a radio broadcast at 8:30 A. M. (3:30 A. M. New York time) hastily arranged after an emergency meeting of the French Cabinet which lasted until the early hours of this morning.

Reynaud said King Leopold had made the decision to capitulate against the unanimous advice of his ministers.

The United Press reported that Premier Reynaud said Leopold's capitulation had thrown open to the Germans the way to Dunkirk, English Channel port.

Some hours before the Premier's announcement, Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium had announced in Paris after a meeting with his refugee cabinet that his Government had decided to continue in the war on the side of the Allies. The Premier said Belgium would triumph sooner or later and called on all Belgians to remain confident of victory.

Reynaud followed that up today with the announcement that the Belgium Government, in opposition to its King's orders, would continue to function and would "raise a new army."

He said the Belgian capitulation had failed to lower French and British hopes for victory against the German invaders.

Only Monday Gen. Maxime Weygand commander-in-chief of the Allied armies, flew over the German lines into Flanders where he conferred with King Leopold and British and French military and naval commanders. At the time the conference was taken as lending weight to reports the Allies were preparing a counter-offensive.

"Brusque Surrender."

Reynaud prefaced his announcement of the capitulation with the words: "I must announce a grave event to the nation."

"The Belgian Army," he said, "has just brusquely capitulated in the field on the order of its King."

The King, he asserted, had issued the order without consulting "the responsible government."

He explained that the three Allied armies fighting in Belgium were under the command of Gen. Georges Blanchard.

As the battle continued, he said, troops were sent supplies via Dunkirk.

Without Precedent.

The French Premier spoke with extreme sarcasm when he referred to Leopold. He said the action of the King of the Belgians was "without precedent in history."

"The French troops are holding now along the line of the Somme River," Reynaud said.

"One Solid Block."

"The French people and her soldiers make one solid block," he said.

"We shall continue to fight on despite the tremendous difficulties we are now experiencing. The unfortunate circumstances of the present time will not prevent us from going on.

"We shall go forward to victory."

Nazis Seek Quick Victory.

The Belgian surrender came after wave upon wave of German infantry, augmented by a thundering artillery barrage, dive bombers and armored columns had been hurled at the Allied lines defending the English Channel.

Reynaud Says Leopold Bade Belgians Quit

King Overruled Cabinet's Advice in Ordering Surrender, He Asserts

Premier Repeats 'Faith in Victory'

In Broadcast to France, He Says Troops Hold on Somme in Grave Hour

By The Associated Press

PARIS, May 28 (Tuesday).—Premier Paul Reynaud today announced "France can no longer count on the Belgian Army."

He said the Belgian forces had capitulated before the German advance. King Leopold, he said, made the decision against the unanimous advice of his ministers.

"Since 4 a. m. the British and French Armies alone are opposing the enemy," he said.

[The United Press said the Columbia Broadcasting System quoted Reynaud as saying: "Without a word, Leopold has given up the fight."]

After making the announcement of Belgium's surrender, he reiterated that France's "faith in victory is still intact."

The French troops are holding now along the line of the Somme River," he said.

His speech lasted less than five minutes.

The Premier said that "All France is thinking of her soldiers at this extremely grave hour."

"The French people and her soldiers make one solid block," he said, declaring that the French Army was holding against German pressure along the Somme River line.

"We shall continue to fight on despite the tremendous difficulties we are now experiencing. The unfortunate circumstances of the present time will not prevent us from going on.

"We shall go forward to victory."

U. S. CONSUL IN ICELAND

Washington, May 27 (AP)—Bertil E. Kuniholm, consul general, radioed the State Department today that he had arrived at his post at Reykjavik, Iceland, to which he has been assigned as the United States' first diplomatic representative.

The Government decided to send a representative to Iceland after Germany's invasion of Denmark. King Christian of Denmark also was King of Iceland, a sovereign state.

ROOSEVELT NAMES MOFFAT TO CANADA

State Department Official Will Replace Cromwell In Dominion

New Yorker Is Now Chief Of European Division—Accompanied Welles

[*By the Associated Press*]

Washington, May 27 — President Roosevelt, recognizing the growing political importance of Canada to the United States, today picked one of the highest State Department officials—Jay Pierrepont Moffat, chief of the European division—to be Minister to the Dominion.

He replaces James H. R. Cromwell, who resigned last week after his nomination on the Democratic ticket for the United States Senate from New Jersey. During his stay in Canada, Crowmell, millionaire husband of Doris Duke, got into difficulties with Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, because of a pronounced pro-Allies speech.

Son-In-Law Of Grew

Mr. Moffat is a son-in-law of Joseph Clark Grew, Ambassador at Tokyo and a relative by marriage of the present first secretary of the legation at Ottawa.

In several respects his early career parallels that of Mr. Roosevelt. Both are natives of New York State and both studied at Groton School and at Harvard University.

His wife, the former Lilla Cabot Grew, whom he married in 1927, is a daughter of the Boston-born career diplomat who has been Ambassador to Japan since 1932. Another Grew daughter, Anita Clark Grew, is the wife of Robert English, first secretary at Ottawa.

Accompanied Welles

Moffat's last important assignment was to accompany Sumner Welles to Europe on the latter's fact-finding mission.

Moffat, tall, slightly stooped, soft-spoken, goes to Ottawa with a diplomatic experience of twenty-three years behind him.

The appointment of a trained career diplomat at this moment of possibly crucial relations with the Dominion had been demanded recently in succession of editorials in leading American newspapers.

Canada Thought Important

The prime importance of Canada to the United States is regarded by informed observers as emphasized by the following points:

1. The combined export and import trade of the United States with Canada is larger than with any other nation.
2. Canada at war is turning into a huge manufacturing plant and training center for the British Isles, particularly in aviation.
3. There has been speculation as to whether the British Government, if Britain were overrun by Germany, would transfer itself to Ottawa.
4. Some have speculated over the possible transfer of the British fleet to Canada if Britain is defeated in Europe.
5. President Roosevelt, on two occasions, has brought Canada clearly within the Monroe Doctrine by promising that the people of the United States would not stand idly by if any foreign empire threatened to dominate Canadian soil.

The new Minister to Canada is 43 years old, was born at Rye, N. Y., and attended Harvard University from 1915 to 1917, when he became private secretary of the American Minister at The Hague and assistant in the legation. He was assigned to Warsaw in 1919 and then served in Tokyo and Constantinople.

He was prominent at Geneva and was secretary of the American delegation to a conference at Geneva, 1929, which elaborated upon an international agreement for humane treatment of prisoners of war.

He was named chief of the Division of Western European Affairs in 1932. He then served as Consul General at Sydney, Australia, before being named chief of the European division in 1937.

HANCOCK,N.H.,MAY 27-(AP)-JAY PIERREPONT MOFFAT (CQ), NOMINATED TODAY BY PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT TO BE MINISTER TO CANADA, IS A SON-IN-LAW OF AMBASSADOR JOSEPH CLARK GREW AT TOKYO AND A RELATIVE BY MARRIAGE OF THE PRESENT FIRST SECRETARY OF THE LEGATION AT OTTAWA.

IN SEVERAL RESPECTS HIS EARLY CAREER PARALLELS THAT OF MR. ROOSEVELT. BOTH ARE NATIVES OF NEW YORK STATE AND BOTH STUDIED AT GROTON SCHOOL AND AT HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

HIS WIFE, THE FORMER LILLA CABOT GREW, WHOM HE MARRIED IN 1927, IS A DAUGHTER OF THE BOSTON-BORN CAREER DIPLOMAT WHO HAS BEEN AMBASSADOR TO JAPAN SINCE 1932. ANOTHER GREW DAUGHTER, ANITA CLARK GREW IS THE WIFE OF ROBERT ENGLISH, FIRST SECRETARY AT OTTAWA.

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GREW, MOFFAT AND ENGLISH ALL MAINTAIN SUMMER HOMES IN THIS COMMUNITY ABOUT 25 MILES WEST OF MANCHESTER.

(EDS-PLS SLUG ABOVE "FOLO WASHINGTON MOFFAT")

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about $100,000,000.

"The peaceful democratic government collapsed into dictatorship under Hitler two months after Mr. Roosevelt was elected," he continued. "It was in Mr. Roosevelt's Administration that Europe began to rumble with aggression and armament. The total of sixty nations increased expenditures (for armaments) from $4,000,000,000 in 1932 to $17,000,000,000 in 1938. The suggestion that we should have armed against menaces that had not been born seems overdone.

"What America must have is such defenses that no European nation will think about crossing this 3,000 miles of ocean at all."

Dies Uncovers New Fifth Column Group

MAY 28 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Buffalo, N. Y., May 27—An organization whose members, accredited "by a certain foreign Government," are seeking a foothold in the nation's key industries, particularly aviation, is the latest quarry of the House Committee investigating un-American activities, Chairman Martin Dies (Dem., Texas) said today.

Dies described the group at a press conference as "window-dressing for espionage" and said he is seeking first-hand information in Buffalo, important warplane manufacturing center, "that will fit into the whole national picture."

10,000 Members

"The constitution of this organization provides that members must engage in pistol and rifle practice. Some are aliens and some are citizens. The members must be qualified to do confidential work."

Dies estimated there are 10,000 to 15,000 members of the organization, who are "not Communists and are not Bundsmen."

On Foreign Trade

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 27—The impact of war developments on American business was shown today in a Commerce Department report that exports declined $27,000,000 in April, with the heaviest decrease in Scandinavian and Dutch trade.

Flight of capital from threatened European countries was reflected in a Treasury announcement that during February—for the first time in ten month—foreign investors bought more American securities than they sold. They increased their holdings by $3,879,000.

Scandinavian Markets Pinched

Shipments from the Unitd States to the Scandinavian nations fell from more than $19,000,000 in March to less than $4,000,000 in April, while exports to the Low Countries dropped $3,000,000.

The volume of exports (including re-exports) still was high compared with a year ago, however. It totaled $324,000,000 for the month.

The United States still held its "favorable trade balance." April exports exceeded imports in value by $112,000,000.

Less Cotton And Tobacco Sent

Exports of raw cotton—totaling $21,000,000—were only one-third of the January figure, which was unusually high. Cotton exports still were more than twice as great as they had been a year ago.

Foreign buying of American tobacco, wheat and flour, oats, dried fruits and canned vegetables fell off, too—leaving agricultural exports for April $12,000,000 less than they had been in March.

Swiss Investments Grow

Foreigners bought fewer American motor trucks and steel-mill products in April, but the demand for aircraft increased purchases to $22,000,000.

There was an increase in the volume of American purchases of such things as crude rubber, raw wool, undressed furs and ferro-alloying ores.

Swiss investors accounted for one-fifth of the $49,110,000 purchase of American securities by foreigners during February. The Netherlands had net purchases of $1,081,000, while the remainder of Europe took $1,010,000 worth.

Under pressure of war purchases, however, short-term balances here declined $3,183,000 to $2,991,556,000 at the end of February.

Britain Heaviest Seller

Heaviest sellers were Great Britain which disposed of $9,212,000 net, and Canada, which sold $1,565,000 net, although both amounts were less than their January net sales.

The United Kingdom reduced its short-term balances through war purchases by $27,864,000 to $376,587,000. This brought the net reduction for the first six months of the war to $217,910,000.

French ready funds declined $2,111,000, while those of Belgium, Norway and Switzerland increased. Declines were shown for Denmark, Finland and Sweden. Japanese short-term funds fell by $7,152,000 to $50,817,000.

Hoover Asks Armaments Administrator, No Board

MAY 28 1940

Former President Calls For "Single-Headed Responsibility"; Advances 7 Points For Defense

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 27—A "single-headed administrator" to direct the United States' vast defensive armament program was proposed tonight by former President Herbert Hoover.

In a nation-wide radio speech on "national defense," he termed boards and political coalitions "foolish" in emergencies and advanced the following program for "real preparedness":

That a munitions administration can be created in Washington.

It should have a single-headed administrator with assistant heads for labor, agriculture and industry.

Wants Industrialist

This administrator should be an industrialist and not a politician.

He should have authority to appoint a nonpartisan advisory board representing the army, navy, labor, transportation, manufacturing and agriculture.

The whole of the purchasing and manufacturing for the army and navy from private industry should be done by this administrator. The business of the army and navy is

...uat they want. It is for ...ns administration to de-

...rganization should be created to constantly improve these products.

All Appropriations

All appropriations for such work should be made to this organization.

"This is a form of organization that will get speed and economy," Hoover declared. "Urgency, speed and economy are not bureaucratic virtues."

He based his recommendations on three "lessons" which he said had been learned during and since the World War.

Experience had shown, first, that large-volume procurement of munitions must be separated from army and navy establishments, he said, adding that this was a job "for management and labor," a job that "requires

that thousands of factories be coordinated to do their part."

The second lesson was that such operations could not be controlled by boards, councils or conferences, he said.

Single-Headed Authority

"The whole genius of the American people has demonstrated over 15 years that when we come to executive action, including the office of the President of the United States, we must have single-headed responsibility," Mr. Hoover said.

"It is just as foolish to set up a board to conduct munitions business as it would be to set up a board to conduct the Presidency of the United States."

"The third lesson taught by experience," he continued, "is that we must get these vast expenditures of money out of politics—get them out of sectional pressures and out of group pressures. That is the only way we can prevent profiteering and "eliminate waste and assure efficiency," he asserted.

Explains 1934 Outlook

Hoover said up to 1934 Mr. Roosevelt considered the outlook for world peace and disarmament so promising that in that year "he himself reduced" this country's rate of arms expenditures by

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Finger Printing, Penalties Slated

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 27—The Senate Judiciary Committee today approved legislation to require the finger printing of aliens, estimated to total 4,000,000, and to impose severe penalties for "fifth column" activities.

Senator Tom Connally (Dem., Texas), sponsor of the bill, said it was essential to the new defense program.

The bill would also impose fines up to $10,000 and prison sentences up to ten years for attempts to subvert military forces by the distribution of un-American literature or other means. It also would provide for deportation of all aliens who advocate overthrow of the government by force.

The House has passed similar legislation, but its bill did not require finger printing of all aliens. It provided for finger printing only those entering the United States in the future.

Connally said aliens would probably be given four months in which to report to their local postmasters for registration. Besides being required to register, aliens would be compelled to report any change in residence.

House Okays Transfer Of Immigration Unit

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 27—The House adopted a resolution today to give quick effect to President Roosevelt's transfer of the Immigration Service to the Justice Department as a means of gaining "more effective control over aliens."

The action came on a voice vote. If approved also by the Senate the President could make the transfer effective in ten days.

Mr. Roosevelt proposed the change last Wednesday and told Congress that "in view of the urgency" of the request he hoped quick affirmative action could be taken.

Assails Miss Perkins

In the course of House debate, Representative John Taber (Rep., N. Y.) described Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins as "a notorious incompetent."

He gave this reason why "many of us" would vote for the resolution to take the Immigration Service out of the Labor Department without delay:

"The President has not the patriotism nor the courage to remove the Secretary of Labor, a notorious incompetent and one who for the last seven years has steadily . . . refused to enforce the immigration law and continuously admitted and kept here those who were not entitled to stay."

Hopes Jackson Does Better

He said he hoped that Attorney General Robert H. Jackson "will do a better job" and that he would require James L. Houghteling, Immigration Commissioner, to "about-face" on his position under Secretary Perkins or give way to "an aggressive American."

Representative Noah M. Mason Rep., Ill.) declared that the legislation was "nothing more or less than a bill of divorce to separate Madam Perkins from the Bureau of Immigration."

Mason added that it looksd to him like moving "the mountain, all the employes of this bureau, inst.. d of Mahmoet, the Secretary of Labor."

WASHINGTON, MAY 27-(AP)-SWEEPING LEGISLATION BARRING COMMUNISTS AND "NAZI BUND" MEMBERS FROM JOBS IN INTERSTATE INDUSTRY, AND FORBIDDING EMPLOYERS TO USE "STRIKEBREAKERS" OR RESORT TO OTHER "OPPRESSIVE" LABOR PRACTICES, WAS PASSED BY THE SENATE TODAY ON A VOTE OF 47 TO 20 AND SENT TO THE HOUSE.

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR LA FOLLETTE (PROG-WIS) AS A RESULT OF A LONG INVESTIGATION BY THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON CIVIL LIBERTIES, THE MEASURE WAS ORIGINALLY AIMED SOLELY AT "ABUSES" BY EMPLOYERS, SUCH AS THE USE OF STRIKEBREAKERS, INDUSTRIAL SPIES AND INDUSTRIAL MUNITIONS.

HOWEVER, THE CURRENT WAVE OF APPREHENSION OVER "FIFTH COLUMNS" PROMPTED THE SENATE TO EMBRACE HEARTILY AN AMENDMENT BY SENATOR REYNOLDS (D-NC) PROHIBITING EMPLOYERS IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE FROM HIRING COMMUNISTS OR BUND MEMBERS.

THE PENALTIES FOR INFRACTION OF THIS AMENDMENT WOULD BE A $10,000 FINE AND FIVE YEARS IN PRISON. NO METHOD FOR DETECTING WHETHER A PROSPECTIVE EMPLOYEE WAS A COMMUNIST OR BUNDSTER WAS STIPULATED IN THE LEGISLATION, BUT THE ONUS OF FINDING OUT WOULD BE ON THE EMPLOYER.

ANOTHER REYNOLDS AMENDMENT ACCEPTED BY THE SENATE PROVIDES THAT NOT MORE THAN 10 PER CENT OF THE EMPLOYEES OF A FIRM ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE INDUSTRY SHALL BE ALIENS, EXCEPT WHERE THE SUPPLY OF CITIZENS IS INADEQUATE.

IN ADDITION TO BANNING STRIKEBREAKERS AND LABOR SPIES, THE LAFOLLETTE BILL OUTLAWS, AS OPPRESSIVE LABOR PRACTICES, THE USE OF ARMED GUARDS OUTSIDE THE EMPLOYER'S PREMISES EXCEPT TO PREVENT THEFT OF ARTICLES IN TRANSIT AND THE EMPLOYMENT IN A LABOR DISPUTE OF PRIVATE GUARDS KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN CONVICTED OF HOMICIDE OR ASSAULT WITH A DANGEROUS WEAPON.

WASHINGTON, MAY 27-(AP)-HERE IS THE TEXT OF THE PROVISION APPROVED BY THE SENATE TODAY TO PROHIBIT EMPLOYMENT IN INTERSTATE COMMERCE OF COMMUNISTS AND NAZI BUND ORGANIZATION MEMBERS:

"SEC.301 (A). AFTER THE DATE OF ENACTMENT OF THIS ACT, IT SHALL BE UNLAWFUL FOR ANY PERSON ENGAGED IN INTERSTATE OR FOREIGN

COMMERCE, OR IN THE PRODUCTION OF GOODS FOR SUCH COMMERCE, TO HAVE IN HIS EMPLOY ANY COMMUNIST OR MEMBER OF ANY NAZI BUND ORGANIZATION. FOR THE PURPOSE OF THIS SECTION, THE TERM 'PERSON' INCLUDES ANY INDIVIDUAL, PARTNERSHIP, ASSOCIATION, CORPORATION OR OTHER BUSINESS ENTERPRISE.

"(B) ANY PERSON WHO WILLFULLY VIOLATES ANY OF THE PROVISIONS OF THIS SECTION SHALL, UPON CONVICTION THEREOF, BE FINED NOT MORE THAN $10,000, OR IMPRISONED NOT MORE THAN FIVE YEARS, OR BOTH."

AJ911PESNM

OTTAWA, MAY 27-(AP)-OFFICIALS OF THE DOMINION BUREAU OF STATISTICS ESTIMATED ABOUT 300,000 CANADIANS LIVING IN THE UNITED STATES WOULD BE AFFECTED BY THE BILL APPROVED TODAY BY THE U.S. SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE WHICH WOULD REQUIRE FINGERPRINTING AND REGISTRATION OF ALL ALIENS IN THE UNITED STATES.

UNDER THE PROPOSED LEGISLATION, CANADIANS PROBABLY WOULD BE GIVEN FOUR MONTHS IN WHICH TO REPORT TO THEIR LOCAL POSTMASTERS FOR REGISTRATION.

TA552PED

MAY 28 1940

PARIS, MAY 27-(AP)-ERWIN H. WATTS OF NEW YORK, A DRIVER WITH AN AMERICAN AMBULANCE UNIT IN NORTHERN FRANCE, WAS REPORTED TODAY TO HAVE BEEN SLIGHTLY INJURED BY A COLLAPSING WALL WHILE RESCUING A BABY IN A GERMAN AIR BOMBARDMENT. THE CHILD WAS UNHURT.

WATTS, SON OF THE LATE RIDLEY WATTS, NEW YORK BANKER, WAS EXPECTED TO REJOIN HIS UNIT AFTER A FEW DAYS.

WD952AED

MAY 28 1940

PARIS, MAY 27-(AP)-A MILITARY TRIBUNAL WAS ORDERED TODAY TO OPEN A TREASON TRIAL OF NINE COMMUNIST EX-MEMBERS OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

THE NINE, WHO HAVE NOT BEEN APPREHENDED, WERE CONDEMNED AT A PREVIOUS TRIAL ON APRIL 3 AND SENTENCED TO FIVE YEARS IN PRISON FOR SPREADING COMMUNIST PROPAGANDA.

AMONG THEM ARE JACQUES DUCLOS, FORMER VICE PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES; MAURICE THOREZ, GABRIEL PERI AND ARTHUR RAMETTE, ALL LEADERS OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY DISSOLVED BY A GOVERNMENT DECREE ON SEPT. 9, 1939.

MAY 28 1940

IN ANOTHER MOVE AGAINST "FIFTH COLUMNISTS" THE GOVERNMENT ORDERED STRICT POLICE CONTROL OF REFUGEES' AUTOMOBILES AND MOTORCYCLES WHICH ARE SUBJECT TO REQUISITION BY FRENCH AUTHORITIES.

FOUR PARIS FACTORY WORKERS WERE SENTENCED TO DEATH BY A MILITARY COURT AND TWO OTHERS DREW 20 YEARS AT HARD LABOR ON SABOTAGE CHARGES.

SEVEN SPECIAL WORKERS IN A VERSAILLES AVIATION FACTORY AND FOUR FROM ANOTHER IMPORTANT FACTORY WERE ARRESTED AND TURNED OVER TO MILITARY AUTHORITIES FOR FAILING TO REPORT TO WORK SUNDAY. ALL FACTORIES WERE ORDERED ON A 7-DAY WEEK AFTER THE GERMANS LAUNCHED THEIR WESTERN DRIVE.

SN514PED

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MAY 27-(AP)-THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT ASKED THE SWISS FEDERAL COUNCIL TODAY TO APPROVE THE APPOINTMENT OF ROBERT COULONDRE, FRENCH AMBASSADOR TO BERLIN UNTIL THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, AS THE NEW AMBASSADOR TO SWITZERLAND.

COULONDRE WOULD SUCCEED CHARLES ALPHAND, WHO IS RETIRING.

MAY 28 1940

30.24-2561

30.24-2561

PARIS, MAY 27-(AP)-A HORSE RACE WITHOUT SPECTATORS MAY BE RUN IN FRANCE.

PUBLIC SPORTS EVENTS HAVE BEEN BANNED BECAUSE OF THE WAR BUT THE GOVERNMENT IS CONSIDERING THE POSSIBILITY OF RUNNING THE GRAND PRIX IN PRIVATE BECAUSE THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THE FRENCH NATIONAL LOTTERIES IS BASED ON THE TURF CLASSIC.

THE RACE HAS BEEN SET TENTATIVELY FOR JUNE 29 AT LONGCHAMPS. IF IT IS HELD THEN, THE HORSES WILL BATTLE IT OUT WITH ONLY A FEW ATTENDANTS ON HAND.

MAY 28 1940

TA919PED

BERLIN,MAY 27-(AP)-"SPECIAL FACILITIES" TO CAPTIVE BRITISH AND FRENCH OFFICERS WILL "NOW CEASE," GERMAN AUTHORITIES ANNOUNCED TODAY, AS A RESULT OF REPORTS THAT GERMAN OFFICERS CAPTURED BY THE ALLIES "ARE EXTREMELY BADLY TREATED."

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID THAT FRENCH GENERAL HENRI GIRAUD, CAPTURED IN THE BATTLE OF THE MEUSE, HERETOFORE ACCOMMODATED IN A CASTLE,NOW HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO A FORTRESS IN WESTERN GERMANY. H WILL BE GIVEN A FRENCH COLONIAL SOLDIER INSTEAD OF A GERMAN FOR AN ORDERLY.

"THE FUTURE TREATMENT OF FRENCH OFFICERS WILL DEPEND ON TREATMENT OF GERMAN OFFICERS WHO ARE PRISONERS OF WAR IN FRENCH HANDS," THE ANNOUNCEMENT CONCLUDED.

MAY 28 1940

M.I1147PED

LONDON,MAY 27-(AP)-THE BRITISH BOARD OF TRADE TONIGHT PROHIBITED THE IMPORT OF COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES AND OTHER NON-ALLIED COUNTRIES EXCEPT UNDER A LICENSE IN A NEW MOVE TO CONSERVE DOLLARS AND SHIPPING SPACE FOR WAR REQUIREMENTS.

MAY 28 1940

MJ501PED

BULLETIN MATTER

LONDON--FIRST ADD COTTON X X X WAR REQUIREMENTS.

THE ORDER BECOMES EFFECTIVE MAY 30 AND APPLIES TO RAW COTTON, COTTON LINTERS AND WASTE AND YARNS AND THREAD WHOLLY OR MAINLY OF COTTON.

COTTON ENROUTE BEFORE MAY 30 WILL NOT REQUIRE A LICENSE.

IT WAS EXPLAINED THAT SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF THE WAR IMPORTS OF RAW COTTON FROM THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN PARTICULARLY HEAVY--NEARLY 1,900,000 BALES FROM AUGUST TO MID-MAY OR MORE THAN FOR THE WHOLE OF ANY RECENT YEAR.

MAY 28 1940

BRITAIN WAS SAID TO BE "COMPELLED" TO REDUCE NEXT SEASON'S IMPORTS.

FUTURE IMPORTS WILL BE DISCUSSED IN TALKS WITH UNITED STATES AUTHORITIES.

MT505PED

LONDON--SECOND ADD COTTON X X X STATES AUTHORITIES.

THE BLANKET ORDER APPLIES TO ALL COUNTRIES BUT COTTON FROM ANY PART OF THE BRITISH EMPIRE, FRANCE, AND FRENCH POSSESSIONS, EGYPT AND ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN WOULD BE ADMITTED UNDER AN OPEN GENERAL LICENSE.

MAY 28 1940

PREVIOUS LICENSING ORDERS RESTRICTED THE IMPORT OF FRUIT, TOBACCO AND OTHER UNITED STATES PRODUCTS.

TA520PED

OTTAWA, MAY 27-(AP)-THE CANADIAN GOVERNMENT TODAY AUTHORIZED THE RECRUITING OF BETWEEN 35,000 AND 40,000 ADDITIONAL MEN FOR THE ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE IN EUROPE AND ITS AIR FORCE AND BEGAN FORMATION OF A VETERANS' HOME GUARD.

THE NEW MEASURES WERE ANNOUNCED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY PRIME MINISTER W.L.MACKENZIE KING AND THE DEFENSE AND AIR MINISTERS.

"THESE ARE EMERGENCY MEASURES DESIGNED TO MEET THE CRITICAL SITUATION WHICH HAS DEVELOPED IN EUROPE IN THE PAST FORTNIGHT," SAID THE PRIME MINISTER.

R.B.HANSON, CONSERVATIVE LEADER, CONGRATULATED THE LIBERAL GOVERNMENT FOR TAKING ACTION "AT LAST."

THE PRIME MINISTER SAID THE TOTAL STRENGTH OF THE CANADIAN ACTIVE SERVICE FORCE AS OF MAY 10 WAS 81,519 OFFICERS AND MEN, 23,768 OF THEM OVERSEAS.

HE SAID THAT ON MAY 10 THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE MUSTERED 1,389 OFFICERS AND 10,926 MEN.

MJ1002PED

OTTAWA, MAY 27-(AP)-CANADA HAS STRENGTHENED HER ANTI-SABOTAGE GUARDS AT HYDRO-ELECTRIC PLANTS ALONG THE INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY BY "CERTAIN MILITARY DISTRIBUTIONS" IN THE PAST WEEKEND, DEFENSE MINISTER NORMAN ROGERS TOLD PARLIAMENT TODAY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT CAME AFTER NORMAN J.LOCKHART, ONTARIO CONSERVATIVE, CONTRASTED CANADA'S PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES TO THOSE TAKEN BY THE UNITED STATES, "WHO ARE NOT EVEN AT WAR," AT THE SAULT STE. MARIE LOCKS ON THE AMERICAN SIDE.

LOCKHART SAID THE PLANTS SUPPLYING VITAL POWER TO CANADIAN INDUSTRIES SHOULD BE ADEQUATELY PROTECTED, PARTICULARLY IN VIEW OF THE LARGE NUMBER OF TOURISTS EXPECTED SHORTLY FROM THE UNITED STATES.

MJ1101PED

NEW YORK, MAY 27-(AP)-THE BRITISH BROADCASTING COMPANY SAID IN A GERMAN LANGUAGE ANNOUNCEMENT THIS MORNING THAT 300 AUSTRIAN SOLDIERS WITH THE GERMAN FORCES AT OSLO, NORWAY, HAD MUTINIED AND HAD BEEN IMMEDIATELY EXECUTED LAST NIGHT. THE PROGRAM WAS PICKED UP HERE BY NBC.

ME921AED

NEW YORK, MAY 27-(AP)-THE SECRET WEAPON MENTIONED BY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AS A THREAT AGAINST THE ALLIES WAS REPORTED HERE TO BE A FLEET OF AIRPLANES CAPABLE OF TRANSPORTING 30-TON TANKS TO THE SCENE OF BATTLE, THE HERALD TRIBUNE SAYS.

THE NEWSPAPER SAYS THE INFORMATION WAS REVEALED BY A GERMAN WHO LEFT HIS COUNTRY SHORTLY BEFORE THE WAR BEGAN LAST FALL AND IS NOW LIVING HERE. THE PLANES ARE SAID TO HAVE A WING SPREAD OF 200 FEET AND MOUNT FOUR MOTORS OF 1,200 HORSEPOWER EACH.

THE PLANES, THE INFORMANT SAID, ARE CONSTRUCTED AS A HUGE SHELL, WITH A TRAPDOOR AT THE BOTTOM. EXPLAINING HOW THEY OPERATED, HE SAID THAT A TANK OR A LIGHT FIELD ARTILLERY PIECE WAS ROLLED UNDER THE FUSELAGE, THEN RAISED THROUGH THE TRAPDOOR BY MEANS OF A PORTABLE HYDRAULIC LIFT.

30.24-2563

30.24-2563

CHICAGO, MAY 28-(AP)-THE TRIBUNE SAYS AGENTS OF THE BRITISH AIR MINISTRY ARE "SCOURING THE UNITED STATES" FOR A FLEET OF LIGHT COMMERCIAL AIRPLANES FOR ARTILLERY FIRE OBSERVATION AND THAT A DOZEN ALREADY HAVE BEEN PURCHASED IN THIS AREA.

THESE PLANES, THE PAPER SAYS, ARE "TO BE PRESSED INTO IMMEDIATE SERVICE DIRECTING ARTILLERY FIRE ON THE WESTERN BATTLE FRONT."

IT SAYS THOSE BOUGHT HERE ARE TO BE FLOWN SOON TO HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA, FOR SHIPMENT TO FRANCE.

"THE PLANES WHICH ARE SOUGHT ARE 1939 MODELS OF THE STINSON 105," THE PAPER REPORTS.

IT QUOTES AN UNIDENTIFIED SPOKESMAN FOR THE STINSON COMPANY AS SAYING:

"THE GERMANS ARE USING A LITTLE PLANE WITH ABOUT THE STINSON'S PERFORMANCE FOR THEIR FIELD BATTERIES. IT IS THE FIESELER STORCH. IT LANDS AT 31 MILES AN HOUR AND IS KEPT WITH THE BATTERIES IT SERVES. THE ARTILLERY USES IT IN THE MANNER OBSERVATION BALLOONS WERE USED IN THE WORLD WAR.

"WE UNDERSTAND THE BRITISH WANT TO USE THE 105'S IN THE SAME WAY. WE ARE TOLD THE 105S NEVER WILL HAVE TO CROSS THE LINES BUT WILL SIMPLY CLIMB UP TO ABOUT 2,000 FEET NEAR THE GUNS SO THE OBSERVER CAN CALL THE ARTILLERY SHOTS."

THE STINSON 105 HAS A 75 HORSE POWER MOTOR AND A TOP SPEED OF 105 MILES AN HOUR.

MSRVACD

MAY 28 1940

THE WAR TODAY
BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE ALLIES HAVE HELD WELL IN GENERAL OVER A WEEK-END OF BLOODY FIGHTING WHICH HAS SEEN THE USE OF COLD STEEL ONCE MORE IN HAND-TO-HAND COMBAT AS A VARIATION FOR THE WARFARE BETWEEN MECHANICAL MONSTERS.

ON THE WHOLE THE DEFENDERS HAVE EXEMPLIFIED THE BRITISH TOMMY'S FAVORITE SAYING THAT "IT'S DOGGED AS DOES IT."

THIS MORNING, HOWEVER, THEY WERE FACED WITH A NEW THREAT IN A FIERCE GERMAN ASSAULT IN THE MENIN SECTOR OF BELGIUM, NOT FAR FROM IMMORTAL YPRES. THE NAZI DRIVE, WHICH IS AN EFFORT TO COMPLETE ENCIRCLEMENT OF THE ALLIED ARMIES IN FLANDERS, COMPELLED THE DEFENDERS TO FALL BACK TO PREPARED POSITIONS.

WITH THIS ATTACK IN PROCESS OF DEVELOPMENT, THE BEST WE CAN SAY IN WAY OF SUMMARY IS THAT WHILE THE GERMANS STILL HAVE THE UPPER HAND, THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS HAS NOT BEEN WON OR LOST AS YET.

THIS WAITING TO SEE WHAT IS GOING TO HAPPEN IS LIKE BEING OUTSIDE THE DOOR OF THE OPERATING THEATRE OF A HOSPITAL. THOSE STANDING BY MUST BEAR THE SUSPENSE AND ABOVE ALL THINGS NOT JUMP TO CONCLUSIONS, FOR NOT EVEN THE SURGEONS CAN GUESS THE OUTCOME OF THIS VERY TERRIBLE OPERATION UNTIL THEIR WORK HAS PROCEEDED FURTHER.

THE UNCERTAINTY IS DEEPENED BY THE OPERATIONS OF THE FIFTH COLUMNS WHICH ARE BEING FERRETED OUT DAILY IN ALL THE ALLIED COUNTRIES. THIS HIDDEN MENACE OF NAZI AGENTS HAS CROPPED UP NOW IN IRELAND TO ADD TO THE THREAT OF A GERMAN INVASION OF ENGLAND, AND THE EIRE GOVERNMENT IS MOVING SWIFTLY TO CRUSH IT. THESE ARE DAYS WHEN NONE CAN TELL WHETHER THE SECURITY OF AN ARMY OR OF A NATION MAY BE SHATTERED BY THESE UNDERGROUND BURROWERS.

MAY 28 1940

THE TASK THRUST UPON ALLIED GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND IS PERHAPS AS HARD AS ANY CHIEF EVER HAD TO PERFORM. IT IS DOUBLY DIFFICULT BECAUSE HE HAS TAKEN OVER IN THE MIDST OF AN OFFENSIVE -- THE GREATEST THE WORLD HAS KNOWN.

THE TRANSITION FROM DEFENSE TO OFFENSE IS ONE OF THE MOST TRICKISH OF MILITARY OPERATIONS AT THE BEST. WEYGAND NOT ONLY HAS TO ACHIEVE THIS TRANSFORMATION, REALIGNING FORCES WHICH HAVE BEEN UNMERCIFULLY NERVE-SHOCKED BY NEW WEAPONS OF FRIGHTFULNESS, BUT HE ACTUALLY WOULD APPEAR TO HAVE UNDERTAKEN TO RECAST HIS ARMY COMMANDERS IN ANOTHER MOULD.

(MORE)--MK929AED

FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE XXX ANOTHER MOULD.

THE FIGHTING MACHINE WEYGAND TOOK OVER WAS SEEMINGLY TOO HEAVILY OFFICERED WITH MEN OF THE DEFENSIVE SCHOOL FOR HIS LIKING AND HE HAS SET OUT TO REMEDY THAT FOR PURPOSES OF ATTACK. THAT IS TAKEN BY SOME OBSERVERS TO ACCOUNT IN PAR. FOR THE GREAT PURGE IN WHICH HE HAS THROWN GENERALS OUT WHOLESALE.

IN THIS CONNECTION IT IS SIGNIFICANT THAT BRITAIN'S NEW CHIEF OF IMPERIAL STAFF, LIEUT.GENERAL SIR JOHN GREER DILL, BELONGS TO THE WEYGAND SCHOOL.

WHEN WEYGAND IS FULLY SET HE PRESUMABLY WILL UNLEASH A MAJOR OFFENSIVE.

WE LIKELY SHALL KNOW SHORTLY, PERHAPS THIS WEEK, WHETHER THE ALLIES HAVE THE STUFF TO WIN THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS AND SO STEM THE GERMAN OFFENSIVE.

MAY 28 1940

THAT BATTLE REMAINS THE FOCAL OPERATION OF THE GENERAL OFFENSIVE. IT INVOLVES TWO MAJOR OPERATIONS. IN ONE THE ALLIES ARE ATTACKING FIERCELY IN AN EFFORT TO CLOSE THE GAP IN THEIR LINE BETWEEN BAPAUME AND PERONNE.

IT IS THROUGH THIS GAP THAT THE GERMANS HAVE BEEN RUSHING MECHANIZED FORCES FOR ATTACKS ON CHANNEL PORTS, AND IT IS BECAUSE OF THE GAP THAT MAYBE A MILLION ALLIED TROOPS IN THE NORTH HAVE BEEN CUT OFF FROM THE MAIN FRENCH FORCE AND ARE IN DANGER OF BEING SURROUNDED.

IF THE ALLIES CAN CLOSE THAT GAP THEY MAY BE ABLE NOT ONLY TO SAVE THE NORTHERN ARMIES AND THE CHANNEL PORTS, BUT ISOLATE THE NAZI MECHANIZED FORCES WHICH NOW ARE TRYING TO GAIN CONTROL OF THE CHANNEL COAST PREPARATORY TO AN ANNOUNCED ATTACK ON ENGLAND.

THE OTHER MAJOR OPERATION IS THE ONE INVOLVED IN THE GERMAN ASSAULT IN THE MENIN SECTOR, AGAINST THE LEFT FLANK OF THE GREAT NORTHERN ALLIED FORCE WHICH HAS BEEN CUT OFF FROM ITS COMRADES TO THE SOUTH. THESE NORTHERN ALLIES HAVE BEEN MAKING A MAGNIFICENT FIGHT TO DEFEND THE CHANNEL PORTS AND TO SAVE THEMSELVES FROM THE ANNIHILATION WHICH THE NAZIS CLAIM IS NEAR.

THE GERMANS INDEED HAVE THESE TROOPS IN A SACK, BUT IF YOU WILL GLANCE AT TODAY'S WAR-MAP YOU WILL SEE THAT THIS SACK IS OPEN AT THE TOP, WHICH RESTS ALONG THE NORTH-SEA COAST WHERE IT MERGES INTO THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

THE GERMAN ASSAULT AT MENIN IS FOR THE PURPOSE OF CLOSING THE MOUTH OF THE SACK.

MAY 28 1940

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THUS FAR THIS EXCELLENT FIGHTING MIXTURE OF BRITISH, BELGIANS AND FRENCH NOT ONLY HAVE BEEN DEFENDING THEIR LINES TOWARDS THE TOP OF THE SACK, BUT HAVE BEEN BLASTING AWAY AT THE NAZIS CLEAR DOWN IN THE BOTTOM OF THE BAG IN AN EFFORT TO BREAK THROUGH TO THE FRENCH WHO ARE HAMMERING WITH EQUAL FIERCENESS ON THEIR SIDE OF THE GAP.

THE TROOPS IN THE SACK STILL HAVE BACK OF THEM--UNTIL THE MOUTH OF THE BAG IS CLOSED--THE FAMOUS AND STRONG DEFENSIVE POSITIONS WHICH THE ALLIES HELD ALONG THE YSER CANAL AND RIVER IN THE LAST WAR.

30.24-2565

30.24-2565

THEIE RUN CLEAR TO THE COAST NEAR NIEUPORT, AND JUST OVER THE BELGIAN BORDER IS THE PORT OF DUNKERQUE, WHICH WILL SERVE FOR THE ENTRY OF SUPPLIES FROM ENGLAND, IF IT CAN BE KEPT OPEN.

WD944AED

EDITORS: TO COVER DEVELOPMENTS, THE FOLLOWING MAY BE INSERTED AFTER THE SECOND GRAF, THIRD LEAD, UNDATED INTERNATIONAL, ENDING X X X WERE AT STAKE.

GERMANY HURLED GREAT MASSES OF MEN AND MATERIALS INTO A RENEWED ONSLAUGHT IN THE VALENCIENNES SECTOR, FORCING HARD-PRESSED FRENCH TROOPS TO WITHDRAW TO NEW POSITIONS WEST OF THE SCHELDT RIVER.

THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND, ADMITTING THE SETBACK, SAID HOWEVER THAT THE SITUATION WAS "NOT UNFAVORABLE."

SEEKING A QUICK KNOCKOUT, THE GERMANS THREW WAVE AFTER WAVE OF TANK-LED INFANTRY INTO A FURIOUS ATTACK IN THE LENS-YPRES SECTOR IN THE NORTH.

THE NAZI HIGH COMMAND SAID A DEEP BREACH HAD BEEN CUT IN THE ALLIED LINES AND THAT COUNTER-ATTACKING FRENCH COLONIAL TROOPS HAD BEEN THROWN BACK WITH "BLOODY LOSSES" NORTHEAST OF LENS.

GERMAN WARPLANES AND SWIFT-STRIKING TORPEDO BOATS QUICKENED THE TEMPO OF THE NAZI DRIVE FOR CONTROL OF THE CHANNEL.

THE WATERFRONT AT DUNKERQUE, NORTH OF CALAIS, WAS REPORTED IN FLAMES AFTER GERMAN BOMBING ATTACKS.

BOTH SIDES APPEARED TO BE FLINGING ALL AVAILABLE TROOPS, TANKS, PLANES AND GUNS INTO THE GREAT BATTLE IN FLANDERS.

IN ONE MAJOR X X X PICKING UP IN THIRD GRAF.

MAY 28 1940

WD1156AED

PRONUNCIATION BOX

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

NAMES IN THE NEWS AND HOW TO PRONOUNCE THEM:

YPRES--EE'PR (IN THE WORLD WAR BRITISH TOMMIES CALLED IT "WIPERS.")

LYS--LEES.

ZEEBRUGGE--ZAY'BROOJ

PERONNE--PAY'RON (LONG O).

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ARRAS--A'RAS' (FIRST A AS IN ASK, SECOND A AS IN ARM).

LILLE--LEEL.

AMIENS--A' MYAN' (FIRST A AS IN ASK).

CAMBRAI--KAHN' BRE' (E AS IN EBB).

BAPAUME--BA' POM' (A AS IN ASK, O AS IN TONE).

CALAIS--KAL' A (FIRST A AS IN ACCEPT, LAST AS IN ACE).

MJ929PED

BRUSSELS CABINET DEPOSES LEOPOLD; GERMANS CLAIM BIG BREAK-THROUGH

Berlin Reports Ring Tightened Around Trapped Allies—B. E. F. May Not Embark for Home Under Fire, but Fight Way South to Join French.

MAY 29 1940

By the Associated Press.

King Leopold of the Belgians ordered his army of approximately 300,000 men to surrender to the Germans today and was promptly deposed by his own Government in Paris. Prime Minister Churchill of Great Britain immediately told the House of Commons that Allied generals had been ordered to continue their campaigns.

Premier Hubert Pierlot announced, contrary to the Monarch's order to lay down arms, that Belgian forces which could be reorganized would continue their fight on the Allies' side. However, Paris announced tonight that the Belgian Army, practically in its entirety, had ceased to fight and that only minor units or new levies raised from among the throng of Belgian refugees in France would be at the disposal of the Belgian Government.

In England, although there was a hint that the B. E. F. in Flanders might sail home, military observers believed that it would fight its way south to the French front. Some experts believe such a course, although desperate, would result in fewer casualties.

Tonight reports from Berne, Switzerland, stated that a huge Allied force, estimated at 450,000 to 600,000 men, was massing on the Aisne River for a now-or-never offensive.

Earlier the German High Command had announced a new series of smashing Nazi successes. Hitler's mechanized columns broke through strong French border fortifications on a broad front, the High Command said, and captured numerous towns and villages in the giant squeeze movement on the trapped Allied armies in Flanders.

MAY 29 1940

Belgian Army Lays Down Arms

PARIS May 28 (A. P.).—A War Ministry spokesman said tonight that the Belgian Army, "almost in its entirety," had given itself up as prisoners to the Germans and that the situation, as a result of King Leopold's capitulation, "is very difficult" for the Allies. He placed the number surrendering at 300,000.

German divisions are pushing hard in an east to west direction on the northern front above the Lys River, the spokesman said. This is in the direction of the channel ports, Ostend and Zeebrugge.

The unconditional surrender of the Belgians broke the back of the Allied armies of the north and brought the battle of Flanders to its culminating point.

In an attempt to parry the blow, British and French air forces today were participating in "tremendous operations" of bombing German air fields and communications, the War Ministry spokesman asserted, to co-operate with the now-exposed Allied northern army.

The blow was as heavy as the collapse of the army of Gen. Andre Coraps in the Battle of the Meuse on May 15, which permitted the Germans to break through France to the English Channel and split the northern and central Allied forces.

The French and British remnants of Gen. Blanchard's northern army carried on the Flanders fight, but a mili-

Belgian Army Lays Down Ar...

Continued from Page 1.

tary spokesman acknowledged that their resistance was "extremely difficult." The outcome of the war now turns on the central front along the Somme and Aisne rivers and down the main Maginot Line defenses.

Belgian Cabinet to Continue War.

The Belgians, battered back almost to their western shore by eighteen days of blitzkrieg, capitulated before dawn today.

The Belgian Government, now in France, rejected the King's leadership, "disowned"—in effect, deposed—him and conferred on a "new Belgium" to continue the fight.

But how effective Belgium now can be as an ally is problematical.

King Leopold himself was commander-in-chief of the Belgian Army. His order to lay down arms in unconditional surrender ended the resistance of the great body of his forces.

MAY 29 1940

Allies Lose Aid of Eighteen Divisions.

The decision of Belgian leaders here to reorganize an army to continue fighting referred presumably only to whatever Belgian troops are in France, a few units at most, and to Belgian refugees, some of whom already are undertaking military training in this country.

By the Belgian surrender the Allies have lost an army of at least eighteen divisions. The way to Dunkirk, the French channel port through which supplies have been reaching hemmed-in Allied armies, has been opened to the Nazi legions.

[A German announcement said the Belgian forces "affected by the capitulation may roughly comprise half a million men."]

But the French High Command declared the Allies would continue to fight and their lines were reported holding solidly along the Somme and Aisne River lines to the Maginot bulwark in the east. Heavy German attacks along the Meuse River were said to have collapsed under hot fire from French positions.

Belgian Cabinet Repudiates King.

Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium broadcast a declaration today that Belgium's Government had no part in the capitulation of King Leopold III and "the act of one man does not commit the entire nation."

Addressing the Belgian nation, M. Pierlot said:

"The King, exceeding the Constitution, has entered into separate negotiations with the enemy and has treated with them. Belgium is dumbfounded. But the guilt of one man cannot be imputed to the entire nation.

"Our army has not deserved the fate which is before it. The act which we deplore, is without legal validity and does not bind the country. According to the Belgian Constitution . . . All powers come from the people . . .

"The King has broken the Constitution and placed himself under the power of the invader. Consequently he is no

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longer able to govern . . .

"Officials, State leaders and officers are, therefore, relieved from the allegiance imposed on them by their oath of security. Among the brave young Belgians who have responded to the appeal of the Government in France and Great Britain, a new army will be organized."

Belgian Troops to Continue War.

M. Pierlot said that the Belgian Government had decided to continue the battle against the Germans and had ordered reorganization of the Belgian Army in France, as Premier Reynaud of France previously had announced. All Belgian forces will be placed at the disposal of the French Command, the Belgian Premier said.

"Belgium will put into action her entire army in France, composed of units already reorganized," the Belgian Government said, "and will launch into the battle all the forces of the nation to triumph against the invader."

The exact numbers and types of reorganized Belgian units remained military secrets. Previous information indicated that the bulk of the Belgian forces had been fighting on the northern wing of the Allied front, well removed from France.

Paris Admits Grave Consequences.

French military sources called the capitulation "full of extremely grave consequences," and said that it came just as the Allies were beginning to chalk up local successes.

[The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a broadcast heard by the National Broadcasting Company in New York, said that when the German invasion began the Belgian Army for home defense numbered 700,000 men. The Government ordered all other males not old enough for service or otherwise exempted to make their way to a foreign country to avoid capture. Most of these men now are in France and in military training, the BBC said. They number many thousands, although definite figures are unavailable. "This force," said the broadcaster, "will be of valuable help to the Allies in holding the line which runs roughly east and west across northern France."]

King Charged With Personal Treason.

Authorized French military sources called the Belgian King's order "personal treason, of which the King alone must support the total responsibility."

Belgian newspaper men in France echoed this charge.

"The King is dead!" they declared, "long live Belgium!"

At the time Leopold's order was issued, one spokesman said, the Belgians were holding all along the line from Menin, on the Franco-Belgian frontier, to Ghent.

He declared the French forces on the Belgians' right flank had counter-attacked successfully on the Lys River near Menin, with tanks leading the assault.

The spokesman said that the situation along the Somme and Aisne had apparently been stabilized, and declared that two heavy German attacks in the Meuse River region had been beaten off.

German losses were described as severe.

On the coast Calais was reported still holding out against German advance elements driving northward from Boulogne.

Radio Speech Hastily Arranged.

The radio speech in which M. Reynaud made his announcement at 8:30 A. M. (3:30 A. M., New York time) was hastily arranged after an emergency meeting of the French Cabinet which lasted until the early hours of the morning.

WEYGAND LAUNCHES DRIVE FROM SOMME TO RESCUE FORCE TRAPPED IN NORTH

New Offensive To Offset Belgian Blow Is Reported Going Well—30 Other Allied Divisions Poise For Attack Along Aisne

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 28—German troops have occupied the French port of Dunkerque, a Rome broadcast picked up by NBC in New York said tonight.

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 28—A great, desperate offensive from the south to relieve the northern Allied armies—left with the back of their resistance broken by the surrender of the Belgian army "almost in its entirety"—was declared tonight by the French to be going well for their army.

This fighting was in the region of the Somme. To the east thirty other Allied divisions of some 450,000 to 640,000 men were poised for a synchronized attack along the Aisne. Upon the outcome of these supreme efforts will depend the result of the desperately contested battle of Flanders.

Bombing Raids Intensified

In cooperation with the Somme offensive, British and French air forces put everything they had into a far-flung bombing operation over German air fields and communications.

To the north, where about 300,000 Belgians were gravely acknowledged by the French to have become voluntarily Nazi prisoners almost to a man, it was admitted the situation was "very difficult," but the night French communique declared the hard-pressed Allies were "still fighting with the same determination."

Nazis Swing North Wing

In this area the Germans, finding the resistance suddenly far lessened, apparently were swinging their northern wing like a great gate to the coast line of the English Channel, thus supporting the considerable number of Nazi troops already on the sea.

The French communique conceded that in the north "the decision taken by the King of the Belgians has enabled the enemy to increase pressure."

The action on the Somme—on the south side of the German corridor to the sea—was officially termed "an important movement," and its details were guarded.

Planes Thrown Into Breach

Virtually the entire Allied air force, meanwhile, was thrown into the northern breach in an attempt to check the German rush through the gap left by the Belgians. German troop convoys were the especial targets of mass air attacks.

Allied Generalissimo Maxine Weygand was reported to have thrown the major part of his force into position for the supreme thrust into the lower rim of the German circle even before the Belgians laid down their arms before dawn today at the order of King Leopold III.

Heavy Blow Admitted

The loss of the mass of the Belgian Army, which bowed to Hitler after eighteen days of *Blitzkrieg* had backed them almost up to their western shore, was a blow equalled only by the collapse of Gen. Andre Corap's army in the battle of the Meuse May 15, which permitted the Nazi motorized units to drive across northern France to the English Channel.

The outcome of the war now turns on the Central front, below the broadened Nazi corridor, along the Somme and Aisne rivers and down the main Maginot fortifications to the east.

Neutral observers believed that if General Weygand found he had time he would strike within the next thirty-six hours. The blow was expected to come midway between Rethel and Montmedy on the Aisne. These sources said he must strike now or lose not only his trapped divisions but risk the shock of a German thrust in the Rethel area, which might cut under the Maginot Line to Reims and Paris.

The news of the Belgian surrender was broken to the French by Premier Reynaud in a broadcast after a solemn night of sessions of both the French and Belgian Cabinets.

The French War Minister called Leopold's act one of "per-

sonal treason" at the moment the Allied northern armies were meeting success in counter-attacking the Germans.

French Morale Unshaken

French morale apparently remained unshaken in the face of the setback.

"We've been betrayed from within and betrayed from without, but we'll win just the same," appeared to be the generally voiced reaction.

A War Ministry spokesman said the Belgian army, "almost in its entirety" had given itself up as prisoners to the Germans. He placed the number at 300,000 men (German sources put the figure at close to 500,000.)

The Belgian army had eighteen divisions at the beginning of the campaign and it was estimated fifteen of them surrendered.

No Sign Of Weakening

But there was no sign of any weakening in the Allied determination to carry the war on the new front.

The Allied armies still fighting in the north consisted (*here three words were censored*) of the British Expeditionary force and several French divisions which rushed into Belgium May 10 at the start of the German invasion.

They started retreating May 15 with the Belgians covering their northern flank in a vain effort to form a junction with the central French army on the Somme.

The Germans turned their offensive against the northern armies in a smashing campaign to occupy the important French industrial region around Lille, take command of the English Channel and free their full forces for a final drive.

Hold Much Of Flanders

At the moment of the Belgian surrender the Allies still held much of Flanders and the coast on a line south from Belgium through Menin to Douai and west through St. Omer to Calais. Within that pocket they held the port of Dunkerque, France.

With the Belgian capitulation opening their northern flank, their position was acknowledged to be "critical."

Dunkerque and the Belgian ports above it, among them Ostend and Zeebrugge, were left shorn of effective defense.

Despite its disastrous turn, the northern campaign served one important end for the Allies. It gave them time to take their stand on the new 450-mile front on the Somme and Aisne rivers and the Maginot Line.

While the northern armies were engaged in their death struggle, the central French forces mopped up on the Somme, freeing the south bank of the river from its mouth to St. Quentin, and installed a solid front farther east on the Aisne.

The Germans attacked twice during the night on the flank of the Aisne front where the Meuse Valley runs south into France. They were reported repulsed.

Germans Draw Noose Tighter Around Allies

Leopold's Capitulation Leaves 700,000 French And British Trapped—Berlin Claims Success In South Also

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 28—Adolf Hitler's German forces swallowed tonight the sixth nation to fall to Nazi arms since the war began and struck massive new blows through the westward rim of France toward Britain.

King Leopold of the Belgians gave up, ordering half a million men to cease fighting, and about 700,000 Allied troops—already encircled in Belgium and northwestern France—were thus left without any protection on what had been their long northern front.

Noose Drawn Tighter

The long noose-like lines which the Germans had thrown about them were drawn tighter; Nazi forces were declared to have crossed the Scheldt canal northwest of Valenciennes, captured the towns of Orchies and Douai, south of Lille, and advancing to the outskirts of the Belgian city of Bruges.

On the Southern front, in the region of the Somme, the French were reported thrown back in "isolated attacks."

The surrender ordered by Leopold opened at least Ostend, on the English Channel, and perhaps Dunkerque very soon.

Win New Sea Front

Thus the Germans were given formidable new sea frontage from which to stab at Britain's North Sea and Channel commerce and naval communications, as well as the greatest freedom to concentrate all their northern divisions on the entrapped British and French for a last cleanup before turning southward again to engage the main French Army.

Leopold's act in ordering his men to lay down their arms may go down in history either as a cowardly betrayal of his military allies or as the most humane step left for him.

Hitler "Stirred"

While Premier Reynaud of France cried out against Belgian capitulation as opening the gates of Paris to invasion, to Germans it appeared a move dictated by circumstances far beyond the power of the King of a little nation to control.

Adolf Hitler was described as "profoundly stirred" by Leopold's course, and it appeared likely that, with a complete German victory, the King would be permitted somehow to continue functioning as such.

In any case, it was evident from the German viewpoint that Belgium was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

bound to be taken out of the war in the next few days, regardless of whether she allowed her army to quit or to fight on to annihilation.

Map Again Changes

The surrender opened to Germany new opportunity to reorganize another large piece of Europe in conformity with their studies of geopolitics—the latest conquest in a series now including Poland, Denmark, Norway, Luxembourg and Holland.

The Nazis assigned Leopold a Belgian castle—possibly in beautiful mountainous Ardennes Forest—until it is definitely determined what is to be done with him and his country.

It was believed his army would be treated as were the Norwegians. They were freed to return to their homes upon giving assurances that they would not again fight the Reich.

Would Unburden Reich

Such a course would have this double value: It would unburden Germany and put new hands to work where needed.

The Germans branded Reynaud's criticism as "cynical, swinish, dastardly, perfidious in the highest degree." In the same breath they acknowledged that the Belgians had fought furiously to the last under a king who was willing to go to the front with his men.

He smelled powder, the Nazis declared, in contrast to the Belgian politicians who opposed his act of surrender.

Turning on the British, an authorized spokesman asked:

"What did you do at Andalsnes and Namsos?" referring to the British withdrawal from those Norwegian ports under German fire, leaving many Norwegians embittered.

See Future Progress

Looking to future progress the Germans pointed out that Belgium capitulated and the Polish campaign was completed in eighteen days each.

Already, it was declared, the Nazi's peppery mosquito fleet of speedboats was in the English Channel sinking ships ten to one hundred times their size, while shore guns were in place to threaten a direct long-range bombardment of England.

To the Berlin populace the Belgian capitulation was one of the most cheering events of the war.

Radios played all of Germany's favorite war and marching songs whenever a brief bulletin was broadcast.

Strategists declared that the deep penetration into France had endangered the communications of the Maginot Line itself, while the German army could take in a single stride a little thing like the English Channel.

Speedboat Attacks

German submarines and speedboat attacks were reported under way against every British effort to extend relief from the sea.

In the streets of Berlin today this chorus of the "Engelland" song echoed:

"For we sail against England!"

Nazis asserted that it was certain now that the Channel was closed to British war vessels since shore batteries could span the narrows with shells heavy enough to conquer a battle fleet.

The effort to destroy the Allied forces left bereft of a northern wing by the Belgian defection was a savage one, aided by waves of German planes which dropped vast loads of bombs.

Meanwhile, the German radio asserted that the French fortress of Boulogne, which fell into Nazi hands last Saturday, was delivered up by its French commander under a "petition for capitulation."

Nazi Colonel's Story

The story was attributed to a colonel who commanded the attacking German forces in an interview with a German "radio reporter."

The German colonel was quoted as adding:

". . . Under the constant pressure the (French) commander felt compelled to offer his surrender. The petition for capitulation by the commander . . . was worded as follows:

"'For humanitarian reasons and to protect human lives I have decided to surrender the garrison without resistance, Therefore, I have ordered my troops to cease firing as from 8.30 A. M. on. At any rate, I beg for sufficient time to communicate this to all.'"

In his own report the German officer said:

"The commander of the fortress, a general, presented a pitiful sight. He was accompanied by a second general who had been the commander of Arras, as well as several high officers. We lined up the garrison of the fortress—2,500 men—outside the town and then transported them away, together with an additional 2,500 French prisoners."

Both Allied and German observers here believed that if Gen. Weygand found that he had time, he would strike within the next thirty-six hours.

The center of the French concentrations was reported to be midway between Rethel and Montmedy, on the Aisne River.

Allied, German and neutral military attaches in Berne generally agreed that Gen. Weygand must strike now or lose not only the encircled armies of the north but risk a German offensive in the Rethel area, ninety-five miles northeast of Paris. A German blow in this area might cut under the Maginot Line to Rheims and Paris.

Germans said that when the Belgian line was broken yesterday fresh Nazi reserves were moved immediately into the Sedan sector to block an expected Allied counter-offensive.

700,000 Allies in Great Peril.

BERLIN, May 28 (A.P.).—Adolf Hitler's German forces swallowed the sixth nation to fall to Nazi arms since the war began, and struck massive new blows through the westward rim of France toward Britain.

King Leopold of the Belgians gave up, ordering half a million men to cease fighting, and about 700,000 Allied troops already encircled in Belgium and northwestern France, were thus left without any protection on what had been their long northern front.

The long noose-like lines which the Germans had thrown about them were drawn tighter; Nazi forces were said to have crossed the Scheldt Canal northwest of Valenciennes, capturing the towns of Orchies and Douai, south of Lille, and advancing to the outskirts of the Belgian city of Bruges.

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The surrender ordered by Leopold opened at least Ostend, on the English Channel, and perhaps Dunkirk very soon.

Thus the Germans were given formidable new sea frontage from which to stab at Britain's North Sea and channel commerce and naval communications, as well as the greatest freedom to concentrate all their northern divisions on the entrapped British and French for a last cleanup before turning southward again to engage the main French Army.

In any case, it was evident from the German viewpoint that Belgium was bound to be taken out of the war in the next few days, regardless of whether her army quit or fought on to annihilation.

Five Other Nations.

The surrender opened to Ger-

Weygand Prepares to Strike

BERNE, Switzerland, May 28 (A. P.).—Thirty Allied divisions were reported moving into position tonight south of the Aisne River near Rethel for a now-or-never offensive to rescue French and British forces trapped in the German pocket near Lille.

Reports reaching here from both sides of the war zone indicated that the Allied generalissimo, Maxime Weygand, had placed a major part of this force in position before the Belgians surrendered. Allied divisions range from 15,000 to 18,000 men—450,000 to 640,000 in the thirty divisions reported massed for attack.

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many new opportunity to reorganize another large piece of Europe—the latest conquest in a series including Poland, Denmark, Norway, Luxemburg and Holland.

Strategists said that the deep penetration into France had endangered the communications of the Maginot Line itself, while the German Army could take in a single stride a little thing like the English Channel.

In the crowded area where the Allies are encircled today waves of German dive bombers were unloading cargoes of bombs and machine-gun bullets, determined to paralyze all organized resistance.

With the flank exposed by the Belgian surrender, it seemed to observers here that only a miracle could save the trapped men from destruction.

Say Battle Is at Climax.

"The big battle in Flanders and Artois has reached a climax," a communique said.

By capitulating, Leopold saved his throne so far as the Germans are concerned.

In some form or other, assuming Germany is victorious, Leopold will be permitted to continue functioning as King, informed persons predicted.

A Nazi torpedo boat was credited with sinking a 3,000-ton transport and, the communique said, an aerial bomb scored a heavy hit on an Allied destroyer in the English Channel.

Renewing raids on harbors at the back of the trapped British and French armies, the Germans said, they bombed the water fronts of Zeebrugge, Nieuport, Ostend and Dunkirk in the night.

Observers here believe that the chance for a strong counter-attack from the south to break the trap passed four or five days ago, and saw nothing to halt Germany's lightning advance to the channel.

through the German iron corridor to the French armies on the Aisne.

Cries of "Shame!" echoed through the deep vault of the House of Commons as Prime Minister Churchill told of Leopold's capitulation. Cheers roared to the rafters when he said that the British and French would fight on despite the King's action; that the Belgian Government had in effect deposed him and that the Allies would continue "to defend the world cause to which we have bound ourselves."

Embarkation Regarded as More Dangerous.

Although naval spokesmen admitted that attempted withdrawal of the British Army by sea from Belgium was under consideration, neutral observers were of the opinion that such an operation, under the overpowering punishment of the German air force at channel ports, would produce more casualties than the desperate fight southward.

Mr. Churchill made no direct statement to support hints from other quarters that an effort might be made to withdraw Great Britain's forces from the encircled area in France and Belgium, but he remarked: "I shall of course abstain from comment on what, with powerful assistance of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force, they are doing or hope to do."

The B. E. F. in Flanders "is not beaten" and will continue the fight with their French Allies, the British military declared.

The battle the B. E. F. has been fighting for a fortnight and still is fighting "will rank as one of the finest feats ever performed by British troops," it was asserted.

B. E. F. Not a Broken Force.

"Let there be no mistake," the sources said, "the British Expeditionary Force is not a beaten force.

"They were never beaten back. They were never broken. They withdrew in good order and never lost their discipline or morale.

"You may be sure that the British forces will continue to fight with their French Allies."

The purpose of continuing the fight now, it was said, is chiefly to give the French "valuable time to strengthen their front on the Somme and Aisne rivers."

The Commentator's Views.

"It is not the moment for recriminations," one British commentator said tonight of the Belgian surrender, "particularly when we have no certain, complete knowledge of the facts."

Praising the B. E. F., the commentator declared:

"Every time they have found themselves pitted against the Germans man to man, they have proved themselves better men, just as their brothers in the navy and air force have done."

The present situation of the B. E. F. is extremely critical after a fortnight of continuous action and incessant bombing, he said, but British troops "have never wavered."

He said that the staff work of the B. E. F. had enabled the Tommies to "move as a coherent whole throughout the operations."

"There were no gaps, no confusion," he added.

"It must be obvious that in the position in which the B. E. F. is now placed, it is almost impossible to reorient their front to meet attacks from every direction at once."

He added that most of the B. E. F. is in northern France, but "they are not all there."

22 German Planes Hit.

The Air Ministry announced today that twenty-two German aircraft had been destroyed by Royal Air Force fighters over northeastern France in a battle to relieve the pressure on the Allied troops.

There was a thunder of cheers when Mr. Churchill, addressing Commons, said:

"Nothing which may happen to us in this battle can in any way relieve us of our duty to defend the world cause to which we have bound ourselves."

The surrender of the Belgian Army, Mr. Churchill went on, had appreciably added to the "grave peril" of the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders, but the troops were nevertheless in good heart although beset on three sides and from the air.

As the applause roared forth again, he declared that the news from the Continent should not "destroy our confidence in our power to make our way . . . through disaster and grief to the ultimate defeat of our enemy."

Meanwhile, he said, the House must "prepare itself for hard and heavy tidings."

The British Expeditionary Force, he went on, was fighting in "grievous peril," but with the "utmost discipline and tenacity."

Then he promised a further statement, perhaps next week, when the grave situation involving the British troops "can be known and measured."

The Prime Minister began his speech by telling the House that Belgium had asked an armistice with Germany.

The British and French governments instructed their generals immediately to dissociate themselves from the procedure and to persevere in operations in which they now are engaged, Mr. Churchill stated.

"I have no intention to suggest to the House that we should attempt at this moment to pass judgment on the action of the King of the Belgians in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Army," Churchill declared.

Says Belgiums Fought Bravely.

Reminding the House that the situation of British and French troops was "extremely grave," Churchill declared "the feeling of brotherhood" of people who have fallen under or met German aggression will "play its part in better days. . . ."

Belgium's army had, he said, fought "very bravely" and "suffered and inflicted heavy losses."

However, he declared, the Belgian Army ceased to resist at 4 A. M. this morning.

"Nothing which may happen in this battle can in any way relieve us of our duty to defend the world cause to which we have bound ourselves," Mr. Churchill declared.

Hastings Lees-Smith, Laborite spokesman and Sir Percy Harris, Liberal leader, praised what Sir Percy called Mr. Churchill's "dignified" statement.

The Labor leader declared, amid frenzied cheers, that "we have not yet touched the fringe of resolution" of Britain.

Prime Minister Churchill and his War Cabinet met for an hour and forty-five minutes at 10 Downing street.

Admit Situation Serious.

It was admitted that the Belgian capitulation opened way for the Nazi legions to smash through to Dunkirk, France's vital channel port, through which the British Expeditionary Force has been largely supplied.

The Government was silent, however, concerning any moves it was likely to make, particularly since such decisions are up to field commanders.

The War Cabinet meeting was attended by heads of the fighting services and by Gen. Sir John Greer Dill, who became chief of the imperial general staff Sunday.

Tonight, Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, declared that the danger of the British Army was "very great."

"Final victory," he added, "can still be ours. We have not lost the war tonight and assuredly we shall not lose it."

He declared that whatever the blow that may fall, the British people have known dark days before and have come back to final victory.

Recalls Other Dark Days.

He recalled the dark days of the last war, mentioning specifically the Germans' use of poison gas against which the British had no defense at first.

He spoke of the great offensive of March 1918, which "drove all before it," and that then there were notes that the war was lost, "but was not and we came back to victory."

He said that the Belgian Army was no longer able to continue, but had fought bravely.

"This is no time for criticism and incrimination," he said. "We have other things to think of."

He warned against the "most insidious propaganda" through which Germany had attempted to persuade the French to blame the British and the British to blame the French. He asserted that any one who said that "the French have let us down" was either a "paid agent of Germany or an unpaid one."

He said it was up to the British to withdraw their army from the positions they now hold, "but it will not be a defeated army that is withdrawn."

"The army knows," he said, "how we have driven the German ships from the sea. The army hungers to meet the German Army on the field of battle and that opportunity will come to them in due time."

He listed the nations German troops have occupied and said the men of those nations still wanted to fight.

"Our hearts are calm and our resolution is firm," he said.

Spoke Earlier in Day.

In a broadcast to the nation, prior to Mr. Churchill's statement in Commons, Mr. Duff Cooper said "I don't think we should attempt at present to pass judgment" on Belgium's capitulation.

"We know that the Belgian Army has been fighting very bravely against tremendous odds," he said. "The situation in which the B. E. F. consequently finds itself is one of extreme gravity."

The Evening Standard, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, took a less kindly view, and called King Leopold's surrender "a savage, treacherous blow" to the Allied cause.

Naval spokesmen who witnessed the embarkation of British troops at Boulogne under a "hellish fire" before that city fell to the Germans on Sunday, said that the units in Belgium would now face terrific obstacles in attempting to withdraw across the channel.

It was up to the Royal Air Force and the fleet, they said, to hold off the Nazi air force and cover any British withdrawal.

The capitulation was regarded in some quarters in London as the gravest news of the war.

The gravity with which the news was received was emphasized by the way it was spread across the front pages of the evening newspapers.

Belgian Veteran Weeps.

A crowd of refugees and other callers waited outside the Belgian Embassy, but the Embassy door was closed. An official said: "We cannot give out any information.

One Belgian war veteran wearing a medal and ribbons said tearfully: "If the news is true, I cannot understand it. Why have we stopped fighting?"

News of the Belgian capitulation came hard on the heels of blunt and frank word to the British people that the battle situation in Flanders had become one of the "utmost gravity."

Germany, highly placed informants said through the press, is pouring men and machines into the fighting with such speed that the plight of the British Expeditionary Force and other troops which the Nazis are attempting to encircle has become ominously serious.

To meet the challenge the Government stepped up its fighting strength by calling men of the ages of 28 and 29 for military service. This move was expected to add 600,000 men to the armed forces and raise the British Army to the 3,000,000 mark.

The Air Ministry announced today that units of the Fleet Air Arm, operating with the coastal command of the Royal Air Force, made a series of heavy and effective attacks yesterday on enemy positions on the French and Belgian coasts. The Air Ministry said British fighters patroled the battlefield for sixteen hours and brought down twenty-two German Messerschmitt fighters and put nine others out of action.

Sees "Treacherous" Blow

The Evening Standard, owned by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister of Aircraft Production, called King Leopold's surrender "a savage, treacherous blow" to the Allied cause. That newspaper's headline over a caustic editorial was "King Quisling"—a reference to Major Vikdun Quisling, Norwegian who formed a short-lived regime to cooperate with the Germans in Oslo upon the Nazi invasion of Norway.

"It was not thought that the example of capitulation would be set by a King," The Evening Standard said. It added that "we always knew the brunt of exertion woul dfall on the British Empire and the French Republic." "Now the fact is branded inexorably on our brains," it concluded.

A spokesman for the Netherland Government in exile in London said tonight that the capitulation of the King of the Belgians would make no difference in the decision of the Netherland Government to continue fighting with all the forces at its disposal at the side of the Allies. The government here under Queen Wilhelmina still directs the Netherland Navy and the Netherland rich possessions in the East and West Indies.

Mr. Churchill had an audience with King George VI tonight to tell the Sovereign of the plight of the British Army in Flanders. Mr. Churchill was expected to make his next statement on the war situation June 4.

Envoy at Ottawa Hopeful

OTTAWA, May 28 (AP).—The Belgian Minister to Canada, Baron Robert Silvercruys, said today that the capitulation of the Belgian Army did "not necessarily" mean that the flow of overseas of Belgian Army reservists resident in Canada would stop. It was assumed that he meant that Belgian reservists might seek to enter the Allied armies.

"I suppose the Belgian Army was cut off and in no position to continue the fight," said Baron Silvercruys, "but I do not know what hap-

Chu[illegible]ill Says 'Carry O[illegible]

LONDO[illegible]ay 28 (A. P.).—Great Britain and her gravely e[illegible]tered army in Flanders were pledged today by W[illegible]on Churchill to fight Germany's might to the last d[illegible] "through disaster and grief," despite the capitulatio[illegible] King Leopold of the Belgians and perhaps half a mill[illegible] of his fighting men.

Neutral military observers expected that the encircled British Army in Belgium and northern France, with its left flank exposed to the fury of German attack by Leopold's surrender, would try to fight its way southward

pened."

Rule of Belgian Congo Now Believed Pierlot's

Paris Cites Premier's Voiding of Leopold's Powers

PARIS, May 28 (AP).—The proclamation of Belgian Premier Hubert Pierlot, which declared King Leopold III stripped of his powers, was considered here tonight to have established the rule of the Pierlot government over Belgium's African empire.

The Belgian Congo, an area of about 902,000 square miles with a native population of more than 10,000,000 and a white population of about 24,000, is the nation's chief overseas possession.

Belgium holds a League of Nations mandate over Ruanda and Urandi, districts formerly in German East Africa, which have a combined area of 20,535 square miles and a total population of 3,369,304, including 1,076 Europeans.

The Congo colony was established by Leopold's grandfather, Leopold II.

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, Wednesday, May 29—German bombers were reported today to be subjecting the Allied armies of the north to a terrific battering and military commentators said the pocketed troops must "surrender or die" within the next few days.

Had Two Hours' Notice

A demolition party of seamen, Royal Marines and a few Royal Engineers, taking explosives and other gear, pushed across the channel in a destroyer at two hours' notice, reaching the main jetty of Boulogne in the forenoon.

On the way into the harbor, the party saw British and French destroyers "shelling high land to the north over which enemy tanks and mechanized troops were advancing toward the town."

Inside the harbor, "there was comparative peace, but not for long," the officer reported.

The party landed from the destroyer, occupied the railway station, fitted demolition charges and earmarked all bridges, cranes and lock gates for destruction, which was undertaken, it was said, at the request of the French authorities.

Troops in the station were bombarded by high explosive shells from field guns. Many of them were young, but the naval officer said "they never turned a hair."

"The Germans were gradually closing in on the town with light mechanized vehicles, followed by tanks and motorized field guns," the officer said, adding that German planes also attacked intermittently throughout the day.

Once, he said, a greatly superior number of planes were driven off by R. A. F. fighters.

Because the Germans were "all around the town," it was "impossible to send field guns or other assistance," the officer reported, and the British "couldn't hold out indefinitely against enemy-armored vehicles."

The officers found all roads barricaded with lorries and protected by machine guns.

Germans Were Coming.

"Small parties of Germans were already coming down the streets on the outskirts of the town," he said, "and a slight British withdrawal was ordered to avoid having our flank being turned and to accelerate the evacuation when the time came."

The Germans were holding the high ground commanding the town, massing more guns and troops, he went on, and the British sustained casualties.

Small naval parties set explosives under bridges giving access to the inner harbor. The bridges were already under machine gun fire at a few hundred yards range, the officer said, but the British could not destroy them until the last troops had been withdrawn.

The naval officer and a small party of men under sniping fire at fifty yards range destroyed a crane and flooded the dock power station and pumping station.

One small drifter found at another dock was manned by stokers, who raised steam with broken wood and other debris so that the craft could aid in the evacuation of troops.

When the "complete demolition" order came, the floating dock was sunk and the machinery in the power stations was blown up and "everything that might be of use to the enemy" was hurriedly sabotaged under continuous field gun and machine-gun fire, and while fifteen German planes made dive-bombing and machine-gun attacks.

"The Germans were very close and coming nearer all the time," the naval officer said, while British troops were taking shelter at the railway station with more arriving every minute.

Evacuation Begins.

Five destroyers came alongside and began evacuation of the troops under furious fire from enemy guns concealed in a wooded hill, and from pom-poms and machine guns firing from the windows of a hotel.

Then several enemy tanks came down the hill onto the foreshore.

The troops on the jetty were embarking "under a tornado of fire with casualties occurring every second," and destroyers were "plastering the hillsides and the German field guns at point blank range and blasting the hotel until the pom-poms and machine guns were silenced."

"They stood there like rocks without giving a damn for anything," a naval officer said of the soldiers.

The destroyers, crammed with soldiers, all listing and one "slightly on fire," left stern first through the narrow channel. The tide was falling and there was "very little water under the bottoms."

"It was now evening and there were still many troops ashore and more coming over the bridges under heavy fire," the officer said. "The troops never seemed to end and the enemy was still advancing."

Most of the demolition party left in destroyers and two officers and two seamen, at the moment the last soldier crossed, blew up the bridge.

"Darkness came and at 10 P. M. the station still was crammed with Germans very close and advancing," said the officer. The navy was told that the evacuation was incomplete and three more destroyers nosed alongside the jetty and evacuated the soldiers "with the many wounded."

"It was a miracle that all these destroyers were not sunk," the officer commented.

It was said that "about ten" destroyers were used in the entire evacuation.

Escape From Nazi Inferno

British Detachment's Departure From Boulogne Described by Witness.

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—An epic story of the removal of British troops from Boulogne by the Royal Navy, with German bombs and guns causing severe casualties, was disclosed today in an eyewitness report by a naval officer.

He said that the forces were withdrawn from the seaport by British destroyers under a constant hail of bombs and fire from field guns, machine guns and pompoms (multi-barrel anti-aircraft guns).

Boulogne fell to the Germans on Sunday.

The eyewitnesses said that the Germans in greatly superior numbers attacked with aircraft, tanks and field guns and that the destroyers removed the soldiers "in circumstances of great difficulty and peril."

It was impossible to describe the events in chronological order, he continued, because "we had no time to look at our watches" and censorship prevented the disclosure of the day of the withdrawal.

BRITAIN SETS SELF FOR DRIVE TO SAVE ARMY

Depends On Air And Sea Forces To Rescue Trapped Thousands

But "Hard And Heavy Tidings" May Be Expected, Warns Churchill

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 28—Britain's air and sea power was poised tonight for a blow which she hopes will save the flower of her expeditionary force from the Nazi grip of death, clamped tighter by Belgian surrender and exposure of the Allies' left wing in Flanders.

Prime Minister Churchill, who warned the House of Commons that "hard and heavy tidings" might be expected from a situation of "grievous peril," kept to himself and his war council the plan for the break.

But in promising a statement "when the result of the intense struggle now going on can be known and measured," Churchill declared the trapped thousands had and would have "the powerful assistance of the Royal Navy and Royal Air Force."

Army "In Great Peril"

Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister of Information, told the nation tonight its army stood in great peril that it would be necessary to withdraw the B. E. F. from the positions it now occupies, but that it was not a "defeated" army which would be withdrawn.

"It will be an army whose courage is still high . . . in which every officer and man still is burning with desire to meet the enemy in combat," he said in a broadcast. "The army knows how we have driven the German ships from the sea and how the German air force has repeatedly turned tail before us in the air. The army is hungry for the opportunity of meeting German soldiers on the field. . . .

"Final victory can still be ours. . . . We have not lost the war tonight and assuredly we shall not lose it."

Surrender Not The End

Surrender by Leopold (who is commander in chief of the Belgian armies did not mean, Churchill said, an end of Belgian resistance. He said nothing, however, about the military effect of capitulation of perhaps 500,000 Belgians who have been holding the northern end of the line—blocking the German path to the Channel ports of Zeebrugge and Ostend and flanking the British, who are in the middle.

Doggedly, the British steeled themselves at home for attempted invasion or attack from the air.

H. G. Wells, author and historian, urged the war council to give every aid to the force in Flanders and commented:

"If those at home can divert a few bombs—so much the better."

The London *Times* said "this island does not expect immunity. Its people are braced to take their share."

Home Defense Rushed

On every side preparations for home defense were rushed. Police continued a roundup of fifth-column suspects. The War Cabinet sat in emergency session with the Prime Minister. Men of 28 and 29—600,000 in all—were called to the colors to raise the army to the 3,000,000 mark. England was divided into 800 self-controlled food areas. Patrols to guard against parachute troops were strengthened.

Air-raid alarms along the southeast coast gave point to the fears, but reassurance came in reports that no damage was done and one raiding plane was shot down into the sea.

The Government said 8,000 children previously sent out from London would be moved again—this time from small communities along 150 miles of England's east coast. They will be taken inland from parts of Suffolk, Essex, Kent and Norfolk.

Claiming destruction or damage of twenty-two German planes, an Air Ministry communique said R. A. F. fighters and bombers "have been doing their utmost" to relieve German pressure on the Allies in northern France.

All Planes Return

The announcement said "all of our aircraft returned" from wave after wave of attacks over the fighting line. Meanwhile, bombers blasted again at military objectives in Düsseldorf, Dortmund, Duisberg, Hamburg and Cologne, Germany.

Thirteen British planes were reported missing after other raids at Stavanger and Narvik, Norway. The British told of bombing and machine-gunning a German airdrome at Stavanger and destroying enemy aircraft near Narvik.

At the same time, the air arm of the British fleet struck hard blows at German positions on the French and Belgian coasts. Batteries and transports were bombed and troops scattered by machine-gun fire.

Naval Trawlers Sunk

The Admiralty announced German bombers sank the naval trawlers Melbourne and Cape Passaro, on which four lives were lost.

A British ship of 629 tons, three Allied vessels totaling 29,552 tons and four neutral ships totaling 16,120 tons, were listed as lost to "enemy action" in the week ended May 19. The ships were not identified.

Authoritative sources credited Norwegians with sinking the German tanker Kattegat, 6,031 tons, and the steamer Rosario, 6,079 tons—bringing Germany's total shipping losses to approximately 830,000 tons by May 19.

B. E. F. NOW FACING GRAVEST DANGERS

Collapse of Belgians Exposes British to Attack Whose Idea Is Annihilation

MORALE HELD UNBROKEN

Spokesmen Say Force Has Stood Up to Onslaught and Will Continue Fighting

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—As a result of the Belgian surrender, the peril of the British Expeditionary Force in Belgium has reached a gravity not even exceeded by that of the British in the disaster at Gallipoli in the World War.

The chances of extricating the B. E. F. from the Germans' slowly tightening ring of steel have been seriously lessened, since the Belgians had held the right wing of the front.

One authoritative London source commenting on the B. E. F.'s predicament said, "as long as ammunition lasts we may be sure the B. E. F. will continue the fight."

The Odyssey of the British Expeditionary Force, which was begun with an almost joyous advance into Belgium when the Belgians and Netherlanders called for aid, now is wound up in a narrow ellipse surrounded by Germans and hammered by bombers and strafers.

After continued withdrawals the situation which confronted the British Army today was this:

Held Shelf of Land

In company with some French and Belgian troops they held a shelf of land from Maulde to Audenarde—a line running from ten miles northwest of Valenciennes to fifteen miles south of Ghent—a line which the Germans fiercely attacked.

To the south lay Arras and the edge of the gap through which the Germans were pouring infantry and artillery in support of their mechanized columns, who were slashing with a cruel scalpel of armored knives at the rear of the British forces.

This morning the B. E. F. left flank—with artillery and small anti-tank guns—was on the defensive from Ypres to the Scarpe River.

Tonight Viscount Gort, Commander of the B. E. F., and the remainder of his army lie inside a ring of German steel which already is pressing toward the center with scores of darting attacks by mechanized forces, all preparing the way for a general attack aimed not only at victory but at annihilation.

The first B. E. F. withdrawal was forced by the German break through at Sedan.

The second withdrawal was forced by the swiftness of the German drive toward the coast.

Left to Fight or Die

Tonight, to all intents and purposes, the B. E. F. was left to fight or die in the war-scarred hills within sight of Britain.

The B. E. F. "is not beaten" and will continue the fight with their French allies, British military sources declared tonight.

The battle the B. E. F. has been fighting for a fortnight and still is fighting "will rank as one of the finest feats ever performed by British troops," it was asserted.

"Let there be no mistake," the sources said, "the British Expeditionary Force is not a beaten force.

"They were never beaten back. They were never broken. They withdrew in good order and never lost their discipline or morale.

"You may be sure that the British forces will continue to fight with their French allies."

The purpose of continuing the fight now, it was said, is chiefly to give the French valuable time to strengthen their front on the Somme and Aisne Rivers."

Recriminations Eschewed

"It is not the moment for recriminations," a commentator said of the Belgian surrender, "particularly when we have no certain, complete knowledge of the facts."

Praising the B. E. F., the commentator declared:

"Every time they have found themselves pitted against the Germans man to man, they have proved themselves better men, just as their brothers in the navy and air force have done."

The present situation of the B. E. F. is extremely critical after a fortnight of continuous action and incessant bombing, he said, but British troops "have never wavered."

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He said the staff work of the B. E. F. enabled the British Tommies to "move as a coherent whole throughout the operations. There were no gaps, no confusion."

"It must be obvious," the speaker said, "that in the position in which the B. E. F. is now placed, it is almost impossible to reorient their front to meet attacks from every direction at once."

He added that most of the B. E. F. is in Northern France, but "they are not all there." This statement was not explained.

now would be to capitulate also if they want to avoid unnecessary bloodshed.

Informed sources said that Leopold would be permitted to continue functioning as King of the Belgians in some form if Germany were finally victorious.

a civil Government with which the German Government, through a general to be appointed later, can co-operate.

The same amnesty accorded to Norway's surrendered army probably will be extended soon to the Belgian soldiers.

How enormous was the impression of the Belgian capitulation in Germany may be seen by the fact that the radio broadcast, for the first time since the conclusion of the Polish campaign, ended with the national anthem, "Deutschland Ueber Alles."

Otherwise only the "Engelland" song—"We're Sailing to England"—has been played consistently.

For the first time, the reserve with which news of important victories has been received gave way

render for at least a week.

The King, according to one account credited to the Italian Stefani news agency, said that the Belgian Army already had suffered greater casualties than in the world war and that, in view of its "hopeless position," further shedding of blood was useless.

Gen. Weygand, this account said, was unable to lend further assistance to the Belgian northern army, yet wanted the Belgians to resist further to permit the French to reorganize their Somme-Aisne front to the south and enable England to protect herself against invasion.

The Belgian Premier, Hubertz Pierlot, went to London to tell the British Prime Minister, Winston Churchill, of the King's attitude, and Mr. Churchill called the French Premier, Paul Reynaud to London, the story continued.

A German radio report credited to reliable sources in Geneva said that Gen. Weygand came back to Paris on Sunday after a visit to Belgian General Headquarters under the impression that Leopold was about to capitulate.

"Stormy scenes are reported to have occurred between the King of Belgium and Gen. Weygand Sunday," said this account. "The King, in strong words, voiced his disappointment concerning the effectiveness of Allied help to Belgium. He is said to have bitterly emphasized, in reply to Gen. Weygand's request that Belgians should go on fighting, that Belgian troops fought with considerably more courage than the British and French.

Had the Right as King.

"Weygand was unable to get a promise from the King that he would continue the fight because King Leopold realized the hopelessness of the military situation and refused to be responsible for the further devastation of Belgian territory.

"King Leopold pointed out to Weygand that, as sovereign and supreme commander, he had a right to decide when fighting should cease, especially since during the whole time he had been at the front with his troops and ignored his personal safety.

"Monday Reynaud told Belgian Premier Pierlot that the Western Powers, after having secured victory, would be uninterested in Belgium's fate if the Belgian Army should now lay down arms. Pierlot, acting under this pressure, sent a message to the King of the Belgians, but was unable to make him change his decision."

Germans Jubilant

See Allied Collapse in Flanders

BERLIN, May 28 (AP).—Germans hailed the capitulation of King Leopold's Belgian army today as marking collapse of the main line of resistance of the Allied army of 1,000,000 which Nazi legions had trapped in Flanders.

King Leopold himself asked for the armistice, said an announcement from Hitler's headquarters, and had "accepted the German demand for unconditional capitulation."

The announcement estimated that "roughly 500,000 men were involved."

Later a second announcement was issued stating that the Belgian King had reached his decision against the wishes of the majority of his government, which is sitting in Paris. The Belgian government was charged with being chiefly responsible for the "catastrophe," and it was said it still seemed inclined to obey orders of "English-French employers."

Army "Ceases to Exist"

The first announcement from Hitler's headquarters said:

"Under the persuasion of the destructive effects of German arms, the King of the Belgians has arrived at the decision, in order to put an end to further senseless resistance, to request an armistice.

"He accepted the German demand of unconditional capitulation. Thus the Belgian army today laid down arms and ceased to exist."

Informed German quarters described the capitulation as "one of the most reasonable acts" ever committed by King Leopold.

"The Belgians made the best decision possible," they added. Authorized quarters said the best thing for the Allies to do

Nazis See Leopold Still a King

Might Give Him Dutch Throne—Germans Insist Allies Knew of His Plan.

BERLIN, May 28 (A. P.).—King Leopold of the Belgians has saved his throne by capitulating, so far as Germany is concerned. Adolf Hitler was reported today to be "profoundly stirred" both by the soldierly attitude of Leopold in sticking with his troops through the fighting and by his decision to surrender when, in the German view, further resistance was purposeless.

In some form or other, assuming that Germany emerges victorious from the war, Leopold will be permitted to continue to function as King, informed persons predicted.

Speculation was that the Flemish part of Belgium would be joined to Holland and that Leopold would receive this new kingdom to rule.

Holland's House of Orange, in the German view, is out for good, Queen Wilhelmina being called responsible because she fled her country.

It was believed here that the Italian Crown Prince, Humbert, who is Leopold's brother-in-law, may have helped convince the Belgian monarch that his greatest duty to his country was to prevent further bloodshed.

Humbert is married to Leopold's sister, Marie Jose.

But Guns Spoke Loudest.

German arms, however, were said to have been the chief argument for Leopold's momentous decision.

He has been assigned a castle, presumably in the Ardennes forest. He probably will be asked to form

to spontaneous jubilation in the capital.

The Germans branded Premier Reynaud's criticism of King Leopold "cynical, swinish, drastardly, perfidious in the highest degree." In the same breath they acknowledged that the Belgians had fought furiously to the last under a King who was willing to go to the front with his men.

He smelled powder, the Nazis said, in contrast to the Belgian politicians who opposed his act of surrender.

Turning on the British, a spokesman asked:

"What did you do at Andalsnes and Namsos?" referring to the British withdrawal from Norwegian ports under German fire, leaving many Norwegians embittered.

Informed German spokesmen described the capitulation as "one of the most reasonable acts" ever committed by King Leopold.

"The Belgians made the best decision possible," they added.

Nazis Say Allies Knew.

German radio accounts of the capitulation of King Leopold of the Belgians said today that he made his decision after stormy meetings with Maxime Weygand, the Allied Generalissimo and his own Generals, and after the French had pleaded with him to postpone sur-

SHOUTS OF TRAITOR RING OUT IN PARIS

Leopold's Stand Contrasted With That of Albert.

PARIS, May 28 (A. P.).—Shouts of "treason!" and "pro-German!" were heard in the streets of Paris today when Frenchmen learned of the capitulation of King Leopold III of the Belgians.

The man in the street automatically contrasted Leopold's action with the four-year dogged stand of his father, "the beloved and fearless" Albert.

The French recalled how their frontier had been opened to millions of Belgian refugees. One man said angrily:

"We stopped our Maginot Line at the Belgian frontier because we had an alliance with Belgium. Then Leopold went 'completely independent' and refused to discuss defence plans with us until the hour of invasion sounded."

But the French morale apparently has not been shaken.

"We've been betrayed from within and betrayed from without, but we'll win just the same," seemed to be the general reaction.

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Leopold's Children In French Chateau

PARIS, May 28 (A. P.).—King Leopold's daughter and two sons are reported safe in a chateau "somewhere in France."

The children are Princess Josephine Charlotte, 12 years old; Prince Baudouin, 9, and Prince Albert, 5.

Their mother, the late Queen Astrid, died August 29, 1935, of injuries suffered in an automobile accident in Switzerland.

LEOPOLD PLEDGED FIGHT LIKE 1914'S

Became King 6 Years Ago on Albert's Death.

By Associated Press.

King Leopold III of the Belgians, whose order to the Belgian Army to capitulate to Germany was announced today, took personal command of the forces on May 10 as his father, the late King Albert I, had done in 1914.

He said then: "The Belgium of 1940 will resist the same as that of 1914."

"The power of our country today is infinitely greater than in 1914," he added.

King Leopold is 38 years old.

The forces led by his father delayed the invasion of the Imperial German Army in 1914 by strong resistance. King Albert remained with his troops until the conclusion of the world war, commanding an Allied northern force in the later stages. He died on February 17, 1934, as the result of a fall while mountain climbing near Namur, the scene of fierce fighting in the present war.

King Leopold, who ascended the throne at that time, had married Princess Astrid of Sweden in 1926. She was fatally injured in August, 1935, when a car driven by the King struck a tree.

Their children, Princess Josephine, 12; Prince Baudouin, 9, and Prince Albert, who will be 6 years old next month, have been reported safe in a chateau "somewhere in France."

A King Without A Country Is Believed Fate Of Leopold

Belgian Termed Unlikely To Have Throne If Allies Win, To Be Subject To Berlin If Nazis Are Victors

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[By the Associated Press]

A moody monarch whose line has ruled Belgium for more than one hundred years appeared yesterday to have toppled his throne into the dust if the Allies win the war.

He may remain King, but subject to German will, if Adolf Hitler wins.

The decision of Leopold III to surrender the Belgian armies at dawn yesterday was not the first tremendous decision he has had to make involving the fate of his country.

That decision involving the capitulation of about 300,000 men was called wise in Berlin, treachery and cowardice in London and Paris where his Government in effect dethroned him.

Another Four Years Ago

But Allied strategists have insisted that Leopold made another fateful decision on October 14, 1936, when he threw overbroad his father's post-war policy of alliance with France.

From 1831 until the Treaty of Versailles in 1919, Belgium was a neutralized nation, her independence and integrity guaranteed in perpetuity by treaty by the surrounding powers.

When the country was made a battleground of the World War despite these guarantees, King Albert abandoned the policy of neutrality for one of alliance with France.

When Adolf Hitler suddenly remilitarized the Rhineland, without provoking a British-French attack, however, Belgium became alarmed at the resurgence of Germany, denounced her alliance and sought refuge again in the policy of neutrality. Declarations of respect for this policy were made by Germany, France and Great Britain.

Prevented Joint Plans

The British and French have declared Belgium's rigid neutrality prevented joint plans being made for defense of the country.

When Germany invaded Belgium, along with the Netherlands May 10, King Leopold, like his father, King Albert, took over personal command of his armies.

"The Belgium of 1940 will resist the same as that of 1914," he declared. "The power of our country is infinitely greater than in 1914."

Belgian resistance lasted eighteen days.

At the foot of the statue of his father in Paris yesterday was laid a wreath of mourning for the King Albert who led his armies to a victorious end in the World War, though fighting for four years on but a corner of Belgium.

King Albert died February 17, 1934, from a fall while mountain climbing near Namur, scene of severe fighting in both the present war and the World War.

Leopold suffered another severe blow in August, 1935, when his Queen, the Princess Astrid of Sweden, met death from an automobile accident in which Leopold's car hit a tree.

Three Children in France

His three children, Princess Josephine, 12; Prince Baudouin, 9, and Albert, who will be 6 on June 6, have taken refuge in France.

Leopold's line goes back to Leopold

I of the German House of Saxe-Coburg, chosen by a national congress to rule Belgium after a revolution in Brussels in 1830 gained independence from the Netherlands.

His sister, Princess Maria Jose, is the wife of Italy's Crown Prince Umberto.

In Paris, Rome and London yesterday there was speculation as to whether the Italian royal house might not have influenced King Leopold to make his decision.

East of England Fears Invasion; Children Move

Billboards Still Advertise Excursions to France, 'No Passports Required'

A SOUTHEAST PORT, England, May 28 (AP).—The billboards still advertise cheap, one-day excursions to France—"No passports required"—but by day you can hear the grumble of the artillery across the English Channel, and at night the sky is red with the glare of war.

This is a vulnerable spot for invasion. The children are leaving already and most of the men and women are confident the government will send them to safer areas now that Belgium has capitulated.

[The government at London announced a decision to remove from a 150-mile stretch of the English east coast 8,000 children previously sent there from London districts. An area within about ten miles of the coast of Suffolk, Essex, Kent and a part of Norfolk was affected. The children will be taken to safer areas inland and no more will be sent to the coastal sections.]

As it stands now, the German artillery could shell this part of the coast—Dover, Deal and Folkestone—with the same guns they are using to pound the British Expeditionary Force and the French. Daily there are air-raid alarms. Now and then there is the rapid-fire barking of anti-aircraft guns; but the big German bombers, for the most part, are still concentrating on ships.

Warships can be seen far out in the Dover Straits—the twenty-two-mile strip of water separating England's shores from France—and planes pass overhead at all hours. Along the coast, too, and inland there are soldiers, on the alert for parachutists.

Sometimes you come upon the preparations suddenly. A car moves along a road, crests a hill and is stopped by a barricade of scrap iron, barbed wire and sand bags. Machine guns cover the car. Soldiers with fixed bayonets ask questions. All aliens are barred from the area.

A few yards away are new trenches and farther along old automobiles and buses are lined up, ready to be used as barricades.

ENGLISH SEAPORTS BEING EVACUATED

Adults Expect to Follow Children From Coast.

A SOUTHEAST PORT, England, May 28 (A. P.).—Preparations to meet a threatened German invasion were rushed along this vulnerable stretch of the British coast tonight, and civilians awaited a Government order to move farther inland.

Most residents of these small channel ports—Nazi bombers could reach some of them in five minutes from the Germans' positions on the Continent—are convinced that the Government will send them to safer areas now that Belgium has surrendered.

Their children already are leaving.

German long-range artillery could shell Dover, Deal and Folkestone from the French coast.

The people of this important port thought that the Allies and the Germans must now be fighting for Calais hand-to-hand.

They have been following the battle for the French port by the rumble of heavy artillery and naval guns and the glare of big fires on the French coast at night.

However, the rumble stopped yesterday morning and has not started again—and the fires are dying down.

Artillery men in powerful coastal forts and in warships off shore watched for an attempted invasion of England from the sea.

Troops in machine-gun nests and at anti-aircraft guns guarded against attack from the air.

Red-capped military police questioned all strangers and watched for an enemy move from within.

Reconnaissance planes patrolled the coast and the sea.

Second Move for Some

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—The Government announced today a decision to remove from a 150-mile stretch of the English east coast 8,000 children previously sent there from London districts.

An area within about ten miles of the coast of Suffolk, Essex, Kent and a part of Norfolk is affected. The children will be taken to safer areas inland and no more will be sent to the coastal sections.

Cooper Informs Britain Its Army Will Withdraw

Not Beaten, He Asserts, and War Not Lost, Recalling Darker Days in 1914-'18

LONDON, May 28 (AP).—Withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force from positions now occupied will be necessary because of the "great peril" in which the armies stand, Alfred Duff Cooper, British Minister of Information, said tonight in a broadcast to the British nation.

He added that it would not be a "defeated army" and asserted: "Final victory can still be ours. We have not lost the war tonight and assuredly we shall not lose it."

Text of Address

The complete text of Cooper's address, as transcribed in New York, follows:

"I told you when I was talking to you a week ago of the danger in which our army stood. That danger is very great tonight. At the same time I told you that whatever the fortunes of war might be, that even if the Allies lost this great battle, we should not have lost the war. Final victory would still be ours. Well, we have not lost the war tonight and assuredly we shall not lose it. Let us always face the facts and face them with confidence, without exaggerating them nor seeking to minimize them. However great the enemy's success in this great battle may be, however great the blow we may have to suffer, we can recall greater successes which have gone against us in battles in the past, and greater blows that this country has withstood and rallied from, and come back from defeat in order to turn it into victory.

"We can all remember the dark days of the last war, the retreat from Mons, where day after day our weary forces staggered down the roads of France with the German army pushing at their heels, and the French government were compelled to move from Paris and travel to Bordeaux. We can remember in the following year how, when the Germans for the first time treacherously employed poison gas, our men had no defense whatever against it, and it seemed that the enemy would carry all before it.

"We can remember the submarine campaign in 1917, when the enemy was sinking one out of every four ships that sailed from or to this country. We can remember also the last great offensive in March, 1918, which for many days drove all before it.

"On each of those occasions it seemed to some of the faint-hearted that the war was lost. It never was. No, these events which seemed disastrous at the time proved but the prelude to victory.

"I am not going to explain to you tonight how it has all happened. People are still arguing about how many battles of the past were lost or won and we may leave it to the historians of the future to decide what were the causes that produced this result. It is not ours to apportion the blame but only to acclaim the heroes of the battle who are not less heroic because their efforts were unsuccessful.

"The Belgian army are unable any longer to continue. They have fought very bravely and suffered very heavily. They have yielded only before overwhelming odds. This is no time for criticism or recrimination. The hour is too solemn and we have too many other things to think of.

Beware of Propaganda

"In this conection, beware, I would implore you, beware of one of the most insidious forms of German propaganda, which is to persuade us to put the blame upon the French and to persuade the French to put the blame on us. In peace and in war, it always has been the policy of Germany to divide Great Britain from France. She is now succeeding in driving a wedge between the armies of the north and the armies of the south.

"Do not, I beg you, help her to repeat that success by hammering in another wedge, the wedge of prejudice between our two great peoples. If anybody says to you 'The French have let us down' you ought to reply either 'You are a paid agent of Germany, who say that' or else 'You are an unpaid one, doing German propaganda for nothing. In either case your mouth should be shut and silenced because you are an enemy and a most dangerous enemy to the Allied cause.'

"The three facts that I emphasized when I last talked to you are still true. The enemy have succeeded in forcing their way through the lines of the Allies and they have reached the sea, but the armies of the Allies have not been defeated and whenever we have met the enemy, whether on land, on the sea, or in the air, we have proved our superiority.

"It will be necessary to do our utmost to withdraw our army from the positions that they now occupy. It will not be a defeated army that we shall withdraw. It will be an army whose courage is still high and whose confidence is still unshaken and in which every officer and man is still burning with desire to meet the enemy in combat.

The army knows how we have driven the German ships from the seas and how the German air force have repeatedly, although in superior numbers, turned tail before us in the air. And the army are hungry for the opportunity of meeting German soldiers on the field of battle.

"That opportunity will come in due course. The standard of liberty is still flying high and under it are massed the armies of the British Commonwealth of Nations and of the French Republic.

"And towards that same standard are flocking remnants of the fighting forces of those unhappy countries upon whom has descended the horror of German tyranny. Czechs and Poles, Norwegians and Dutch, yes, and Belgians, too, are still desperately desirous of fighting for the freedom that their countries have lost. And on that fluttering flag of liberty are fixed the anxious eyes of all free men all over the world. They know that it is their emblem as much as it is ours and they tremble to think that it could ever be pulled down.

"They need not tremble. Their cause is safe. As the danger increases so does our courage rise to meet it. We are not vainglorious and we will not boast, but our hearts are calm and our resolutions firm."

Italy Expected to Go In Soon

Duce Thought to Want Share in Spoils—Departing Frenchmen Halted.

ROME, May 28 (A. P.).—The surrender of the Belgian Army was expected in foreign circles here today to hasten Italy's entrance into the war with the idea of helping Germany finish off the Allies and winning a share of the victor's gains.

Official Italian comment on the new disaster for the Allies was not immediately available.

It was disclosed that French citizens attempting to leave Italy had been stopped because they had no exit visas. Allied spokesmen said that the requirement of exit visas was new, and that thus far it had been invoked only against Frenchmen.

The Government announced that special exit visas would be required on the passports of foreigners leaving Italy when their own countries required such visas. The regulation would therefore apply to the French, British and Egyptians.

These residents of Italy would first have to obtain Italian permission before returning to their homelands.

The stopping of the visa-less Frenchmen—suddenly and without notice, Allied informants said—gave rise to rumors that Italy had closed her frontiers with France and Switzerland.

These proved unfounded. Reports from the border today said traffic between Italy and Switzerland remained normal.

Armed Gatherings Called.

Fascist militiamen among university students were ordered to gather with their arms throughout Italy tomorrow for "specially significant military ceremonies" marking the sixteenth anniversary of the establishment of the university militia.

In a message to Premier Mussolini, Marshal Badoglio, president of the National Research Council, pledged the obedience of the 650 scientists who compose the council.

Maps showing the German possibilities of bombing and invading England have been widely published, with the extremist element hoping these will tend to overcome the hesitancy of the more cautious citizens who have hoped that a stiff Allied resistance might keep Italy on the sidelines.

Virginio Gayda, writing today in the Giornale d'Italia, called King Leopold's surrender "an act of high political and humane wisdom."

The editor accused the British of planning to withdraw from Belgium, leaving the Belgian Army to cover the retreat.

A group of Padua industrialists asked Mussolini's permission today to join a volunteer parachutist squad now being formed in their city.

The Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, received assurances from Premier Verlacci of Albania that Albania was ready to aid Italy whenever summoned.

Entry Called 'Touch and Go.'

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—Neutral spokesmen described the possibility of Italy entering the war as "touch and go" as Britain intensified her precautions in the Mediterranean.

Curfews were ordered in Malta and Gibraltar, strategic bases on the empire's life line. Egypt strengthened her defenses by calling for National Guard volunteers.

Anxiety was apparent in London's Italian colony of 17,000. The British press treated news of the Italian situation cautiously.

R. A. Butler, Under-Secretary of Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today that Sir Wilfrid Greene had brought back from Italy proposals regarding contraband control which are regarded as "affording a satisfactory basis for an Anglo-Italian agreement."

Sir Wilfrid, who headed an economic mission to Italy, came home yesterday.

British and Italian representatives now are working out details of the plan in Rome, Mr. Butler said.

Drafts on U. S. Discounted.

BUDAPEST, May 28 (A. P.).—Checks on American banks were worth only 70 per cent of their written value today because of the strengthening conviction that Italy will enter the war soon, shutting off normal communication between Central Europe and the United States.

Banks were cashing $100 checks for $70 in the belief they would shortly find it hard to get the checks back to New York for payment.

FASCIST BOYS NOW SERVE AS TRAFFIC POLICE

Women And Girls Seen In Uniform On Anti-Air-Raid Duty

Developments Make Entry Into War Seem Only Matter Of Days

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, *Wednesday*, May 29—Civilians began taking over some posts left by men called to arms today, as the Belgian collapse on the northern front heightened Italy's war fervor and made active Italian intervention appear to be only a question of days.

Young Fascists served as traffic police, and helmeted women and girls of Rome were seen in uniforms astride motorcycles equipped for anti-air raid duties.

At the same time the Italian press indicated that any chance the French and British ever had of obtaining continued Italian non-belligerency by relaxing their blockade probably had been lost.

Spain Returns To Headlines

Spain also returned to Italian headlines with reports of anti-English demonstrations, together with reminders that Spain might see a chance now to recover Gibraltar.

The doors for unrestricted departture from Italy were closed last night on British and French nationals in what some observers took for another step toward war.

The Government also announced volunteers were being recruited into a parachute corps, with technique borrowed from the German troops dropped behind combat lines.

The exit visa requirement, clamped on in a surprise move, stopped the departure without permission from Italy or her colonies of citizens of any countries which impose similar restrictions on Italians. That applied to French, British and Egyptians.

Details Not Available

British and French who sought information about the length of time required before they could obtain visas were informed those details were not yet available.

There was no immediate comment from the Government on King Leopold's surrender of the Belgian army.

However, Virginio Gayda wrote in the *Giornale d'Italia* that the surrender was "an act of high political and humane wisdom."

His newspaper article said the British had planned to use the Belgian army to cover their withdrawal from Flanders.

Speculation Rife

There was speculation as to whether Premier Mussolini might have influenced King Leopold's surrender through King Vittorio Emanuele of Italy.

The King is the father-in-law of Princess Maria Jose, sister of Leopold and wife of Italian Crown Prince Umberto.

Princess Maria Jose received cheers and a demonstration of sympathy as she stepped from a train after a visit to Italian Red Cross centers at Naples.

Some observers suggested that Italy might be holding off entry into the war to see what effect the Belgian surrender would have on the British and French defense.

Pope Confers With Rizzo

It was considered likely that Pope Pius XII discussed Italy's imminent action yesterday with Babuscio Rizzo, counselor of the Italian Embassy, at the Vatican in a private talk preliminary to an audience tomorrow when Bernardo Attolico is to present his credentials as the new Ambassador.

The Pope also conferred with Alfonso, former King of Spain.

Italians privately and in Government circles have expressed curiosity recently as to what effect Italian intervention in the war would have in the United States. Expressions of American opinion on the war are being followed closely.

Americans Not Included

Americans were not included in yesterday's regulations requiring visas to leave the country.

Developments around the Mediterranean also were followed intently.

Reports of demonstrations in Spanish cities for the return of Gibraltar to Spain attracted considerable attention, as did Britain's sending of Sir Samuel Hoare to Madrid as new British Ambassador with a "special mission."

Some said this mission might be to persuade Generalissimo Francisco Franco to remain neutral in the event of an attack on Gibraltar.

BRITONS WANT AID OF IRISH TROOPS

Co-operation Issue Raised in House of Commons.

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—Military co-operation between British and Irish troops was urged in the House of Commons today by William Davison and the Rev. James Little.

Sir William asked Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and Prime Minister Churchill's lieutenant in the Commons, whether he knew that the Irish Premier, Eamon de Valera, had said that Ireland was now within the war zone. Mr. Attlee declared that he had nothing to add to the statement he had made earlier on the war situation.

Tells of Assassination Order.

CORK, Eire, May 28 (A. P.).—A member of the outlawed Irish Republican Army, held for possession of a loaded revolver, told a magistrate today that he had been ordered by the I. R. A. to shoot an unnamed Government official.

Booked as Edward Curtin, he was held for trial.

Bishop Issues Warning.

GALWAY, Ireland, May 28 (A. P.).—The Most Rev. Michael Browne, Catholic Bishop of Galway, said today: "Any Irishman who assists any foreign power to attack the legitimate authority of his own country is guilty of the most terrible crime against God's law.

"There can be no excuse for that crime, not even the pretext of solving partition or of securing Ireland's unity."

He urged people in every village and town to watch for spies and traitors and give full co-operation to the army and police.

DE VALERA MAY ASK FOR LARGER ARMY

Dail Meeting at Dublin to Take Up Defense Today.

DUBLIN, May 28 (A. P.).—Twelve persons suspected of fifth column tendencies have been seized since Sunday in the mountains surrounding Dublin and seven still are in custody.

This became known as the Dail Eirrean prepared to discuss defenses tonight.

One alien of undisclosed nationality was among those detained.

The Dail meeting tonigh is at Premier Eamon de Valera's call for unity. The opposition party, the Fine Gael, led by William T. Cosgrave, met today to formulate plans.

It is believed Premier de Valera may ask for limited martial law, blackouts, a larger army and defense measures to cope with some Irish and alien elements considered inimicable to Irish neutarlity in the European war.

Political

FIANNA FAIL AND FINE GAEL JOIN FORCES

Government Opposition Parties Agree To Unite Against Aggression

Action Follows De Valera's Warning Nation Is In Grave Danger

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, May 28—The Fianna Fail and Fine Gael, Government and opposition parties, respectively, coalesced tonight on a policy of defense of the nation.

Agreement to unite against any aggression came after Premier Eamon de Valera had brought to the attention of Parliament the dangers now confronting the country.

The Labor party joined the Fine Gael in agreeing to a proposal by the Premier that both opposition groups appoint representatives to participate in weekly conferences on international matters and national defense.

The Government will be represented by two members; the Fine Gael, the principal opposition, by three, and Labor by two at the weekly sessions.

Points To Danger

"Dangers threatening the country now are obvious," de Valera said in referring to his Galway speeches last week end in which he declared Ireland "really is in the war zone" and should plan her defenses accordingly.

At the same time de Valera announced an immediate campaign to add thousands of troops to Ireland's armed forces. He said reserves of the regular army and first-line volunteers were being called to the colors.

"In view of the dangers confronting us, I am sure the people will be united as one man behind the Government to resist aggression from whatever quarter it might come," the Premier asserted.

"We must all be brothers in one holy cause; let there not be found one treacherous hand giving them away."

Cooperation Pledged

Opposition Leader William T. Cosgrave, answering de Valera's appeal for a coalition Government, said the Fine Gael was alive to Ireland's peril and was willing to accept its full share of responsibility for policies on which there has been consultation and agreement.

"We accept the conference scheme just outlined," he said, "and will withhold no assistance we can give, or influence others to give," Cosgrave said in a stirring address.

He suggested a threefold plan for the present emergency:

1. To maintain institutions of state against all dangers.
2. Safeguard essentials of economic life—production, supplies and employment.
3. Smother treasonable activities with all the power of the state.

Labor Leader William Norton said his followers were in wholehearted agreement.

Ulster Is on Guard

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 28 (AP)—Viscount Craigavon, Premier of Ulster, told the Northern Ireland Parliament today that, except for anti-parachute patrols, Ulster defense forces were complete and efficient.

Fears of a Nazi invasion of Ireland to strike at England prompted the emergency defense measures.

It would be "perfectly unthinkable, unless as a last resort, to bring troops over here which are required elsewhere," Lord Craigavon said.

Edmund Warnock, Parliamentary Secretary of the Home Office, resigned because he considered "the war effort of Ulster far too feeble."

GOERING DECREES CAPTIVE REPRISALS

French Airmen Prisoners to Be Put in Chains—50 to Die for Every Parachutist Shot

NAZI FLIER'S TALE CITED

Squadron Leader Reports He Was Fired On in Air, Robbed, Beaten by Moroccans

BERLIN, May 28 (AP)—Captured French airmen henceforth will be clamped in chains immediately, Field Marshal Hermann Goering announced tonight, in retaliation for similar treatment reported by a lieutenant colonel of the Nazi air force.

A radio report said he specified also that "every time the murder of a German flier is reported" five captured French fliers would be shot and that for every report of firing on a Nazi parachuting from a damaged plane fifty enemy prisoners would be shot.

His order exempted the British because so far they have "not given cause for such retaliatory measures."

The Nazi air chieftain's announcement came after the receipt of a report from Lieut. Col. Lackner, a squadron leader, who told of having been fired upon by French troops as he parachuted to earth from his flaming plane. He said he had been set upon and beaten and finally chained.

The officer was said to have been "temporarily a prisoner of war in French hands" and presumably escaped.

"My airplane was set aflame in the vicinity of Lens by pursuit planes so that parachuting became neccesary.

"When my parachute approached the ground I was fired at by rifles from all sides.

"Troops firing at me were not in battle but in billets, so that it must justly be assumed that firing on parachuting German airmen, and the later outrageous attitude of these troops, was in accord with French officers commanding them.

"After my landing I was set upon by Moroccans. They tore off my combination and tunic and tore my trousers. They robbed by watch, ring, pocket book, purse containing 50 marks, and all other objects in my pockets.

"While doing so they hit me with rifle butts and other objects so that I collapsed, bleeding profusely. I was dragged to a meadow where preparations were being made to shoot me. The prevention of this intention I owe only to the sudden intervention of French gendarmes."

He then related that hehad been chained by the gendarmes who answered protestations of French officers against such treatment with the statement that "these were the explicit order of their superiors."

"During my stay in the woods," he said, "I heard from members of the French Army that other German airmen had already been tortured to death by Moroccans."

GERMANS TO CHAIN FRENCH AVIATORS

Accuse Foe of Inhumanity to Nazi Prisoners.

BERLIN, May 28 (A. P.).—French aviators seized in the future will be "chained immediately," Field Marshal Hermann Wilhelm Goering announced today, as retaliation for treatment of German air prisoners "contrary to international law."

"Magnanimous orders hitherto in force concerning treatment of enemy flyers are recinded," Goering's announcement said. "In the future all French flyers, in conformity with the French example, will be chained immediately after their capture."

The announcement added that the German air force commander "saw himself forced to take these severe measures because reports are accumulating to the effect that inhumane treatment is meted out by the French to German flyers taken prisoner of war."

Specifically, the announcement mentioned the case of a Lieut-Col Lackner, a Nazi squadron leader who was referred to as "temporarily a prisoner of war in French hands."

The announcement added:

"In the future every time the murder of a German flyer is reported to Field Marshal Goering, five captured French flyers will be shot in retaliation.

"If it happens again that German flyers who have to leave their damaged plane by parachute are fired on by the enemy, fifty enemy prisoners will be shot.

"These new measures do not apply to British flyers who are prisoners of war, because the British so far have not given cause for such retaliatory measures."

Goering's order followed one yesterday depriving captured Allied officers of "special facilities" and the announcement of the removal of Gen. Henri Giraud, captured French commander, from a castle to a fortress.

ESCADRILLE DROPS COL. LINDBERGH

Lafayette Group Cancels Honorary Membership.

PARIS, May 28 (A. P.).—Honorary membership in the Lafayette Escadrille conferred on Col. Charles A. Lindbergh after his trans-Atlantic flight in 1927 was withdrawn today by order of the Trench and Air Association of American Volunteer Combatants in the French Army in 1914-18, representing former pilots of the Escadrille.

The association announced that its action was the result of Col. Lindbergh's speech last Saturday, which it called "definitely opposed to the spirit of the American Volunteers of the Lafayette Escadrille and Foreign Legion who rushed to the defense of France in 1914."

The association's announcement said that the title of honorary member was conferred on Col. Lindberg "in a moment of enthusiasm—mistaken but understandable."

The former pilots' announcement concluded:

"We believe that his words are an insult to the memory of the comrades who fell on the field of honor and who rest in the crypt of the Lafayette Escadrille monument at Garches."

Paul Rockwell, who was a member of the Escadrille in the world war, and joined the Foreign Legion in the present war, is president of the association.

Col. Lindbergh's speech was broadcast over the United States from Washington on May 19.

He warned the United States to stay out of Europe's troubles, and said: "We need not fear a foreign invasion unless American peoples bring it on, through their own quarreling and meddling with affairs abroad."

THE FLIER WARNED THE UNITED STATES TO STAY OUT OF EUROPE'S TROUBLES, AND SAID "WE NEED NOT FEAR A FOREIGN INVASION UNLESS AMERICAN PEOPLES BRING IT ON THROUGH THEIR OWN QUARRELING AND MEDDLING WITH AFFAIRS ABROAD."

"WE ARE IN DANGER OF WAR TODAY," HE SAID, "NOT BECAUSE EUROPEAN PEOPLE HAVE ATTEMPTED TO INTERFERE WITH THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF AMERICA, BUT BECAUSE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE ATTEMPTED TO INTERFERE WITH THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF EUROPE."

LINDBERGH INSISTED THAT THE GEOGRAPHIC SITUATION OF THE UNITED STATES GAVE IT NATURAL ADVANTAGES, WITH AVIATION AS AN ASSET, IN PREVENTING ATTACKS FROM OVERSEAS, AND URGED ADOPTION OF A DEFINITE POLICY OF DEFENSE.

FRANCE SHOWERED LINDBERGH WITH HONORS [illegible] WEEK FOLLOWING HIS SPECTACULAR ARRIVAL IN PARIS. PRESIDENT GASTON DOUMERGUE CONFERRED THE GRAND CROSS OF THE LEGION OF HONOR. HE WAS GIVEN MEDALS BY THE CITY OF PARIS, THE SOCIETY OF THE WOMEN OF PARIS AND THE FRENCH GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY. IN WELCOMING HIM TO THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE, THE GROUP PRESENTED HIM WITH A GOLD PLAQUE OF HONOR.

A GIFT OF 150,000 FRANCS, THEN EQUAL TO $30,000, WAS OFFERED, BUT LINDBERGH SUGGESTED IT BE DIVERTED TO THE AERO CLUB OF FRANCE FOR THE BENEFIT OF FAMILIES OF FLIERS WHO HAD LOST THEIR LIVES ON EXPLORATORY FLIGHTS.

IN BELGIUM, KING ALBERT DECORATED HIM WITH THE CROSS [illegible] THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD AND THE GOLD MEDAL OF THE ROYAL AERO CLUB OF BELGIUM. ENGLAND ADDED HONORS WHEN KING GEORGE V GAVE HIM THE CROSS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE OF GREAT BRITAIN.

LEAVING FOR THE UNITED STATES ABOARD THE CRUISER MEMPHIS, LINDBERG

[illegible] HARBOR BY A SWARM OF FRENCH SEAPLANES
[illegible] HUNDREDS OF WHISTLES SHRIEKING A FAREWELL
WAS ESCORTED FROM CHERBOURG
AND NAVAL VESSELS, WITH HO[illegible]
BACK HOME, LINDBERGH WAS G[illegible]
PRESENTED THE FIRST DISTINGUI[illegible]
[illegible] GRANTED BY PRESIDENT COOLIDGE WHO
[illegible] DISTINGUISHED FLYING CROSS VOTED BY CONGRESS.
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
THE NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY CONFERRED ITS HUBBARD MEDAL, AND HE RECEIVED THE LANGLEY MEDAL OF THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.
MEDALS, PLAQUES AND TROPHIES POURED IN FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, FROM DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS, OFFICIAL AND UNOFFICIAL AERONAUTIC SOCIETIES AND FROM INDIVIDUAL ADMIRERS. THEIR VALUE WAS ESTIMATED AT $900,000 AND THEY FILLED AN ENTIRE SECTION OF JEFFERSON MEMORIAL MUSEUM IN ST. LOUIS, WHICH LINDBERGH CHOSE AS A PUBLIC DEPOSITORY.

DASH MATTER--FOLLOW PARIS LINDBERGH X X X THE ASSOCIATION.

-DASH-

THE SPEECH OF COL. CHARLES A. LINDBERGH'S WHICH ROUSED VETERANS OF THE LAFAYETTE ESCADRILLE IN PARIS WAS BROADCAST OVER THE UNITED STATES FROM WASHINGTON MAY 19.

HIS LAST RECOGNITION BY A FOREIGN GOVERNMENT, AND THE ONE AROUSING MOST DISCUSSION, WAS THE PRESENTATION, IN 1938, BY FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN GOERING OF ONE OF GERMANY'S HIGHEST DECORATIONS--THE ORDER OF THE GERMAN EAGLE--AT A BERLIN RECEPTION.

GOERING TOLD LINDBERGH HE HAD ORDERS FROM CHANCELLOR HITLER TO GIVE HIM THE DECORATION AS A TOKEN OF GERMANY'S ESTEEM FOR HIS SERVICES TO AVIATION. THE AMERICAN FLIER HAD JUST COMPLETED A SURVEY OF GERMAN PLANE FACT ES AND AIRPORTS.

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Swiss Puzzled as French Guns Pound at Forts in Westwall

BASEL, Switzerland, May 28 (AP).—The fourth successive day of systematic blasting at German Westwall fortifications and railroads by Maginot forts aroused speculation among foreign observers today over the possibility of a French smash across the river into Germany.

The continued shelling, coupled with the French engineers' action in dynamiting their own floodland dikes last Friday, accented the question whether the French might mean business—laying the groundwork for a dash into Baden.

Balanced against this was conjecture that the French move was more make-believe, like the Nazis' maneuvering of a fortnight ago—to keep enemy forces from being withdrawn for action elsewhere.

At that time the Germans had Switzerland's observers worrying over a possible swoop around the southern end of France's Maginot line. A German army of twenty divisions, including motorized troops, gathered near the northern Swiss frontier as the invasion of Holland and Belgium began. Several days ago, almost all of these units vanished while trainloads of German Germans to strengthen their defense with troops needed on their side of the northwestern fronts.

They agreed that at least two things must precede any French drive across the Rhine: First, the weakening of the German Rhine communications and smashing of many German fortifications—objects of the renewed cannonading—and, second, dynamiting of the Rhine-Rhone Canal locks to permit diversion of enough Rhine water so that troops could wade across certain points of the boundary river. In blowing up many of the locks, French engineers left the main locks and gates standing to give partial control of the water level.

wounded started moving into hospitals around Lake Constance.

Then, without preliminaries, the Maginot forts north of Basel opened fire. Their big guns have been directed mainly against the German forts of Istein, the "Gibraltar of the Rhine."

Military observers pointed out that the French activity, which has brought little reply so far from German guns, might mean an attempt to cover up reported shifting of troops from that area into the western zone, or an effort to force the

Gunfire Rattles Windows in England.

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—Heavy gunfire from across the channel was heard on the south coast of England today for the first time since Sunday morning. Windows and doors rattled for fifteen minutes.

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British Lose Two Naval Trawlers.

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—The British Admiralty announced today that the naval trawlers Melbourne and Cape Passaro had been lost through bombardment by German planes. Four men were lost on the Cape Passaro, it was said, and none on the Melbourne.

Nazi Freighter Dares Allied Blockade With Cargo Worth $800,000

Baltimore, May 28 (AP)—The German freighter Koenigsberg, 6,466 tons, sailed today, her commander declaring he believed that if he could get on the high seas he could take his ship with its $800,000 cargo of rubber through the Allied blockade.

Naval circles wondered whether the Koenigsberg's commander considered he had a better chance of getting through to Germany now that the Dutch and much of the Norwegian coast is held by the Germans and the English Channel threatened.

On February 8 the freighter sailed on an attempt to run the blockade but returned eight days later.

Pope Receives Former Spanish King.

VATICAN CITY, May 28 (A. P.)—Pope Pius received former King Alfonso of Spain in private audience today.

Air Raid Sounded on English Coast.

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—An air raid alarm was sounded today on the southeast coast of England and anti-aircraft guns went into action.

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Wilhelmina Stands by Allies.

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—A spokesman for the Dutch Government in exile in London said tonight the capitulation of the King of the Belgians would make no difference in the decision of the Dutch Government to continue fighting with all the forces at its disposal at the side of the Allies. The Government here, under Queen Wilhelmina, still directs the Dutch Navy and Holland's rich possessions in the East and West Indies.

Espionage Now Capital Crime In Switzerland

Government Also Places Many Civil Cases In Hands Of Military Courts

Bern, May 28 (AP)—The Swiss Government, using its extraordinary decree powers, strengthened the entire penal code today by placing many civil cases under the jurisdiction of military courts and providing the death penalty for treason by espionage or sabotage.

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The death penalty for such offenses previously was applicable only in time of war.

A council communique declared the peacetime military code "does not take sufficient account of the dangers of the present situation."

Reports reaching here were that 1,200 German Alpine fighters had been landed by parachute in the last two days. Twelve large transport planes, each carrying about fifty men, were reported to be making two trips daily to the Narvik region.

The effects of the war extended steadily northward, the newspaper Social Demokraten reporting that Tromsoe was being cleared of its population as a precaution against air raid attacks.

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PRESS ASSOCIATED NEWYORK

01626 CULMERS PARLIAMENTARY UNDER SECRETARY

(NOT USED)

FOR WAR BARON CROFT FORMERLY SIR HENRY PAGE

CROFT WHO GIVEN PEERAGE WHEN CHURCHILL

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FORMED NEW GOVERNMENT TOOK SEAT IN LORDS

Rumania Guards Her Oil Against 'Fifth Column'

Aliens Will Be Kept Out of Well Zone, Arms Seized

BUCHAREST, May 29 (Wednesday) (AP).—Rumania has taken drastic steps to prevent seizure of her oil wells by any "Fifth Column" saboteurs in event of invasion, it was learned today.

Under a new decree no foreigners except oil company employees will be allowed to enter the Ploesti, Constanza and Giurgiu petroleum zones.

Rumanian employees in the zones will be subject to military orders, as if in an army zone, and inhabitants must surrender their arms, munitions and explosives.

NAZI 'CHUTE TROOPS LANDED AT NARVIK

Flank Attack on British Is Reported Plan.

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STOCKHOLM, May 28 (A. P.).—German troops landed from planes were reported today to have crossed the Rombak Fjord in collapsible boats for an attack on the British flank near the Arctic ore port of Narvik, Norway.

The newspaper Aftonbladet said that dispatches from across the border indicated that the action was intended to relieve German forces hard pressed at Bjornfjell, near Narvik.

The dispatches said that the Germans parachuted from planes a mile east of Narvik and crossed the fjord "under difficult conditions," protected by fire from their own pursuit planes.

ENTRY INTO NARVIK CLAIMED BY ALLIES

Fierce Attack on Ore Port Reported to Have Forced Germans to Retreat

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STOCKHOLM, Sweden, May 28 (AP)—Norwegian and Allied troops were reported tonight to have occupied part of the ruined city of Narvik in a fierce attack as the Germans retreated along the iron ore railroad to Sweden, destroying everything of military value.

Swedish newspaper correspondents at the border declared the Germans were concentrating their defenses near the frontier as Allied and Norwegian troops, aided by gunfire from British destroyers, took over some points in the city and along Narvik Fjord.

Border dispatches also reported that thirty German bombing planes attacked Bodoe, south of Narvik, dropping more than 500 incendiary and light explosive bombs. The bombing reportedly left Bodoe in ruins. No indication of casualties in the raid was given.

3 Safe in Week's Flight From U. S. Consulate

Americans Reach Berne From Calais in War-Stirred Trip

BERNE, May 28 (AP).—The American Consul and two American customs attaches in Calais, France, reached Switzerland today after a week's flight through the war zone in two battered automobiles.

James G. Carter, of Brunswick, Ga., one of the few Negroes ever to attain consular rank in the American Foreign Service, left his post at Calais last Tuesday after the city had been bombed repeatedly by German planes. Following him in another car were the attaches of the Customs Bureau, United States Treasury Department, Carl Morgen Richards and Charles Schlager. Windows of both cars were shattered by the force of exploding shells.

They headed for Paris until they met a British officer in a dynamite-laden car, who had been blowing up bridges along the road ahead. From there they swerved toward the coast, describing their progress as "literally crawling" along roads clogged with army trucks, soldiers and tens of thousands of bewildered refugees. Wednesday afternoon they reached Abbeville. There the battle broke around them.

None of the three would comment on their experiences except to say: "They were horrible."

Thursday they found themselves in the midst of the advance forces of the German army and received special passes back through the lines. A German escort went with them through Arras, across Luxemburg and into Germany. They rested at Stuttgart twelve hours before continuing to Switzerland.

Carter left tonight for Paris. Richards and another remained here.

BRITISH NAME NAVAL HERO

Admiral Evans Put in Charge of Protecting Aircraft Plants

LONDON, May 28 (AP)—Admiral Sir Edward Evans, British naval hero, was appointed today by Lord Beaverbrook, Aircraft Production Minister, to take charge of the "local protection and security" of aircraft factories and airdromes.

Admiral Evans is known widely as "Evans of the Broke" for his World War accomplishments as commander of the leader of a flotilla of six destroyers that intercepted a German night raid on Dover in 1917 and defeated six German destroyers.

Earlier, Admiral Evans commanded the Mohawk, which bombarded the German right wing on the Belgian coast in 1914. In 1912 he was second in command of the ill-fated Scott expedition into the Antarctic. He returned, but his commander, Captain Robert F. Scott, died in a blizzard.

After the World War, Admiral Evans served from 1929-31 as Rear Admiral commanding the Australian Navy.

Pierlot Honors Albert Before Disowning King

PARIS, May 28, (A. P.).—Premier Hubert Pierlot of Belgium laid a mourning wreath today on the statue of King Albert I, who led Belgium against Germany from 1914 to 1918.

Soon after the broadcast of the proclamation which "disowned" Albert's son, King Leopold III, for ordering the surrender to Germany.

SECURITY RULES TIGHTENED

France Acts To Block Sales By Germans

Paris, May 28 (AP)—The French Finance Ministry tonight forbade the sale in France by persons abroad of French stocks and bonds without special authorization of the Foreign Exchange Office.

The measure is designed to keep Germans from selling in France, through intermediaries, any French securities taken in invaded regions.

Heavy Reich Losses Conceded By Berlin

They Are Worthwhile In View Of Gains, However, Nazi Sources Declare

Berlin, May 28 (AP)—Authoritative German sources said tonight that naturally German losses have been heavy in the drive against the northern Allied army in Flanders and Artois, but that these were considered worth while in view of the gains.

The losses mostly were among infantry troops, it was said.

American Ambulances Captured, Says Berlin

Franklin Foundation Unit Now Reported Used by Nazis

BERLIN, May 28 (AP).—German sources reported today that numerous American ambulances and hospital equipment have fallen into Nazi hands.

German wounded are using some of the American hospital facilities provided by the Franklin Foundation.

The "Voelkischer Beobachter" said some American non-military personnel had been overtaken in the German advance.

13 TROOPS IN BOAT

British Soldiers Picked Up by Hospital Ship.

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—A British officer and twelve men, picked up at sea from a drifting boat, were brought to an English port last night by a hospital ship.

Hard pressed by advancing German troops and by machine-gun fire from planes attacking a French seaport on Saturday, the officer and his men raced to the beach and swam a quarter of a mile to a drifting boat. In the boat they found the body of a Dutchman slain by machine-gun fire. To hide from the planes, the soldiers lay in the bottom of the boat as it drifted seaward. Machine-gun fire had disabled the motor.

They suffered from cold and hunger for twenty-four hours before sighting the hospital ship.

BERLIN PROMISES NO HARM TO LINER

But Says Foe May Attack the President Roosevelt.

BERLIN, May 28 (A. P.).—The German Government informed the United States embassy today that the strictest orders had been issued to German naval units not to molest the United States liner President Roosevelt on its journey to Ireland to evacuate Americans.

Germany, however, warned the embassy that it had information that Germany's enemies, in an effort to disturb American-German relations, planned an attack on the Roosevelt.

The German Government, in communication to the Embassy, said:

"Ships which travel in the manner indicated by the American Government (that is, unarmed and without escort) are, according to the fundamental principles of German conduct of war, in no danger from German arms. But in consideration of the fact that this American ship will travel through the war zone which American ships usually avoid, the German Government has notified its forces of the voyage, and has issued strict orders that the ship be permitted to make the journey without hindrance."

"It may be observed in addition that there are no German sea forces along the route of the journey from and to America. Any possibility of danger to the vessel from the German side is therefore excluded."

The German Government, however, informed the Embassy that it had evidence that an attack on the President Roosevelt was planned by Germany's enemies.

It expressed hope that the United States would take "appropriate measures to forestall such criminal designs."

German authorities sought to quiet American fears concerning the possibility of fifth column operations in the Western Hemisphere.

They charged that stories of alleged Nazi sabotage acts in the region of the Panama Canal and of Nazi demonstrations in Mexico were "inventions of the British Secret Service to arouse fear and to stimulate the war psychosis in the United States."

German Radio Music Marks Capitulation

BERLIN, May 28 (A. P.).—All German radio stations repeatedly played the anti-British "Engelland" song today in connection with the announcement of the capitulation of King Leopold's army.

After the reading of the news that King Leopold had been given a castle in Belgium as a temporary residence, the radio stations played the German anthem "Deutschland Uber Alles."

PRISONERS OF WAR

Nazis Say Their Officers Are Badly Treated.

BERLIN, May 28 (A. P.).—"Special facilities" to captive British and French officers will now cease, the German authorities announced today, as a result of reports that German officers captured by the Allies are extremely badly treated.

The announcement said that the French Gen. Henri Giraud, captured in the battle of the Meuse, and up to now accommodated in a castle, has now been transferred to a fortress in Western Germany. He will have a French colonial soldier instead of a German for an orderly.

"The future treatment of French officers will depend on the treatment of German officers who are prisoners of war in French hands," the announcement concluded by saying.

4 ALLIED SHIPS SUNK

Germans Lose Two in Week Ended on May 19.

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—Authoritative spokesmen today reported that vessels sunk "by enemy action" in the week which ended on May 19, included one British ship of 629 tons, three Allied vessels totaling 29,552 tons, and four neutral ships totaling 16,120 tons.

These spokesmen said that the German tanker Kattegat, 6,031 tons, and the steamship Rosario, 6,079 tons, had been sunk by the Norwegians, bringing Germany's total shipping losses up to May 19 to around 830,000 tons.

British Soldiers May Get Chest Armor

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—R. K. Law, Financial Secretary to the War Office, told the House of Commons today that experiments were being made on a "protective chest armor for British troops."

"Rumors that light armor is being worn by the Germans are entirely unconfirmed," he said.

ATTLEE SAYS NAZIS BOMBED REFUGEES

Tells of Attacks on Hospital Ships and Ambulances.

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—Clement Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons today that the "bombing of hospital ships and machine-gunning of ambulances in France may be taken in conjunction with deliberate attacks by German aircraft on refugees on the roads of Belgium and France as typical of the methods pursued by the German Government."

"The British Government hold themselves ready," he went on to say, "to take such action as they consider appropriate, but it is not their intention to exact retribution from the wounded or on women and children."

He added that he hoped to announce shortly changes in the arrangements for the economic execution of the war.

Churchill Is Finally In 10 Downing Street

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—Winston Churchill belatedly took up residence at No. 10 Downing Street today. War duties since he became Prime Minister, on May 10, delayed his moving.

Wells Wants Troops In Flanders Saved

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—H. G. Wells, the English novelist and historian, urged Great Britain's fighting chiefs to give every aid to their armies trapped in Flanders, even at risk to security on the home front.

"If those at home can divert a few bombs," he commented, "so much the better."

POLO PLAYER SLAIN IN BRITISH SERVICE

Hugo Hesketh Hughes Was Welsh Guards Officer

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—Hugo Hesketh Hughes, international polo player, was listed today among those killed in active war service.

He was a second lieutenant in the Welsh Guards.

Hesketh Hughes, stocky hard-hitting British polo star, is well known in polo circles in the United States. Rated at seven goals in England in 1938, he played in the 1936 international cup series in England when the British gave the American cup defenders the closest fight they had had since the world war.

The British internationalist came to this country in 1938 and played on Winston Guest's team, the Jaguars, in the national polo championship at Meadowbrook. He was at No. 1 position, replacing the American star, Eric Pedley, who was prevented by business from participating in the matches.

Last year Hughes was again seen at Meadowbrook, playing No. 2 position with the British team in the international matches. He learned polo in Argentina and played for years there before going to England.

ENVOY'S DAUGHTER TO COME ON CLIPPER

Rosemary Kennedy Leaves London for Lisbon

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—Rosemary Kennedy, 21 years old, eldest daughter of United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy, traveled by plane to Lisbon, Portugal, today to catch a trans-Atlantic plane to return to the United States.

It was explained that she took the air route because of demand for space on the liner President Roosevelt, which is scheduled to reach Ireland Thursday to take Americans home.

All other members of the Ambassador's family are in the United States. Rosemary had remained to continue her art studies.

At United States Lines offices inquirers were told the waiting list of Americans indicates that the number desiring to leave is greater than the capacity of the President Roosevelt.

To the question whether the national ship might be sent, officers replied that this was likely but that nothing could be announced.

Red Cross Supplies Arrive.

PARIS, May 28 (A. P.).—The Paris office of the American Red Cross said today that sixty-seven bales of urgently needed medical supplies from the United States had arrived at Lisbon, Portugal, by trans-Atlantic Clipper and had been picked up by French plane.

Nazis Say Heavy Loss In Men Is Worth While

BERLIN, May 28 (AP).—Authoritative German sources admitted tonight that German losses had been heavy in the drive against the Northern Allied Army in Flanders and Artois, but said that these were considered worth while in view of the gains. The losses were mostly among infantry troops, it was said.

At several points the German forces were but fourteen miles from Lille, these sources added.

ANTI-BRITISH MOVE CLAIMED

Rome Broadcast Tells Of Demonstration In Spain

New York, May 28 (AP)—A Rome broadcast, picked up by C. B. S., said citizens of Burgos, Spain, had demonstrated against England today with a banner demanding "Gibraltar for Spain."

The Italian announcer said similar demonstrations had occurred in other Spanish towns.

Town Criers May Return

London, May 28 (AP)—A return to the archaic town crier system in the event of a radio breakdown is planned by the Ministry of Information.

Harold Nicholson, parliamentary secretary to the ministry, so told Commons today in announcing that regional organizations would be set up through which every street in every city and town in England would have a recognized person available to give accurate news in the event of emergency.

30.24-2577 30.24-2577

Britain Seeking Nurses

LONDON, May 28 (AP).—The Ministry of Health appealed today for unemployed nurses for full-time hospital work—to last at least a year.

French En... Sees Arita

TOKIO, May 28 (AP).—French Ambassador Charles Arsene Henry conferred today with Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita after Belgium's surrender to Germany was announced that France would not make a separate peace. Gen. J. C. Pabst, Dutch Minister to Japan, asked by Foreign Minister Masayuki Tani about the situation in the Dutch East Indies, said there were no developments.

MAY 29 1940

Reich Frees U. S. Ship

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 28—The American freighter Charles R. McCormick, which was caught at Bergen, Norway, during the German invasion, has been released by German authorities and will sail for New York June 1, her operators, Stockard and Company, were informed by cable by their Bergen agent today.

Her cargo, which was bound for Finland, will be unloaded and held for disposition by a prize court, the agent said.

The ship, with a crew of thirty-two, reached Bergen just before the invasion, and, with the American freighter Flying Fish was slightly damaged during the fighting.

Moved To Vakstal

She moved for safety to Vakstal, sixty miles away, and returned to Bergen May 22. Her operators believed her crew had been left aboard and not interned.

She is expected to reach New York about June 17.

The vessel, owned by the McCormick Steamship Company of San Francisco, was chartered by Stockard and Company for the Stockard Steamship Corporation.

Liner Brings Refugees

The United States liner Washington arrived today from Genoa and Naples with 1,068 passengers, including 500 Jewish refugees traveling on Swiss passports. The ship was held up by British contraband-control officials at Gibraltar for nine hours and 400 sacks of mail were taken off—a procedure avoided with recent Italian liners.

United States Ambassador to Rus... Laurence A. Steinhardt returned ... a year in Moscow, on what he described as purely a personal trip, although he said he was hurrying to Washington to talk with President Roosevelt.

Mrs. George Earle, wife of the Minister to Bulgaria, returned with two sons.

Prices in Italy Advance on News

ROME, May 28 (A. P.).—Prices rose sensationally in the securities market today on news of the Belgian surrender.

Many issues jumped 10 to 30 points. Stocks of two metallurgical companies soared 65 and 82 points.

Financial circles attributed the rise to growing confidence that realization of Italian "aspirations" was near in view of the military situation in the north.

Recently the market has inclined to weakness in thin trading due to prospects of Italian intervention.

MAY 29 1940

Danes Reopen Bond Market

COPENHAGEN, May 28 (A. P.).—The Danish Stock Exchange reopened today after seven weeks' war interruption. Trade was permitted only in bonds, but it was said stock sales would be permitted later.

A six-month-old law limits bond price fluctuations to 1 point.

ASK TROTSKY OUSTER

Mexican Organizations Call Him Danger to Nation.

MEXICO CITY, May 28 (A. P.).—The expulsion of Leon Trotsky, exiled communist leader, was sought today by the Nationalist Association, a conservative political organization, and by the National Youth Confederation on the ground that his presence constituted a constant danger for the nation.

An attempt was made to machine-gun Trotsky and his wife at their suburban villa last Saturday. Neither was hit.

U. S. Sends Three More Warships To Lisbon

Heavy Cruiser And Two Destroyers Join Squadron To Protect American Interests

Washington, May 28 (AP)—The navy sent three more warships today to Lisbon, Portugal, to join the squadron which has been operating there. The ships were the Vincennes, a new heavy cruiser of 10,000 tons, and the Truxtun and Simpson, destroyers.

They are "not convoying any merchant vessels, but are proceeding to Lisbon for the purpose of protection of American interests," the navy said. There is no plan at present to use them to remove Americans from the war zone but the ships are to be held there "just in case," an official disclosed.

Already in neutral European waters, usually in the vicinity of Lisbon, are the light cruiser Trenton and the destroyers Herber and Dickenson.

CANADA IS ADDING TO FORCES IN WAR

Will Expand Its Army and Aviation to Meet Crisis.

MAY 29 1940

OTTAWA, May 28 (A. P.).—Immediate expansion of Canada's army and air force is the first objective in the Dominion's war plans resulting today from the critical situation in Europe.

Prime Minister Mackenzie King informed the House of Commons yesterday that expansion was necessary. Some 30,000 recruits are to be enlisted as quickly as possible, with an additional 5,000 for the air force.

Other new steps will be the organization of reserve companies of veterans to be attached to militia units for training and the institution of special training for certain veteran officers.

The new speed-up plan followed by only a few days the announcement that all units for a third Canadian division and ancillary units required for a Canadian corps in the field would be recruited.

Parliament heard of the latest proposed increases in fighting strength while studying Finance Minister Ralston's measure for $700,000,000 in war appropriations for the ensuing fiscal year.

Air Minister Power said that air force activity would be pushed in two directions, by calling more men up and by going ahead with all speed to complete flying fields and training schools.

The latest war developments, he said, necessitate the change, and confront Canada with the possibility of carrying a larger share of training plan costs than originally figured. The air force strength is now 12,000.

MAY 29 1940

Ship To Return To Italy To Remove Americans

Liner Washington To Be Rushed From New York On Request Of State Department

New York, May 28 (AP)—The State Department today asked the United States Lines to rush the liner Washington back to Italy to help remove Americans from Europe.

The company said it would sail the ship at noon Thursday, two days ahead of schedule. The vessel arrived today with 1,068 passengers.

The line said it had been told approximately 1,800 Americans were at Genoa and Naples seeking passage home and that the number was increasing rapidly.

TO BOOST SHELL OUTPUT

Canada Spends $30,000,000 To Enlarge Plants

Ottawa, Ontario, May 28 (AP)—Thirty million dollars is being spent to enlarge plants and install equipment for increasing Canada's output of shells, the Department of Munitions and Supply announced today.

The plant facilities will increase to thirteen or fourteen factories engaged in shell production, it was said. Eight plants now are manufacturing an order of 2,250,000 shells. The new facilities will increase this production to about 4,500,000.

MAY 29 1940

U. S. Ambulance Corps Unaware Of Captures

Representatives Of 3 In France Deny Knowledge Of Seizures Reported From Berlin

New York, May 28 (AP)—Representatives of three American ambulance corps in France said tonight they had received no information regarding capture of either equipment or personnel as reported in dispatches from Berlin.

A spokesman for the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps said that ten ambulances, comprising a part of the Benjamin Franklin section of the corps, had been rushed into the Belgian sector a week ago. Berlin reported that American hospital facilities of the "Franklin Foundation" were being used by German wounded, but sources here could not identify the foundation.

The American Field Service in France group has twenty-two ambulances in the fighting zones and twenty more leaving Paris shortly, while the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps has sent 110 ambulances to France, of which sixty-six are now in active service.

AMBASSADOR SAYS BELGIANS FIGHT ON

MAY 29 1940

Asserts His Government's Decision Is Unanimous.

WASHINGTON, May 28 (A. P.).—Count Robert Van Der Straten-Ponthoz, the Belgian Ambassador, advised the State Department today that the capitulation of the Belgian Army was contrary to the views of the Belgian Government and its determination "to carry on the fight against the aggressor."

The Ambassador, who conferred with Adolf Berle, Assistant Secretary of State, said, "All the members of the Government are unanimous in making this declaration."

"The French and English governments continue their collaboration with the Belgian Government under the premiership of Prime Minister Pierlot," he added.

The views of the Belgian Government were given to the department formally in a statement which the Ambassador presented to Mr. Berle. Subsequently the Ambassador pleaded in a personal statement for a reservation of judgment on the Belgian surrender.

"We must, as Mr. Churchill has said, reserve judgment in regard to the capitulation of the Belgian army, until more complete information has been received. Meanwhile, attention may be called to the fact that this army had been fighting for eighteen days without one moment's respite and that its front line was never broken."

Stephen Early, White House press secretary, reiterated earlier in the day an observation by President Roosevelt that these are sad days when he was asked to comment on King Leopold's surrender to Germany.

Asked what the White House reaction was to this latest war development, Mr. Early declared:

"I think, as the President said in his radio address Sunday night, these are sad days. That doesn't apply to the action necessarily, but just to the news."

He said that William Bullitt, American Ambassador to France, phoned the White House at 4:30 A. M., Eastern standard time, to report the action by the Belgian King. Mr. Bullitt, he said, talked with Miss Marguerite Lehand, Mr. Roosevelt's personal secretary, who did not call the President, since she knew there was nothing he could do. Mr. Roosevelt was advised of the Belgian surrender four hours later.

Text of Reynaud Speech

MAY 29 1940

By The Associated Press.

PARIS, May 28—The text of Premier Paul Reynaud's broadcast on the Belgian surrender follows:

I must announce to the French people a grave event. This event occurred last night. France can no longer count on the Belgian Army.

Since 4 A. M. Tuesday the French Army and the British Army have been fighting alone in the north against the enemy.

You know what the situation was.

After the rupture of our front May 14, the German Army filtered between our armies, which found themselves broken into two groups, one to the north and the other to the south.

On the south it is the French divisions which are holding the new front following the Somme and Aisne Rivers and then rejoining intact the Maginot Line.

In the north was a group of three armies—the Belgian Army, the British Expeditionary Corps and several French divisions in which many of us have loved ones.

This group of three armies was under the command of General Blanchard. It was supplied via Dunkerque. The French and British Armies were defending this port on the south and west, the Belgian Army on the north.

Way Opened to Dunkerque

It was this Belgian Army that has just brusquely capitulated unconditionally on the field of battle on the order of its King without warning their French and British comrades in combat, opening the way to Dunkerque to the Germans.

Eighteen days ago this same King sent us a call for help. To this appeal we replied, following the plan which had been established last December by the Allied General Staffs.

But in full battle, King Leopold III without a word to the French and British soldiers who, in response to his anguished appeal, had come to the assistance of his country, laid down his arms.

It is a fact without precedent in history.

The Belgian Government has told me that the decision of the King was taken against the unanimous sentiment of his responsible Ministers. The government added it had decided itself to put at the service of the Allied cause all the forces of its country which were still available, and particularly that it wished to raise a new army and collaborate in the work of arming France.

It is about our soldiers that we are thinking.

Soldiers Are Praised

They can say their honor is intact. They are making a magnificent effort along the whole front. Every day during the eighteen days of battle they have given thousands of examples of heroism. Young French generals who have hardly had time to replace their elders have already covered themselves with glory.

Our leaders and our soldiers form a bloc in which the country has entire confidence and which tomorrow will draw the admiration of the world.

We knew that sad days were coming. They have come.

France has been invaded a hundred times and never beaten. That much our courageous populations in the north must remember. It is from the tests we are awaiting that the new spirit of France will be forged—a spirit which will be greater than ever.

Our faith in victory is intact.

The strength of every soldier, of every Frenchman and every Frenchwoman is increased ten times. Misfortune has always bolstered France. She has never been as united as today.

On the new line which has just been established by our great chieftain, General Maxime Weygand, in full accord with Marshal Petain, on the Somme and on the Aisne, we will hold—and because we have held we will win.

Text of Churchill Speech

MAY 29 1940

British Prime Minister's Report to Commons on Belgian Capitulation.

LONDON, May 28 (A. P.).—The text of Prime Minister Churchill's statement in the House of Commons today follows:

The House will be aware that the King of the Belgians yesterday sent a plenipotentiary to the German Command asking for a suspension of arms on the Belgian Front. (Cries of "shame!")

The British and French governments instructed their generals immediately to dissociate themselves from this procedure (cheers), and to preservere with the operations in which they are now engaged.

The German Command agreed to the Belgian proposals and the Belgians ceased to resist the enemy's will at 4 o'clock this morning.

I have no intention of suggesting to the House that we should attempt at this moment to pass judgment on the action of the King of the Belgians in his capacity as Commander-in-Chief of the Belgian Army. This army fought very bravely, and both suffered and inflicted heavy losses.

Belgian Government Cleared.

The Belgian Government has dissociated itself from the act (cheers), and declared itself to be the only legal Government of Belgium and formally announced its resolve to continue the war by the side of the Allies, who came to the aid of Belgium on her urgent appeal.

Whatever our feelings, from facts so far known to us, we must remember that a sense of brotherhood between the many peoples who have fallen into the power of the aggressor, and those who still confront him, will play its part in better days than those through which we are passing.

British Troops 'in Good Heart.'

The situation of the British and French armies now engaged in a most severe struggle and beset on three sides and from the air is evidently extremely grave. The surrender of the Belgian army in this manner adds appreciably to the grievous peril, but our troops are in good heart and fighting with the utmost discipline and tenacity.

I shall, of course, abstain from comment on what, with the powerful assistance of the royal navy and the royal air force, they are doing or hope to do. I expect to make a statement to the House on the general position when the result of the intense struggle now going on can be known and measured.

Warns of Hard Blows to Come.

This, perhaps, may not be until the beginning of next week.

Meanwhile, the House must prepare itself for hard and heavy tidings.

I have only to add that nothing which can happen in this battle can in any way relieve us of our duty to defend the world cause to which we have bound ourselves, nor can it destroy our confidence in our power to make our way—as on former occasions in our history—through disaster and grief to ultimate defeat of our enemy.

French

PARIS, May 28 (AP)—The night communiqué of the French High Command follows:

The decision taken by the King of the Belgians has enabled the enemy to increase pressure in the north where British and French troops are still fighting with the same determination.

Fighting that is developing favorably for our troops continues on the Somme.

Our bombers have continued by day and night their action against enemy flying fields and convoys.

Nothing of importance to report on the rest of the front.

This morning's communiqué follows:

The military situation has become more serious in an unforeseen manner in the north as a result of the capitulation by the Belgian King, whose army was engaged on the side of the British and French troops.

These latter are facing a new situation and are continuing to fight.

Nothing important to report on the rest of the front.

MAY 29 1940

German

BERLIN, May 28 (AP)—The text of the German High Command communiqué follows:

The big battle in Flanders at Artois has reached a climax. Our troops, in a sharp attack, partly broke the embittered resistance and hemmed and encircled the enemy armies into an ever narrower area into which the air force also worked destructively with strong units.

We gained ground rapidly against the Belgian Army after hard fights and now stand ten kilometers [about six miles] outside of Bruges and Thouroût. Thielt was passed and a strong enemy artillery group there was stormed in close fighting. In recognition of the hopeless situation, the Belgian Army under the leadership of its King, in strength about 400,000 to 500,000 men, laid down their arms as already announced in a special report.

The fight continues against the encircled English and French. North of Valenciennes, our troops broke through strong French border fortifications. Orchies and Douai were taken.

Major Boehme, commander of an infantry battalion, favorably distinguished himself in this attack. From the Western direction the enemy was repulsed on the whole front. La Bassee, Merville, Hazebrouk and Bourbourg-Ville are in German hands. The air force bombed roads and railway lines leading to Zeebrugge, Nieuport, Ostend and Dunkerque, as well as harbor establishments and vessels in these ports.

The pier at Dunkerque has been destroyed.

Between Calais and Dover an enemy destroyer was severely hit.

On the southern front isolated enemy attacks by armored units on the lower reach of the Somme were repulsed. Thirty enemy armored units were destroyed.

South of Carignan our positions were improved and massive enemy attacks were repulsed.

The enemy's losses in the air yesterday amounted to a total of ninety-one airplanes. Twenty-three German planes are missing.

Also in Norway the air force attacked successfully. In Bodoe, one wireless sender was destroyed, a second one severely damaged. Two enemy airplanes were shot down.

German motor boats, as already announced by special report, off the Belgian coast destroyed one British destroyer and one enemy submarine.

Last night and early today one motor torpedo boat, in addition, succeeded in sinking a heavily loaded enemy transport of 3,000 tons. The English air force continued its aimless attacks on non-military objectives in Northern and Western Germany. Several civilians were killed.

An announcement from Chancellor Hitler's headquarters follows:

Under the persuasion of the destructive force of German arms, the King of the Belgians has arrived at the decision, in order to put an end to further senseless resistance, to request an armistice.

He accepted the German demand of unconditional capitulation. Thus the Belgian Army today downed arms and ceased to exist.

A later announcement from Herr Hitler's headquarters follows:

The King of the Belgians in order to put an end to further bloodshed and the wholly purposeless destruction of his country has arrived at a decision to lay down arms, contrary to the wish of the majority of his government.

This government, which is chiefly responsible for the catastrophe which befell Belgium, now also seems willing further to remain in the company of their English-French employers.

The Fuehrer has ordered that the King of the Belgians and his army be accorded such consideration as due bravely fighting soldiers.

Since the King of the Belgians personally expressed no wish, a Belgian castle has been designated him for a temporary sojourn until a definite domicile is determined.

The total number of Belgian units affected by the capitulation may roughly comprise half a million men.

The German armies now will strike out with increased vigor at the destruction of the chief culprits.

MAY 29 1940

British

LONDON, May 28—The Air Ministry issued the following communiqué today:

Royal Air Force fighters, bombers and reconnaissance aircraft have been doing their utmost to relieve enemy pressure on the Allied armies in the grim struggle now taking place in Northeastern France.

Yesterday [Monday] waves of R. A. F. medium bombers repeatedly attacked road and rail communications in areas immediately behind the German armies. All of our aircraft returned, one shooting down an enemy scout over Holland. R. A. F. fighters carried out continuous patrols over Northeastern France Tuesday under adverse weather conditions.

Last night and Tuesday heavy bombers attacked military objectives at Duesseldorf, Duisberg, Dortmund, Hamburg, Bremen and Cologne. Reports so far indicate that twenty-two of the enemy have been destroyed or damaged.

Yesterday an aerdrome at Stavanger, Norway, was again bombed and aircraft on the aerodrome subjected to heavy machine gun fire.

In the Narvik area enemy aircraft have been destroyed or damaged by R. A. F. fighters. From these operations thirteen of our aircraft have failed to return.

The Day's War Communiques

F.D.R. Names 7 to Run Billion-Dollar Defense Program

MAY 29 1940

Washington, D. C., May 28 (AP).—President Roosevelt announced today formation of a special national defense commission made up of seven prominent individuals to supervise the billion-dollar defense program. Roosevelt said these individuals would participate:

1—Edward R. Stettinius Jr., chairman of the United States Steel Corp., who will be in charge of industrial materials.

2—William S. Knudsen, president of General Motors Corp., in charge of industrial production.

3—Sidney Hillman, president of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America, supervising employment problems.

4—Chester C. Davis, Federal Reserve Board member and former Agricultural Adjustment Administrator, in charge of farm products.

5—Ralph Budd, chairman of the board of the Burlington railway, assigned to transportation.

6—Leon Henderson, member of the Securities Commission, dealing with stabilization of wholesale prices.

7—Miss Harriet Elliott, dean of women at North Carolina University, who will have the job of protecting consumer interests.

Roosevelt said the group would meet here Thursday and go to work.

The President's announcement came near the end of a day in which it was disclosed that a defense financing program to include a $3,000,000,000 boost in the debt limit and at least $600,000,000 a year in new taxes would be proposed to Congress.

To be secretary of the defense group, Roosevelt chose William H. McReynolds, one of his administrative assistants. The President explained that McReynolds would serve as a sort of clearing house for the commission because of his familiarity with laws and the entire Government structure.

F. D. R. also reported that he probably would name two more administrative assistants, whose names may be announced in a few days. He now has three such assistants and has three vacancies he could fill.

On another phase of the defense program, there were indications that the President favored a flat 10 per cent. increase in virtually all taxes to finance the arms expansion plan.

Federal revenues now are around the $6,000,000,000 mark and a 10 per cent. boost would bring in about $600,000,000 annually, which the Administration wants for the next five years to pay for defense expenditures.

That would mean that one who now pays $1,000 income tax would pay an extra $100. Such levies as Social Security taxes, however, would be exempt.

While the new defense program will superimpose emergency expenditures of about $1,250,000,000 on the $2,000,000,000 which has been spent annually for the Army and Navy, the President said this in no way represented complete immediate, national mobilizaton.

No chairman has been selected for the commission of seven, the President said, but McReynolds can serve as something of a coordinating agency when meetings are held.

Who's Who of Commission

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, May 28—The following are thumb-nail sketches of the members of the National Defense Commission appointed today by President Roosevelt:

EDWARD R. STETTINIUS JR.—40-year-old chairman of the board of the United States Steel Corporation. One of the youngest of the country's industrialists. Vice-president of the General Motors Corporation before joining United States Steel in 1934. Born in Chicago and graduated from University of Virginia. Home, New York.

WILLIAM S. KNUDSEN—Migrated from his native Denmark at 20 and worked his way to presidency of the General Motors Corporation from his first jobs in New York ship yards. At one time production manager of the Ford Motor Company. Vigorous in speech and action. Home, Detroit.

CHESTER C. DAVIS—53-year-old member of the Federal Reserve Board. Edited newspapers in South Dakota and Montana for many years. Served as administrator of Agricultural Adjustment Administration. Born at Linden, Iowa, and educated at Grinnell College. Home, Washington.

SIDNEY HILLMAN—53-year-old president and founder of the Amalgamated Clothing Workers Union and vice president of the C. I. O. An ardent advocate of a third-term for President Roosevelt. Favors continuing negotiations to end the C. I. O-A. F. L. split. A native of Lithuania.

Miss HARRIET ELLIOTT—66-year-old professor of political science and dean of women at the University of North Carolina. Organized first woman's suffrage group in North Carolina in 1913. Member of the Woman's Advisory Committee of the 1936 Democratic National Convention. A Quaker. Born in Carbondale, Ill.

LEON HENDERSON—45-year-old economist who has been associated with the Roosevelt administration since NRA days. Appointed to the Securities and Exchange Commission last year after serving as economic adviser for the Democratic National Committee and the WPA and as executive secretary of the Monopoly Committee. Native of Millville, N. J.

RALPH BUDD—61-year-old president of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad and former president of the Great Northern. A railroad man all his life who rose from an engineering helper. Born in Waterloo, Iowa. Home, Chicago.

WILLIAM H. McREYNOLDS—Secretary of the Commission. 60-year-old veteran of the Federal service since 1906. Named administrative assistant to President last year. Former assistant director of the Budget and Administrative Assistant to Secretary of the Treasury. Born in Wilson County, Kan.

30.24-2579 30.24-2579

WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-HERE ARE THE DUTIES OF THE SEVEN MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL DEFENSE COMMISSION AS PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT OUTLINED THEM TODAY AT HIS PRESS CONFERENCE:

EDWARD R.STETTINIUS, JR. - WILL HANDLE MATERIALS UP TO THE POINT WHERE THEY ARE READY FOR CONVERSION INTO FINISHED ARTICLES. FOR INSTANCE, HE WILL HAVE SUPERVISION OVER THE ENTIRE MACHINERY FOR GETTING ORE FROM DEPOSITS, TRANSPORTING IT TO STEEL PLANTS, CONVERSION OF THE ORE INTO STEEL BILLETS, AND ITS MANUFACTURE INTO UNFINISHED STEEL.

WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN - WILL PICK UP FROM TH

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(MORE)

WASHINGTON--FIRST ADD DEFENSE COMMISSION DUTIES XLX STEEL.

WILLIAM S.KNUDSEN - WILL PICK UP FROM THERE AND LOOK AFTER THE ACTUAL PRODUCTION OF A TANK AND ITS ENGINE, OR AN AIRPLANE AND ITS ENGINE.

SIDNEY HILLMAN - WILL LOOK AFTER WORK IN PLANTS, APPRENTICESHIPS I STRUCTION OF CCC BOYS IN NON-COMBATANT WORK, TRAINING OF AVIATION GROUND CREWS, AND DEVELOPMENT OF RADIOMEN, COMMUNICATIONS PEOPLE AND EVEN COOKS. (ALTHOUGH THE PRESIDENT SAID IT SOUNDED RATHER SILLY TO SPEAK OF COOKS, THE MATTER IS IMPORTANT BECAUSE OF A SHORTAGE OF THEM FOR THE ARMY AND NAVY.)

CHESTER C.DAVIS - WILL WORK ON PROBLEMS CONNECTED WITH AGRICULTURE.

RALPH BUDD - HIS FIRST MAJOR TASK WILL BE SETTING UP MACHINERY THAT WOULD BE NECESSARY IF A TRANSPORTATION JAM DEVELOPED. (HOWEVER THE PRESIDENT STRESSED THAT THE RAILROADS ARE IN EXCELLENT SHAPE TO HANDLE ANY VOLUME OF BUSINESS.)

LEON HENDERSON - WILL HAVE TO ESTABLISH A SORT OF STATISTICAL OFFICE TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH PRICE TRENDS OF RAW MATERIALS, LOOKING TOWARD THEIR STABILIZATION.

MISS HARRIET ELLIOTT - MUST ESTABLISH THE METHODS FOR OBTAINING TRENDS ON CONSUM PRICES.

Arms Tax to Raise Billions

Plan to Raise Debt Limit

WASHINGTON, May 28 (AP).—Word was passed on Capitol Hill tonight that Congressional leaders had agreed tentatively on an income "super-tax," amounting to 10 per cent of present income taxes, and an increase in levies on beer, liquor, tobacco, gasoline and other items to finance the defense program.

Earlier in the day, the President and prominent members of Congress had agreed to ask for enactment of new defense taxes yielding $3,000,000,000 or more in the next five years, and to request that the existing $45,000,000,000 limit on the national debt be raised to $48,000,000,000.

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It was disclosed that under the plan, $3,000,000,000 of "national defense obligations" would be floated, to be paid off in five years.

The plan, ratified by President Roosevelt, was drafted in a three-hour conference early today by Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau, Chairman Doughton (D.-N. C.), of the House Ways and Means Committee, Sen. Harrison (D.-Miss.), chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, Rep. Cooper (D.-Tenn.), and four government tax experts.

It calls for immediate financing of defense costs by the sale of $3,000,000,000 of special "national defense obligations." It also calls for the levying of new taxes, amounting to between $600,000,000 and $700,000,000 annually for the next five years. The proceeds to be used to retire the "national defense obligations" and pay intrest on them.

General Republican support—despite possible differences over details—was promised by Sen. Vandenberg, of Michigan,

WASHN-MAY 28

OTHER ITEMS IN THE PROPOSED BILL: AN INCREASE IN THE GASOLINE TAX FROM 1 CENT TO 1 1/2 CENTS A GALLON; AN INCREASE OF $1 A BARREL IN THE $5 RATE ON BEER; AN INCREASE IN THE LIQUOR TAX FROM $2.25 TO $3 A GALLON AND AN INCREASE IN THE CIGARETTE TAX FROM $3 TO $3.50 PER 1,000.

MAY 29 1940

ALL OTHER EXCISE TAXES WOULD BE INCREASED BY A FLAT 10 PER CENT OF THE EXISTING TAX. SUCH TAXES INCLUDE LEVIES ON TOBACCO (OTHER THAN CIGARETTES), COSMETICS, JEWELRY, PLAYING CARDS, ETC.

THE TOTAL INCREASES WOULD BE CALCULATED TO RAISE $683,000,000 ANNUALLY.

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THE OFFICIALS DID NOT DECIDE AT THAT TIME WHAT FORM THE NEW TAXES SHOULD TAKE BUT LATER CONFERENCES BROUGHT FORTH WORD THAT THE BILL PROBABLY WOULD INCLUDE THE NEW INCOME TAX, APPLICABLE ON 1940 INCOMES OF INDIVIDUALS AND CORPORATIONS. A TAXPAYER WHO WOULD PAY $1,000 UNDER PRESENT LAW WOULD FIND HIS TAX BILL RAISED TO $1,100 UNDER THE NEW LAW.

solely that this group might profit financially.

"The real 'fifth columnists' in this country are these financial interests that make money out of war, propagate it and peddle propaganda."

WASHINGTON, MAY 28-(AP)-BY A VOTE OF 402 TO 1, THE HOUSE PASSED AND SENT TO THE SENATE TODAY A BILL AUTHORIZING A $1,137,000,000 EXPANSION OF THE NAVY'S AIR FORCE AND OF ITS SYSTEM OF AVIATION BASES.

MAY 29 1940

THE LONE DISSENTING VOTE WAS CAST BY REP.MARCANTONIO (AL-NY), WHO HAS OBJECTED THAT THE CURRENT ARMAMENTS PROGRAM TENDS TOWARD INVOLVEMENT IN WAR ABROAD.

THE BILL CARRIES NO FUNDS (ACTUAL APPROPRIATIONS BEING LEFT FOR LATER MEASURES) BUT IT SETS THE MINIMUM OF NAVAL PLANES AT 10,000 AND THE NUMBER OF PILOTS AT 16,000. THE CONSTRUCTION AND EXPANSION OF A FAR-FLUNG SYSTEM OF NAVAL AIR BASES AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATION, WOULD COST APPROXIMATELY

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-THE SWISS GOVERNMENT HAS CHARTERED 15 GREEK FREIGHTERS TO SERVE AS SUPPLY SHIPS FOR ITS INDUSTRIES AND MILITARY FORCES.

MAY 29 1940

THE SWISS CONSULATE GENERAL SAID THAT WAR-DISRUPTED SUPPLY SOURCES AND THE SCARCITY OF BOTTOMS TO TRANSPORT MERCHANDISE MADE NECESSARY THE CHARTERING.

ONE OF THE SHIPS, THE 10,000-TON KASSOS, IS DOCKED IN NEW YORK NOW. ALL VESSELS WILL USE GENOA AS A TERMINAL PORT AS LONG AS ITALY REMAINS A NEUTRAL.

FH537AED

FORD WOULD MAKE 1,000 PLANES A DAY

Modifies His Hatred of War to Assure Cooperation, After 6 Months' Preparation

MAY 29 1940

WOULD BAR GOVERNMENT

Free Hand for His Plant and Advice of Rickenbacker and Lindbergh Specified

DETROIT, May 28 (AP)—Henry Ford, who has been a life-long opponent of war in any form, said today that much as he hated war, "if it became necessary the Ford Motor Company could, with the counsel of men like Lindbergh and Rickenbacker, under our own supervision and without meddling by government agencies, swing into the production of a thousand airplanes of standard design a day."

It would take about six months under those conditions to reach that level of production, he said in an interview.

"Of course they would have to be of standard design," he emphasized.

"Equally important would be freedom of action on our own part, so that we would not have the handicaps of red tape that slowed down production during the World War."

Mr. Ford said that he was convinced the present conflict in Europe would not last very long "because the United States won't get into it."

"Don't misunderstand me," he said. "A lot of pressure is being brought to push us into it and there is real danger in enormous 'defensive' armament, but I am confident we can keep out of it."

Cites His Auto Production

It was suggested to Mr. Ford that a thousand planes a day "was an enormous volume of production."

"So was 10,000 motor cars a day," he replied, "but we did it; so was the production of one eagle boat a day during the World War, but we did it. Incidentally, we would have reached the level of one submarine chaser a day much sooner but for a certain amount of red tape that had to be contended with."

"Still, planes present a different problem," the interviewer persisted.

"How?" Mr. Ford asked.

"Well, we don't know as much about planes as we do about motor cars and farm tractors."

He Scores "Financial Interests"

"That's exactly why I say we need the counsel of men who know aviation and that we must not be dictated to by men who haven't kept up to date in airplane design and operation," came the reply. "The manufacture of airplanes, if agreement is had upon just what is wanted, becomes simply an assembly problem."

Of the proposals for an enormous "defensive armament" program, Mr. Ford said:

"One of the things we must remember is that preparedness for defense is also preparedness for war and with tremendous so-called 'defensive armament,' we are in just the position the war-makers want us to be in order to be pushed into a conflict in which we should have no part, pushed in by an insidious middle group that is fighting neither Germany nor England but getting them to fight each other

30.24-2581

30.24-2581

BULLETIN

LONDON, MAY 28-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT HEARD IN LONDON TODAY SAID KING LEOPOLD III OF THE BELGIANS HAD BEEN ASSIGNED A BELGIAN CASTLE TO STAY IN FOLLOWING HIS ORDER TO HIS ARMY TO CAPITULATE TO GERMANY.

MAY 29 1940

FH635AED

LONDON--FIRST ADD LEOPOLD CASTLE XXX TO GERMANY.

THE ANNOUNCEMENT SAID:

"THE FUEHRER HAS ORDERED THAT THE KING AND HIS ARMY BE GIVEN UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE THE CONSIDERATION DUE A BRAVE PEOPLE. LEOPOLD HAS BEEN ASSIGNED A BELGIAN CASTLE FOR HIS STAY."

FH645AED

WAR STRATEGY
BY DREW MIDDLETON

LONDON, MAY 28-AP-THE HARD-PRESSED BRITISH ARMY OF FLANDERS CAN DRIVE SOUTHWARD TOWARD THE FRENCH FORCES MASSING ALONG THE AISNE OR GROPE BLINDLY TOWARD THE CHANNEL PORTS WITH ITS LEFT WHILE THE RIGHT FIGHTS OFF THE GERMAN ONSLAUGHT.

THESE ALTERNATIVES APPEARED TODAY TO COMFORT THE B.E.F. IN A DESPERATE SITUATION.

BRITISH MILITARY SOURCES VIEWED THE POSITION AS OF "THE UTMOST GRAVITY," NEUTRAL MILITARY ATTACHES DECLARED EITHER MOVEMENT WOULD MEAN BRITAIN MUST SACRIFICE CONSIDERABLE STORES OF AMMUNITIONS, MATERIALS, AND EVEN GUNS.

EITHER ALTERNATVE WOULD PRODUCE HEAVY CSUALTIES BUT NEUTRAL SOURCES BELIEVED THE FIRST--WHICH WOULD BE DESIGNED TO JOIN THE BRITISH AND FRENCH ARMIES--WOULD STRENGTHEN THE ALLIES' GENERAL STRATEGICAL SITUATION CONSIDERABLY.

MAY 29 1940

A PUSH TOWARD THE CHANNEL WOULD MEAN THAT TROOPS GATHERING TO BE TAKEN OFF IN TRANSPORTS OR WARSHIPS TO BE LANDED AT OTHER POINTS IN FRANCE OR IN BRITAIN WOULD BE SUBJECTED TO A MERCILESS BOMBING AND STRAFING. THIS POUNDING PROBABLY WOULD PUSH THE TOTAL CASUALTIES FAR HIGHER THAN THOSE PRODUCED BY A MOVE SOUTHWARD.

SALVATION FOR THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE LAY IN SUCH A SOUTHWARD PUSH. IF THIS WAS COMPLETED THE ALLIES THEN COULD MOUNT A GENERAL OFFENSIVE NORTHWARDX AGAINST THE GERMAN ARMIES HOLDING THE NETHERLANDS, BELGIUM AND THE OCCUPIED AREA OF FRANCE.

MAY 29 1940

STOCKHOLM, MAY 28-AP-(VIA RADIO)-THE RESIDENCE OF CROWN PRINCE OLAV OF NORWARY HAS BEEN TAKEN OVER BY JOSEF TERBOVEN, GERMAN GAULEITER (DISTRICT LEADER) REPORTS FROM OSLO SAID TONIGHT.

EILERT RINGNESS, FORMER GERMAN CONSUL GENERAL AT OSLO, HAS MOVED INTO THE ROYAL CASTLE OF KING HAAKON IN THE NORWEGIAN CAPITAL, THESE ADVICES SAID, AND THERE PRESIDES OVER SESSIONS OF THE NAZI GESTAPO.

KING HAAKON'S SUMMER RESIDENCE, "KONGSGAADEN", HAS BECOME THE RESIDENCE OF OTHER HIGH GERMAN OFFICERS.

WAR MAP

BERLIN, MAY 28-AP-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND'S REPORTS TONIGHT INDICATED THE RESISTING BRITISH AND FRENCH IN THE NORTH HAVE BEEN SQUEEZED INTO A TRIANGULAR AREA APPROXIMATELY 25 MILES WIDE AND ABOUT 55 MILES LONG AROUND LILLE.

AT ITS BASE ON THE CHANNEL COAST, THE TRIANGLE IS ABOUT 50 MILES WIDE, BUT QUICKLY NARROWS TO ABOUT 25 MILES AND THEN TAPERS TO A POINT AT ST. XX AMAND ABOUT 20 MILES SOUTHEAST OF LILLE IN NORTHERN FRANCE.

FROM JUST EAST OF ZEEBRUGGE, BELGIUM, SOUTHWARD SIX MILES EAST OF BRUGES AND THOROUT TO JUST EAST OF ROSELARE; THEN SHARPLY WEST CLOSE TO YPRES, EASTWARDA GAIN TO MENIN. THEN SOUTH JUST EAST OF TOUROING AND ROUBAIZ TO ST. AMAND AND THE SCHELDT CANAL.

FROM THERE THE LINE PASSES OVER ORCHHIES, LABASSEE, MERVILLE, HAZEBROUCK, BOURBOURG AND TO THE CHANNEL COAST IMMEDIATELY EAST OF GRAVELINES.

MAY 29 1940

THE SOUTHERN FRONT BEGINS AT THE MOUTH OF THE SOMME AND EXTNEDS EASTWARD OVER ABBEVILLE, AMIEN, PERONNE AND HAMMIEEN; SOUTHWARD BETWEEN LAFERE AND CHAUNY TO THE OISE RIVER AND THE AISNE CANAL, FOLLOWING THE LATTER TO THE JUNCTION WITH THE XXXXXX AISNE RIVER.

THE FRONT THEN FOLLOWS THE AISNE OVER RETHEL TO AMAGNE, THEN DUE EAAST TO LECHESNE, STENAY, MONTMEDY AND LONGWY TO THE LUXEMBOURG BORDER.

LONDON, MAY 28-(AP)-A LONE PLANE, BELIEVED TO HAVE BEEN BRITISH, BROUGHT ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS ALONG THE THAMES ESTUARY INTO ACTION SEVERAL TIMES DURING THE EARLY MORNING DARKNESS TODAY. IT CONTINUED FLYING INLAND AFTER DROPPING FLARES, INDICATING IT WAS BRITISH.

NO RAID WARNINGS WERE SOUNDED.

MAY 29 1940

FH456AED

LONDON, MAY 29-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-THE BRITISH PRESS TODAY HEAPED VITUPERATION UPON KING LEOPOLD FOR HIS SURRENDER TO THE GERMANS, THE TABLOID MIRROR EDITORIALLY CALLING HIM THE "KING OF THE FIFTH COLUMN."

LORD BEAVERBROOK'S EVENING STANDARD HEADLINE WRITER CALLED HIM "KING QUISLING."

MAY 29 1940

THE DAILY MAIL REPRINTED THE FAMOUS PUNCH DRAWING OF 1914 WHICH SHOWED KI[illegible]

KING ALBERT REPLYING "NOT MY SOUL" TO THE KAISER'S STATEMENT HE HAD LOST EVERYTHING. UNDER THE REPRINT THE MAIL'S CARTOONIST DREW LEOPOLD AND HITLER, POSED AS IN THE 1914 CARTOON, BUT SHOWING LEOPOLD HANDING HIS SWORD TO A SMILING FUEHRER.

FH

LONDON, MAY 28-(AP)-AN EXCHANGE TELEGRAPH (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) DISPATCH FROM ATHENS TODAY SAID IT WAS REPORTED THERE YUGOSLAVIA AND RUMANIA HAD MADE ARRANGEMENTS TO SEND THEIR GOLD RESERVES TO THE UNITED STATES.

MAY 29 1940

WE804PED

LONDON, MAY 28-(AP)-THE JERUSALEM GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TODAY THE ISSUANCE OF 2,050 IMMIGRATION CERTIFICATES FOR JUNE AND JULY, THE SAME NUMBER AS ISSUED FOR THE PREVIOUS TWO MONTHS. THE CERTIFICATES WILL BRING APPROXIMATELY 3,000 JEWS INTO PALESTINE, INCLUDING THOSE WHO ENTERED ILLEGALLY AND WERE HELD FOR PROPER CERTIFICATION.

MAY 29 1940

FD441PED

(ADVANCE FOR AMS WEDNESDAY MAY 29)

BY ANDRUE BERDING

(ADVANCE) WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT HAS CHANGED ITS POLICY CONCERNING RETENTION OF AMERICAN ENVOYS AT THEIR POSTS IN INVADED COUNTRIES--AND NOW WANTS THEM TO REMAIN UNLESS THE DANGER TO THEM PERSONALLY BECOMES TOO GREAT.

MAY 29 1940

OFFICIALS BELIEVE AMERICAN AMBASSADORS AND MINISTERS CAN BE MORE USEFUL TO THIS COUNTRY BY REMAINING IN THE CAPITALS TO WHICH THEY ARE ACCREDITED, EVEN IF THE CAPITALS ARE UNDER GERMAN DOMINATION, THAN BY FOLLOWING GOVERNMENTS WHICH HAVE BECOME, FOR MOST PRACTICAL PURPOSES, FIGUREHEADS.

~~THEY FAVOR A RETUR~~

(MORE)

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-BEARING 300 JEWISH REFUGEES, THE ARMED BRITISH CUNARD LINER SCUTHIA DOCKED TODAY AFTER A VOYAGE FROM EUROPE MADE EVENTFUL ONLY BY THE PERSISTENCE OF ONE PASSENGER WHO INSISTED ON PROMENADING THE DECKS SHOUTING "HEIL HITLER!"

SHIP'S OFFICERS SAID THEY FEARED THAT 175 RETURNING CANADIAN SOLDIERS MIGHT TOSS THE GERMAN SYMPATHIZER OVERBOARD AND FOR HIS OWN PROTECTION, HE WAS FINALLY LOCKED IN HIS STATEROOM. AT HALIFAX HE WAS TURNED OVER TO CANADIAN IMMIGRATION AUTHORITIES.

THE SCYTHIA LEFT LIVERPOOL MAY 16. SHE CARRIED 571 PASSENGERS TO NEW YORK.

MAY 29 1940

WR408PED

WASHINGTON,MAY 28-(AP)-THE STATE DEPARTMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT THE LINER WASHINGTON IS BEING INSTRUCTED TO BRING HOME AMERICANS FROM BORDEAUX, FRANCE, AND LISBON, PORTUGAL, AS WELL AS ITALY.

THE WASHINGTON ARRIVED IN NEW YORK ONLY TODAY. SHE HAD BEEN SCHEDULED TO SAIL SATURDAY BUT HER DEPARTURE WAS MOVED UP TO THURSDAY.

THE STATE DEPARTMENT SAID 301 AMERICANS FROM WESTERN EUROPE WERE GATHERED AT BORDEAUX AND 70 AT LISBON. THE L SAID APPROXIMATELY 1,800 WERE AT GENOA AND NAPLES, AND THE NUMBE AS INCREASING RAPIDLY.

RZ947PES

MAY 29 1940

NEW YORK,MAY 28-(AP)-DOROTHY THOMPSON, PUBLIC AFFAIRS WRITER AND COMMENTATOR, RETURNED FROM CHAOTIC EUROPE TODAY WITH THE PREDICTION THAT "SOMETHING HORRIBLE FOR GREAT BRITAIN" WOULD UNDERSCORE ANY PEAC TERMS A VICTORIOUS GERMANY MIGHT OFFER.

MAY 29 1940

"THE TREATY OF VERSAILLES," SHE SAID AFTER HER ARRIVAL ON THE U. S.LINER WASHINGTON, "WILL SEEM LIKE A CHARMING, HUMANITARIAN, SLIGHTL QUIXOTIC, VICTORIAN DOCUMENT COMPARED TO THE TREATY THE GERMANS HAV IN MIND."

30.24-2573 30.24-2583

SHE URGED THIS COUNTRY TO GIVE THE ALLIES EVERY CONCEIVABLE KIND OF AID WITHOUT ACTUALLY DECLARING WAR.

"I THINK WE SHOULD GO INTO THIS STRUGGLE," SHE SAID. "THE WORLD IS GOING TO BE RUN ON SOMEONE'S TERMS AND THEY MIGHT AS WELL BE OURS. I DON'T BELIEVE THAT WE SHOULD WAIT AND SEE WHAT HITLER DOES AND THEN ADJUST OUR COURSE TO IT."

"THE NAZIS WILL NOT RULE THE WORLD IN THE END," SHE ADDED.

THE POLITICAL WRITER ALSO SAID THAT HER TRIP OF SEVERAL WEEKS THROUGH EURORE CONVINCED HER THAT THERE WAS NO ANTI-FRENCH FEELING IN ITALY BUT A GREAT DEAL OF FEELING AGAINST THE BRITISH AND GERMANY.

MAY 29 1940

"I WOULD PUT MY HAND IN A FIRE THAT THE ITALIAN PEOPLE, PRACTICALLY UNANIMOUSLY, DO NOT WANT TO GO INTO THE WAR," SHE SAID. "THE ITALIANS WERE BEING SUBJECTED TO TERRIFIC PROPAGANDA, WITH YELLING KIDS PLAYING A LARGE PART IN IT. THE STUDENTS ARE LEADING IN THE PROPAGANDA CAMPAIGN."

ALSO RETURNING ON THE WASHINGTON WAS JULIA MARLOWE, RETIRED SHAKESPEAREAN ACTRESS, AND WIDOW OF E.H.SOTHERN, TRAGEDIAN. SHE LEFT THE WAR ZONE AFTER A RESIDENCE OF 12 YEARS IN LAUSANNE, SWITZERLAND.

RQ933PED

COPENHAGEN, MAY 28-(AP)-BONDS VALUED AT 600,000 DANISH CROWNS CHANGED HANDS TODAY IN THE FIRST DAY'S OPERATIONS OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE AFTER A 7-WEEK HOLIDAY.

NUMEROUS BONDS ROSE THE SINGLE POINT ALLOWED BY LAW, WHICH MANY OBSERVERS SAID WAS SURPRISING.

MAY 29 1940

(THE DOLLAR VALUE OF THE DANISH CROWN HAS NOT BEEN QUOTED SINCE THE GERMAN INVASION MAY 9. BEFORE THAT IT WAS 19.33 CENTS, WHICH WOULD MAKE TODAY'S COPENHAGEN BOND TRANSACTIONS TOTAL $115,980.)

939PED

PARIS, MAY 28-(AP)-THE BELGIAN REFUGEE GOVERNMENT IN PARIS ANNOUNCED IT WOULD MEET TODAY TO ORGANIZE A NEW BELGIAN ARMY TO FIGHT BY THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES.

THE MEETING WILL BE CONDUCTED BY R.GILLON, PRESIDENT OF THE BELGIAN SENATE, AND FRANZ VAN CAUWELAERT, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER.

FH745AED

BERLIN, MAY 28-(AP)-BELGIAN NEGOTIATORS APPOINTED BY KING LEOPOLD III OF THE BELGIANS APPROACHED GERMAN LINES LATE LAST CARRYING AN ILLUMINATED WHITE FLAG TO ASK FOR AN ARMISTICE, THE WELL-INFORMED COMMENTARY DIENST AUS DEUTSCHLAND SAID TONIGHT IN DESCRIBING EVENTS LEADING TO THE BELGIAN ARMY'S SURRENDER.

THE GERMANS REPLIED THAT UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WOULD BE THE ONLY TERMS ACCEPTABLE, THE COMMENTARY ASSERTED.

MAY 29 1940

THE NEGOTIATORS THEN RECROSSED THEIR LINES TO GET INSTRUCTIONS AND RETURNED SEVERAL HOURS LATER WITH THE WORD THAT THE TERMS WERE ACCEPTED. ONLY FIVE HOURS PASSED--FROM 11 P.M., MONDAY TO 4 A.M., TUESDAY--FROM THE TIME THE NEGOTIATORS FIRST APPEARED UNTIL THE BELGIAN SURRENDER BECAME OFFICIAL.

REPORTS HERE SAID LEOPOLD ALREADY HAD DEPARTED FOR A "WELL-KNOWN BELGIAN CASTLE WHICH WAS PLACED AT HIS DISPOSAL" BY ADOLF HITLER BUT THERE WAS NO HINT AS TO ITS NAME OR LOCATION. THERE WAS TALK, HOWEVER, THAT IT WAS LOCATED IN THE ARDENNES FOREST.

WE943PED

BERLIN--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD LEOPOLD NEGOTIATIONS XXX FOREST.

AN INTERESTING QUESTION RAISED BY THE CAPITULATION WAS THE FATE OF THE BELGIAN COLONIES. AN UNVERIFIED REPORT CIRCULATED IN BERLIN WAS

THAT THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT IN PARIS, WHICH DOES NOT RECOGNIZE ITS KING'S CAPITULATION ORDER, OFFERED TO PLACE THE COLONIES UNDER THE PROTECTION OF FRANCE. IT WAS STATED HERE LONDON AND PARIS WERE NEGOTIATING ON THIS POINT.

THE COMMENTARY SAID A VIOLENT QUARREL BETWEEN LEOPOLD AND GENERALISSIMO MAXIME WEYGAND OF THE ALLIED FORCES PRECEDED THE BELGIAN ACTION. WHEN WEYGAND FAILED TO PREVAIL UPON THE KING, IT SAID, FRENCH PREMIER REYNAUD TRIED VAINLY TO REACH LEOPOLD BY TELEPHONE IN AN EFFORT TO CHANGE HIS MIND.

THE ALLIES TRIED TO SATISFY THE MONARCH, IT WENT ON, WITH WHAT THE GERMANS CALL A "FEEBLE" DRIVE FROM THE SOUTH IN AN EFFORT TO RELIEVE THE BELEAGUERED TROOPS IN FLANDERS.

DIENST SAID THE ALLIES WERE UNABLE TO KEEP THEIR PROMISES, THAT INSTEAD THE SITUATION BECAME "CATASTROPHIC" AND THAT LEOPOLD LOST PATIENCE. IT WAS THEN, IT ASSERTED, THAT REYNAUD TRIED TO COMMUNICATE BY TELEPHONE WITH THE KING.

MAY 29 1940

THE KING INSISTED HE HAD CONSTITUTIONAL AUTHORITY TO ORDER CESSATION OF FIGHTING, THE COMMENTARY WENT ON.

LEOPOLD REACHED HIS DECISION TO CAPITULATE SUNDAY, GERMAN SOURCES SAID, WHEREUPON WEYGAND WAS REPORTED TO HAVE MADE ANOTHER VISIT TO HIM. ON THIS VISIT HE WAS SAID TO HAVE BEEN TOLD THAT FRENCH AID WAS INADEQUATE AND THAT THE ENGLISH WERE MOVING TOWARD THE CHANNEL WITH THE APPARENT INTENTION OF EMBARKING AND LEAVING BELGIUM TO HER FATE.

(EDS: FIRST GRAF PREVIOUS READ IT XXX GERMAN LINES LATE LAST NIGH ETC (INSERTING NIGHT))

WE1010PED

BERLIN, MAY 28-(AP)-SIX CIVILIANS WERE KILLED AND FOUR WOUNDED BY FRENCH ARTILLERY FIRE YESTERDAY IN THE AREA OF LORRACH, FIVE MILES NORTHEAST OF BASEL, SWITZERLAND, IT WAS REPORTED TONIGHT BY DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY.

MAY 29 1940

DNB CHARGED FURTHER THAT A FRENCH AVIATOR ATTEMPTED TO MACHINE-GUN A CIVILIAN STANDING ON A KNOLL NEAR BRUCHSAL, ABOUT 15 MILES NORTHEAST OF KARLSRUHE. THE CIVILIAN ESCAPED.

WE955PED

SURRENDER OF THE BELGIAN ARMY AT KING LEOPOLD III'S ORDER CAME 18 DAYS AFTER THE START OF THE GERMAN INVASION.

ADOLF HITLER'S BLITZKRIEG LEGIONS THUS ADDED ANOTHER CONQUEST TO A TIMETABLE UNDER WHICH HIS FORCES SWEPT OVER POLAND IN LESS THAN FOUR WEEKS; TOOK DENMARK WITHOUT A STRUGGLE AND FORCED CAPITULATION OF THE NETHERLANDS IN FIVE DAYS.

FIGHTING HAS CONTINUED IN NORTHERN NORWAY SINCE THE GERMAN INVASION OF APRIL 9, ALTHOUGH THE NAZIS HAVE HELD SOUTHERN NORWAY VIRTUALLY SINCE THAT DAY.

FH722AED

UNDATED--FIRST ADD UNDATED BLITZKRIEG X X X THAT DAY.

THE RECORD OF CONQUEST:

POLAND: CHARGES INVASION SEPT. 1, 1939, AFTER SEVERAL DAYS OF BORDER FIGHTING, AND CALLS ON BRITAIN TO FULFILL ASSISTANCE PACT; GERMANY ANNOUNCES FALL OF WARSAW SEPT. 27, AND CAPITULATION OF HEL "LAST CENTER OF MILITARY RESISTANCE," OCT. 1; NO CAPITULATION BY NATIONAL GOVERNMENT, WHICH WITHDREW TO FRANCE; FORMER PRESIDENT IGNACY MOSCICKI IN SWITZERLAND AFTER TEMPORARY INTERNMENT IN RUMANIA.

MAY 29 1940

DENMARK: INVADED AND OCCUPIED IN A DAY, APRIL 9, 1940; NO

ORGANIZED RESISTANCE; KING CHRISTIAN REMAINS IN DENMARK.

NORWAY: INVADED APRIL 9; NO CAPITULATION; SOUTHERN AND CENTRAL NORWAY VIRTUALLY ABANDONED TO GERMANS BY MAY 3, WHEN ALLIED TROOPS QUIT NAMSOS; RESISTANCE CONTINUES IN NORTH, WHERE KING HAAKON REMAINS WITH HIS GOVERNMENT.

LUXEMBOURG: INVADED AND OCCUPIED IN A DAY, MAY 10; NO ORGANIZED RESISTANCE; GRAND DUCHESS CHARLOTTE AND HER FAMILY FLEE TO PARIS.

NETHERLANDS: INVADED MAY 10; COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF CAPITULATED MAY 14 FOR ALL, BUT TINY ZEELAND PROVINCE; QUEEN WILHELMINA REMAINS IN ENGLAND, WHERE SHE FLED BEFORE SURRENDER.

BELGIUM: INVADED MAY 10; CAPITULATION BY KING LEOPOLD, SOMEWHERE IN BELGIUM, MAY 28.

W121PED

PARIS, MAY 28-(AP)-THE BELGIAN SENATE AND CHAMBER TONIGHT APPROVED THE ACTION OF THE BELGIAN CABINET WHICH EARLIER TODAY DISOWNED KING LEOPOLD AND DECIDED TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT ON THE SIDE OF THE ALLIES.

OFFICERS OF THE TWO HOUSES DECLARED THEIR SOLIDARITY WITH THE GOVERNMENT AND THEIR WILL TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT UNTIL VICTORY.

IT WAS ONE OF THE STRANGEST HOURS IN BELGIUM'S HISTORY, WITH THE COUNTRY SEPARATED IN TWO PARTS--THE CABINET, LEGISLATURE AND THOUSANDS OF REFUGEES IN FRANCE AND ENGLAND STILL AT WAR WITH GERMANY, AND MILLIONS OF BELGIANS AND SOLDIERS AND THEIR KING REMAINING UNDER GERMAN OCCUPATION.

MAY 29 1940

WE645PED

BOGOTA, COLOMBIA, MAY 28-(AP)-THE COLOMBIAN GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCED TONIGHT IT HAD AGREED TO A REQUEST FOR THE UNITED STATES AIRCRAFT TENDER SANDPIPER TO REMAIN AT THE PORT OF TUMACO DURING JUNE TO MAKE AERIAL PHOTOGRAPHS OF THE NORTHERN COAST OF ECUADOR.

MAY 29 1940

30.24-2585 30.24-2585

THE REQUEST WAS CONCURRED IN BY THE ECUADOREAN GOVERNMENT. KNOWLEDGE OF THE COAST WOULD BE VALUABLE IN DEFENSE OF THE PANAMA CANAL.

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OTTAWA, MAY 28-(AP)-WESTERN MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS URGED TODAY THAT THE GOVERNMENT TAKE OVER THE MARKETING OF ALL CANADIAN WHEAT.

THEY ALSO CALLED FOR THE CLOSING OF THE WINNIPEG GRAIN EXCHANGE FOR THE DURATION OF THE WAR. AGRICULTURE MINISTER J.G.GARDINER SAID HE COULD NOT SAY WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE OVER ALL SALES OF WHEAT.

MAY 29 1940

THE DISCUSSION CAME UP DURING DEBATE ON AN AMENDMENT TO THE COOPERATIVE WHEAT MARKETING ACT OF 1939.

RQ924PED

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-AN AMERICAN AMBULANCE DRIVER WITH THE AMERICAN FIELD SERVICE, IN A BROADCAST OVER THE FRENCH RADIO FROM HIS HOSPITAL BEDSIDE TONIGHT, SAID HE HAD WITNESSED "ONE OF THE MOST SYSTEMATIC SLAUGHTERS ANYONE COULD EVER SEE," WHEN GERMAN PLANS ATTACKED A TOWN NEAR THE NORTHERN FRONT.

"WAVE AFTER WAVE OF GERMAN BOMBERS WERE RAKING THE ENTIRE VALLEY," SAID 32-YEAR-OLD FRANCIS P.HAMLIN OF NEW YORK AND BOSTON, IN THE BROADCAST PICKED UP BY CBS.

MAY 29 1940

HAMLIN, THE SON OF MR. AND MRS. S.B. NASON HAMLIN OF DEDHAM, MASS., SUFFERED A BROKEN ANKLE DURING SERVICE AT THE FRONT ON MAY 22 AND WAS TAKEN TO THE AMERICAN HOSPITAL IN PARIS. HE HAD BEEN A NEW YORK TRAVEL AGENT BEFORE HE VOLUNTEERED FOR AMBULANCE SERVICE.

"BOMBER AFTER BOMBER APPEARED ON THE HORIZON," HAMLIN CONTINUED, "BOMBING STRAFING, LAYING COMPLETE WASTE TO EVERYTHING BELOW THEM. THE GERMANS SEEMED UNMOLESTED UNTIL SHORTLY WE COULD SEE

ONE, LONE FRENCH PUR[illegible] APP[illegible]M NOWHERE AND ATTACK ALL THOSE GERMAN BOMBERS SINGLEHANDED. IT SEEMED A MATTER OF MINUTES FROM THE TIME HE ATTACKED ONE BOMBER UNTIL IT BURST INTO FLAMES."

TELLING OF ANOTHER ATTACK ON A LARGE CITY NEAR THE NORTHERN FRONT, HAMLIN SAID, "AS WE ENTERED THE CITY WE NOTICED THAT ONE HOUSE REGULARLY IN EVERY BLOCK WAS IN FLAMES. AS WE TURNED INTO THE MAIN STREET, A CHURCH WE HAD PASSED IN FLAMES COLLAPSED, SCATTERING DEBRIS OVER THE STREET JUST BEHIND US."

THE GERMANS HAD BEEN BOMBING THE CITY SINCE NOON OF THE PREVIOUS DAY AND IT WAS THEN 2 A.M., HE SAID.

HAMLIN DESCRIBED HOW 20 AMBULANCES AND 37 MEN TRAVELED TO THE SCENE IN CONVOY, SPREADING OUT IN OPEN COUNTRY, CLOSING UP IN THE TOWNS, AND DARTING UNDER CLUMPS OF TREES WHEN PLANES APPEARED.

"SOME TIMES THESE GERMAN PLANES DON'T EVEN DIVE WHEN THEY ATTACK," HE SAID. "THEY HAVE GUNS TRAINED DOWNWARDS FROM THE BOTTOM OF THE FUSELAGE WHICH THEY CAN USE FROM A CONSIDERABLE HEIGHT."

WE940PED

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-A GERMAN RADIO EPORT HEARD AT THE COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM'S SHORTWAVE LISTENING STATION TONIGHT SAID "THE REICHS GOVERNMENT HAS PROOF THAT NUMEROUS BRITISH AGENTS HAVE ARRIVED IN MEXICO AND PANAMA X X TO INSTIGATE INCIDENTS AND COMMIT ACTS OF SABOTAGE FOR WHICH GERMANY WILL BE BLAMED." MAY 29 1940

"THE DESPERATE BRITISH GOVERNMENT SEEMS TO THINK THAT SHE MAY THUS SUCCEED IN MANEUVERING THE AMERICAN PEOPLE INTO A FEAR AND HATRED PSYCHOSIS AGAINST GERMANY," THE REPORT CONTINUED.

WE651PED

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-THE GERMANS HAVE NARROWED TO SIX MILES THE LYS BOTTLENECK ENTRAPPING ALLIED FORCES IN BELGIUM, WILLIAM C.KERKER, NBC REPRESENTATIVE IN BERLIN REPORTED IN A BROADCAST LATE TODAY.

KERKER SAID THE GERMANS WERE ADVANCING BEYOND ZEEBRUGGE, ALONG THE 'HANNEL COAST.

WE508PED

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THEY SAY IT'S ALWAYS DARKEST JUST BEFORE THE DAWN. I WONDER.

THE AMAZING SURRENDER OF KING LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS TO THE INVADING GERMANS, WITHOUT WARNING TO HIS BRITISH AND FRENCH COLLEAGUES, IS A TERRIBLE THOUGH NOT FATAL BLOW TO THE ALLIED CAUSE.

ITS IMMEDIATE EFFECT IS TO INCREASE IMMEASURABLY THE GRAVITY OF TWO OF THE MOST CRITICAL SITUATIONS WITH WHICH THE ALLIES ARE CONTENDING.

MAY 29 1940

(1) IT PLACES THE GREAT ARMY OF BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS, WHICH THE GERMANS HAVE LARGELY SURROUNDED IN FLANDERS, IN IMMINENT DANGER OF BEING CRUSHED.

HALF A MILLION OR MORE ALLIED SOLDIERS IN THIS GREAT SACK MAY HAVE BEEN CONDEMNED TO DEATH OR SURRENDER. AT THE BEST THEY ARE FORCED TO FIGHT FOR THEIR LIVES AGAINST FRIGHTFUL ODDS.

(2). THE KING'S SURRENDER UNCOVERS THE FLANK OF THE ALLIED ARM ON THE COAST, LEAVING OPEN TO CAPTURE THE PORT OF DUNKERQUE UPON WHICH THE BELEAGUERED ARMY OF THE NORTH HAD BEEN DEPENDING FO[illegible] SUPPLIES.

THIS HASTENS HITLER'S PROGRAM FOR A BLOW AT ENGLAND ITSELF FROM THE CHANNEL COAST.

DESPITE THE GRAVITY OF THE SITUATION, THIS IS NOT THE END OF THINGS FOR THE ALLIES. MAY 29 1940

PREMIER REYNAUD ANNOUNCED THAT THE ANGLO-FRENCH ARMY OF THE NORTH WAS CONTINUING TO FIGHT. OF COURSE THEY WOULD.

HE ALSO SAID THAT THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT, IN OPPOSITION TO THE

KING'S ORDERS, WOULD CONTINUE TO FUNCTION AND WOULD TRY TO RAISE ANOTHER ARMY.

WHETHER THE GOVERNMENT SUCCEEDS, OR WHETHER IT DOESN'T, MATTERS LITTLE NOW IN THE MILITARY SENSE, THOUGH THE EFFORT WILL GIVE A LIFT TO THE ALLIED MORALE.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, HAD LEOPOLD NOT QUIT WITHOUT WARNING IN THE MIDST OF A CRUCIAL BATTLE, THE ALLIES COULD HAVE CONTINUED WITHOUT BELGIAN MILITARY SUPPORT. THE BELGIANS HAVE BEEN FIGHTING HEROICALLY, BUT THE ANGLO-FRENCH FORCES COULD HAVE SHOULDERED THE EXTRA WEIGHT IF THE FORMER HAD BEEN KNOCKED OUT AT THE START OF THE BLITZKRIEG.

SURRENDER OF THE BELGIAN FORCES AFTER LEOPOLD'S FASHION WAS LIKE RIPPING A SAND-BAG FROM THE BOTTOM OF AN EMERGENCY FLOOD-LEV

THIS MORNING THE GERMANS HAD REDOUBLED THEIR FURIOUS ASSAULT AT THE WEAKENED MOUTH OF THE SACK OF FLANDERS IN AN EFFORT TO COMPLETE THE SURROUNDING OF THE ANGLO-FRENCH TROOPS.

HITLER IS FLINGING MEN AND MACHINES INTO THE OFFENSIVE WITH UTTER ABANDON. THE SLAUGHTER ON BOTH SIDES IS TERRIFIC.

THE NAZI FUEHRER IS PLAYING HIS HUNCH TO THE LIMIT AND FOLLOWING UP HIS SUCCESSES WITH EVERYTHING HE HAS. AS I HAVE REMARKED BEFORE, THIS IS THE SUPREME GAMBLE. HE IS STAKING EVERYTHING IN ONE THROW. IT'S NOW OR NEVER.

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WHILE THE SITUATION OF THE NORTHERN ALLIED FORCES IN THE SACK IS PRECARIOUS, THE FRENCH HAVE STRENGTHENED THEIR LINE FROM THE COAST NEAR ABBEVILLE CLEAR BACK ALONG THE SOMME AND ON TO THE MAGINOT LINE. THIS AFFORDS A BARRIER BETWEEN THE INVADERS AND PARIS.

AT THE SAME TIME THE FRENCH HAVE BEEN HAMMERING AT THE NAZI LINE NEAR PERONNE, TRYING TO CLOSE THE COMPARATIVELY NARROW GAP AND JOIN

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UP AGAIN WITH THEIR COLLEAGUES IN THE SACK. PARIS CLAIMS PROGRESS HAS BEEN MADE HERE.

THE ALLIES WILL HAVE TO READJUST THEIR ENTIRE PLAN OF OPERATIONS TO COPE WITH THIS CRISIS, BUT THE FRENCH LINE ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE GIVES THEM SOMETHING TO BUILD ON.

THEY MUST NOW FIGURE THAT THE BIG FORCE IN THE SACK MAY BE SMASHED. THAT WILL BE A TRAGEDY, BUT IT WON'T BE CATASTROPHIC UNLESS OTHER UNFORSEEN CIRCUMSTANCES COMBINE TO MAKE IT SUCH.

WHATEVER THE CIRCUMSTANCES OF LEOPOLD'S SURRENDER, HE HAS DONE SOMETHING WHICH ONE COULDN'T IMAGINE HIS REVERED FATHER, THE LATE KING ALBERT, DOING OR PERMITTING TO BE DONE. PREMIER REYNAUD PRONOUNCED THE EPITAPH OF THE SON THIS MORNING IN THESE HISTORIC WORDS:

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"BUT IN FULL BATTLE, KING LEOPOLD III WITHOUT A WORD TO THE FRENCH AND BRITISH SOLDIERS WHO, IN RESPONSE TO HIS ANGUISHED APPEAL HAD COME TO THE ASSISTANCE OF HIS COUNTRY, LAID DOWN HIS ARMS."

"IT IS A FACT WITHOUT PRECEDENT IN HISTORY."

PERHAPS IT IS UNKIND TO COMPARE THE SON WITH THE HEROIC FATHER, BUT IT IS IMPOSSIBLE TO LOOK AT THE PRESENT SITUATION WITHOUT HARKING BACK TO THE WORLD WAR WHEN KING ALBERT STOOD WITH HIS TINY ARMY UNTIL THEY WERE DRIVEN INTO A WEE CORNER OF HIS KINGDOM NEXT TO FRANCE.

THERE THEY TOOK THEIR STAND. AND THERE IN THE HAMLET OF LA PANNE THE KING AND HIS QUEEN AND THEIR CHILDREN (INCLUDING YOUNG LOPEOLD) LIVED AND LABORED AMONG THEIR SOLDIERS. THERE WERE TIMES WHEN THE TROO OFF DUTY DIDN'T EVEN HAVE PROPER SHELTER FROM THE SNOWS AND SLEET. MANY A TIME THEY SLEPT IN WET STRAW WITH THE STORM DRENCHING THEM THROUGH THE CRACKS OF THE OLD BUILDINGS. AND MANY TIMES

THEY NEEDED FOOD.

(MORE)

HF959AED

FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE

X X X THEY NEEDED FOOD.

I WAS IN THAT SECTOR A GOOD DEAL, ON AND OFF. WE USED TO SEE MUCH OF THE ROYAL COUPLE. DURING THE DAY THEY WERE HERE THERE AND [redacted]

[redacted] EVERYWHERE, WORKING AMONG THE WOUNDED AND SUSTAINING THE COURAGE OF THEIR FAITHFUL FOLLOWERS. AND IN THE EVENINGS THEY USED TO PACE UP AND DOWN IN THE WHITE SANDS OF THE BEACH, HAND IN HAND, DISCUSSING WAYS AND MEANS TO CARRY ON.

MAY 9 1940

WHAT A MEMORY FOR LEOPOLD NOW, AS HE TAKES OVER THE CASTLE THE GERMANS ARE PROVIDING FOR HIS USE. ALBERT'S WAR CASTLE WAS A FARM HOUSE ON THE DUNES.

HF1004AED

OSTEND AND YPRES CLAIMED; FRENCH GAIN ALONG SOMME

Germans Tell of Fighting in Streets of Dunkirk —London Says B. E. F. Still Battles as a Unit as It Retreats to Coast.

By the Associated Press.

German troops, pressing closer the Allied soldiers trapped in Flanders, captured the French city of Lille and the strategic Belgian channel port of Ostend today, the Nazi High Command reported. Simultaneously the German radio reported that Ypres and Kemmel had been captured.

The British Admiralty announced the capture of Narvik, Arctic iron ore port in Norway, where a German garrison has been under siege more than six weeks. The city's fall was also admitted by the German High Command.

Despite heavy raids by Nazi bombers, London said that the British Expeditionary Force was still fighting as a unit and had retreated "some miles toward the coast."

Fighting in the streets of Dunkirk was reported today by Berlin. The Nazis insisted that the swastika might be hoisted at any moment over the port, main supply base of the northern Allied armies pocketed in Flanders.

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The French admitted that the situation in the north was "extremely critical" as a result of the capitulation of the Belgian Army, but said the Allies still were holding a thirty-mile stretch of coast extending northward from Dunkirk.

Paris reported gains in the fighting along the Somme River.

Nazis Drive Hard in Flanders

BERLIN, May 29 (A. P.).—The French industrial city of Lille and the Belgian channel port of Ostend have been seized, the British Expeditionary Force is facing destruction and an important segment of the French line has collapsed, the German High Command announced today as its legions circled for the kill in the Flanders-Artois trap.

The German forces also stormed Ypres and Kemmel, the High Command announced. An important Belgian highway junction and scene of some of the bloodiest battling of the world war, Ypres lies little more than twenty miles from the channel coast, northwest of Lille. Kemmel, a height southwest of Ypres, also was the scene of famous world war battles.

MAY 30 19[illegible]

The Germans declared that counter-attacks to crack the steel jaws of the trap on the Allied armies, estimated

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in Berlin at 700,000 men, had been beaten off with the bloodiest losses.

List Nazi Successes.

With their strategic position improved tremendously by the capitulation yesterday of the Belgian Army on orders of King Leopold III, the Germans were able to report, in addition, the following successes:

The passing of Bruges and the reaching of Dixmude, both in Belgium, in the swift advance through northern Flanders;

The raising of the swastika over Langemarck, scene of fierce combat in 1914;

The occupation of Armentieres, near Lille;

The fracture of a fortified French border position near Cassel, through a rear guard attack;

Widespread air raids on retreating columns and all kinds of troop concentrations and tanks; the destruction of twenty-four Allied planes yesterday as against the loss of three German machines;

Destruction of an Allied destroyer by a torpedo-carrying speedboat off the Belgian city of Nieuport;

Heavy damage of three Allied destroyers, two transports and two freighters, bombed off the Belgian and French coast of the English Channel, and

The sinking of an Allied submarine by bomb in the central North Sea and the probable destruction of another.

The English Army is facing destruction in the region of Dixmude, Armentieres, Bailleul and Bergues, the High Command asserted.

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Whole French infantry regiments, they claimed, put down their arms, overawed by the effects of German weapons.

The sweep to Dixmude further imperiled the rear of the British Expeditionary Force and units of the French Army fighting against total envelopment by the Nazis.

German spokesmen meanwhile stated that street fighting was under way in the strategic French Channel port of Dunkirk, which has been so far the main supply base of the British Expeditionary Force now trapped in Flanders. These spokesmen added significantly that things may have changed already, meaning that perhaps Dunkirk had fallen to the Germans. Official news to this effect was not immediately available.

Some German leaders were hopeful that the fate of the trapped Allied troops might be decided in the Nazis' favor within a matter of hours.

The capitulation of the Belgian Army under King Leopold yesterday permitted what was described here as the strongest break-through of the entire line, bringing not only Dunkirk but the Belgian port Zeebrugge within reach of the Nazi legions.

Report Air Victories.

"On the Yser and Yser Canal, north of Ypres (famous world war battleground) the enemy is still offering desperate resistance," the High Command acknowledged.

The Nazi air force, linked closely with the envelopment by land, blasted at the tightening Allied lines and the German Army announced that twenty-four Allied planes were shot down yesterday as compared with a loss of three German machines.

"On May 28 the air force raided retreating columns of all kinds, troop concentrations and tanks," said the High Command. "In the course of armed reconnaissance off the Belgian and French coast and in the channel three destroyers, two transports and two freighters were bombed and seriously damaged.

"One enemy submarine was sunk by bomb in the central North Sea. Destruction to an additional U-boat is probable."

An army report said that an Allied destroyer had been destroyed by one of the fast German torpedo carrying speedboats which the Reich has sent into the North Sea and the channel to harass Allied communications.

Belgians Obey King.

Yesterday's reports had German soldiers snatching a number of localities from the encircled British and French right under the noses of the Lille guns.

Authorized spokesmen were still unable to say today how the surrender of the Belgian Army was carried out militarily, but the speedy forward thrust which the Germans reported yesterday toward the Belgian channel ports and Dunkirk, alongside the Belgian border, indicated that the Belgians in that sector were swiftly obeying King Leopold's orders.

Predict Annihilation.

Meanwhile today the Allied armies of the north, bereft of the aid of the Belgians who had guarded their left flank, were reported waging a losing fight against the encircling Nazi forces threatening them with annihilation.

In an effort to soften the Allied resistance, the Germans sent wave after wave of bombing planes roaring over the Flanders pocket.

Military commentators said that the demoralizing air attacks had left the cornered British and French troops—estimated here at about 750,000 men—weak and disorganized and declared that they must surrender or die within a few days.

Admit Heavy German Losses.

"It is only a matter of days," said one commentator, "before everything around them will crash and burn—everything down to the last house if necessary."

Authoritative spokesmen acknowledged that the German losses had been heavy in the drive to wipe out the British and French in the North, but said that the price was not excessive in view of the results obtained.

Most of the losses were said to have been suffered by infantry units.

The Germans said that the greater part of the Belgian army had obeyed King Leopold's order to lay down their arms, and that the Nazi press was jubilant over the outlook.

Berlin eagerly awaited word that German troops had occupied Ostend and the French Channel port of Dunkirk, to cut off the last avenues of retreat left open to the northern Allied armies.

Bruges, only twelve miles east of Ostend, was already in Nazi hands, the German High Command announced.

The High Command indicated that the pocket into which the Allied troops are squeezed is shaped roughly like a triangle, with a base of fifty-five miles along the channel from Dunkirk to Zeebrugge, and its apex at St. Amand, sixty miles from the coast.

From a point northeast of Zeebrugge the German front passes through Bruges and Torout to just east of Roselare; then follows an irregular line southward toward Ypres, Menin, Tourcoing and Roubaix to St. Amand.

From St. Amand the front swings toward the southwest through Orchies and Douai, and then angles sharply toward the northwest through La Basse, Merville, Hazebrouck and Bourbourg to the channel coast between Gravelines and Dunkirk.

German Version

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 29—The French industrial city of Lille and the Belgian Channel port of Ostend have been seized, the British Expeditionary Force is facing destruction and an important segment of the French line has collapsed, the German high command announced today as its legions circled for the kill in the Flanders-Artois trap.

With their strategic position improved tremendously by the Tuesday dawn capitulation of the 300,000-man Belgian army on orders from King Leopold III, the Germans were able to report, in addition, the following successes:

Storming of Ypres, Belgian highway center, some twenty miles from the Channel coast between Dunkirk and Ostend.

Kemmel Also Attacked

Simultaneous attack on Kemmel, southwest of Ypres. Both Ypres and Kemmel were maelstroms of World War fighting. Kemmel is known particularly for the combat on Messines Ridge.

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Passing of Bruges and the reaching of Dixmude, both in Belgium, by the swift advance through northern Flanders.

Raising of the swastika over Langemarck, scene of fierce combat in 1914, and occupation of Armentieres, near Lille.

Fracture of a fortified French border position, near Cassel, through a rearguard attack.

Widespread air raids on "retreating columns and all kinds of troop concentrations and tanks."

24 Allied Planes Destroyed

Destruction of twenty-four Allied planes yesterday as against the loss of three German machines.

Destruction of an Allied destroyer by a torpedo-carrying speedboat off the Belgian city of Nieuport.

Heavy damage to three Allied destroyers, two transports and two freighters, bombed off the Belgian and French coast of the English Channel.

Sinking of an Allied submarine by bomb in the central North Sea and "probable" destruction of another.

The powerful German right flank crunched down through Flanders, through territory yielded in the Belgian capitulation, enveloping not only Ostend but also the Belgian towns of Bruges and Langemarck, while the air force stepped up its drive to divide and destroy.

Hundreds Of Bombers

MAY 30 1940

Hundreds of power-diving bombers were thrown into the tremendous battle, and it was freely predicted in Berlin that the British and French would be wiped out or be behind German barbed wire within two days. German commentators revised their previous estimate of the "pocketed" British-French forces, 700,000, downward to 500,000.

Germans declared that counter-attacks to crack the steel jaws of the trap had been beaten off "with the bloodiest losses."

German troops moving from the east and the west met at Lille, scissoring through Allied forces. One body of Allied soldiers was said to be pressed into an area about twelve miles square, south of Lille.

Dunkirk Reported Burning

Dunkirk, one of the next targets for the Germans smashing along the French coast of the English Channel, was reported by flyers to have been burning for three days, and there were unofficial advices that fighting raged in the streets—possibly Allied troops in combat with another German mechanized flying column.

The full text of today's German high command communique follows:

"The fate of the French Armies in Artois is sealed. Their resistance in the region south of Lille collapsed.

"The English Army, which was hemmed together in the region of Dixmude, Armentieres, Bailleul and Bergues, west of Dunkirk, also are facing destruction through our concentrated attack.

"Bruges was passed in the swift advance through northern Flanders, Ostend was taken and Dixmude reached. On the Yser and the Yser Canal, north of Ypres, the enemy was still offering desperate resistance.

"The Reich's war flag is flying over the memorial of German youth at Langenmarck, the scene of their courageous fights in 1914.

Lille Reached From Two Sides

"Lille has been reached in the attack from the east and west. The city has been taken. Advancing from the west, Armentieres was occupied. At Bailleul there is still fighting. East of Cassel, a fortified French border position which was defended by the opponent with a reversed front, was broken through and the Belgian border reached. At Wormhoudt the fighting is still in progress.

"On May 28 the air force raided retreating columns and all kinds of troop concentrations and tanks. In the course of armed reconnaissance off the Belgian and French coasts and in the Channel three destroyers and two transports and two freighters were bombed and seriously damaged. One enemy submarine was sunk by a bomb in the central North Sea. Destruction to an additional submarine was probable.

Speedboat Sinks Destroyer

"Despite unfavorable weather German speedboats succeeded off Nieuport in sinking by torpedo hit a big enemy destroyer on flight to England. On the south front isolated attacks by enemy infantry and tanks were repulsed.

"The losses of the enemy in the air amounted to twenty-four planes on May 28. Of these, sixteen were shot down in an air fight and eight by anti-aircraft. Three German airplanes are missing.

"Colonel Moelders scored his twentieth air victory. The number of enemy planes shot down by anti-aircraft in the period from May 15 to May 26 increased from the hitherto announced 101 to 265, according to exact information.

"The number of airplanes thus brought down by anti-aircraft since May 5 amounts to 607. In addition, the air defense during the same period destroyed 101 enemy armored cars.

Admit That Allies Reach Narvik

"In Norway the enemy, supported by numerous warships, landed on the ore railway yesterday and entered Narvik from the north. German fighting units raided enemy naval forces lying there. One large battleship sustained a serious hit amidships and ceased firing after being enveloped in smoke. Three cruisers and one de-

stroyer, as well as one freighter, were heavily hit by bombs. Troop disembarkations at Ankanes were attacked with many bombs.

As closely as could be determined from the rapid-fire reports on the German advances, the encroaching line—drawstring of the pocket in which the northern British and French armies found themselves, runs like this from its northernmost coastal point:

Eastward from Ostend, past Bruges, fifteen miles; thence southwestward to Dixmude, twenty-five miles; then southward fifteen miles to Ypres, and then twenty miles southeastward to Lille and Armentieres, ten miles west of Lille; thence northwestward through Cassel, Bourgourg and Gravelines to the sea at a point fifteen miles west of Dunkirk. (Other mileage figures are approximations.)

As a sample of what the trapped soldiers were facing, DNB, official German news agency, told what had happened in the Sedan break-through several days ago.

Rain Of Quarter-Ton Bombs

Six hundred and fifty of Germnay's power-diving bombers showered quarter-ton bombs upon pillboxes of the little Maginot Line, upon marching columns, upon clusters of trees and strategic bits of terrain—upon every point where Allied troops could hope to make a stand.

And then, when the Allied positions had been smashed and troops scattered, infantry charged under cover of mechanized forces.

It appeared certain that these tactics would be repeated multifold on the British and French forces still clinging to the region of Lille.

The British Expeditionary Force evidently was backed against the Channel coast, in the vicinity of Dunkirk. The once-solid British-French front between Lille and Dixmude seemed to have been smashed into fragments.

Divide-And-Destroy Tactics

The Germans have not yet missed applying these tactics of divide and destroy.

As for uncertain fate of Dunkirk, only 108 miles by sea from London itself, informed Berlin sources said that "things may have changed already," meaning that perhaps Dunkirk, too, had fallen.

German circles were optimistic that the fate of the trapped Allied troops might be decided in the Nazis' favor in within a matter of hours.

Belgians Obeying King

Authorized quarters still were unable to say how the surrender of the Belgian army, was carried out militarily, but the speedy forward thrust which the Germans reported yesterday toward the Belgian Channel ports and Dunkirk, which is just alongside the Belgian border, indicated that the Belgians in that sector were swiftly obeying King Leopold's orders.

In an effort to soften up Allied resistance, the Germans sent wave and wave of bombing planes roaring over the "Flanders pocket."

Military commentators said demoralizing air attacks had left the cornered British and French troops "weak and disorganized," and declared that they must surrender or die within a few days.

German Losses Heavy

Authoritative sources acknowledged that German losses had been heavy in the drive to wipe out the British and French in the north, but said the price paid was not excessive in view of the results obtained.

Most of the losses were said to have been suffered by infantry units.

The Germans said the greater part of the Belgian Army had obeyed King Leopold's order to lay down their arms, and the Nazi press was jubilant over the outlook.

FALL BACK ON CHANNEL, OPEN DUNKERQUE DIKES TO GUARD THEIR ESCAPE

Conflict All But Over, With Germans In Control Of Northern France And Coast Across From England—French Strengthen Southern Front

MAY 30 1940

By HENRY C. CASSIDY
Associated Press Correspondent

Paris, May 29—The Allies tonight gave up as lost the battle of Flanders and, in a great retreat, opened the flood sluices around Dunkerque to guard their last port of escape on the sea.

The bloody conflict in the north was all but over. The Germans, thus, were left substantially in control of France's northern industrial region and her northwest coast, across from England.

At least, however, the battle had given the Allies time to build a strong southern front along the Somme and Aisne rivers, for 200 miles across France.

Amid Scenes Of Fire And Flood

The virtual collapse of the Allied cause in Flanders—when the Belgian army's surrender ordered by King Leopold left their flanks laid open—came amid scenes of fire and flood.

While the waters rose steadily in the vast system of streams around Dunkerque, French divisions fought across the tortured landscape to hold the rear while British troops defended the main points of passage for the main forces seeking the coastline.

The Allies brought on the inundation by opening the locks southwest and northeast of Dunkerque, on the great canal that flows by the city and follows the coast for many miles.

Armies, Navies And Air Forces Battle

In Dunkerque the last Allied resistance was rallied under Vice-Admiral Jean Marie Abrial, 61-year-old commander of the port. The Allied armies, navies and air forces fought together in an effort to save as much as possible from the wreckage of Flanders.

The retreat was harassed by heavy German fire. Some Belgian units, refusing to lay down their arms despite their King's order to capitulate, were reported still fighting beside the British and French.

A single French division which had been stationed with the Belgians as the backbone of their front, tried to hold back the Nazi rush in the Nieuport-Dixmude sector, a World War battlefield on the coast northeast of Dunkerque.

Suicide Squads Hold Two Sides

Suicide squads also held out on the eastern and southern sides of the Allied path to the sea. Some Allied units had to fight through German columns.

Dunkerque, manned by French sailors, was the last island of solid Allied positions.

The rest of the battlefield was a maelstrom of free-for-all fighting, lighted up by blazing fires.

Airplanes tangled in the heavy clouds hanging over the battle area. Allied navy dive-bombers, using the low-flying tactics they employ against submarines and warships, plunged on German tanks.

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Still other battles must be fought on the Aisne-Somme front before the war itself can be called decided.

Lille And Calais Battlegrounds

The Germans made Lille, the industrial center of northern France, and Calais, on the Channel Straits of Dover, particular battlegrounds. But their advance was slowed by Allied sharpshooters waging guerrilla warfare in the fields and fighting in the streets of the cities.

And tonight, toward the vital city of Dunkerque, the bulk of an entrapped army of half a million was backing.

The French admiral in command there reported that he was "satisfied with the supply situation," and at the same time ships were bringing in more and more food and munitions.

Also, while the French port of Calais—the nearest to England on the Straits of Dover—was reported partly occupied by the Germans, the French spokesman said some French troops still were holding out there.

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French Score On The Somme

And on the great, 200-mile-long front along the Somme and Aisne rivers, he said, the "quite heavy" offensive actions begun yesterday had resulted this afternoon in wiping out the last German-held bridgeheads on the south side of the Somme, with many Nazis taken prisoner.

Tonight's French communique, strongly gloomy in tone and saying the Allies were fighting with a "heroism worthy of their traditions," offered "fierce attacks" made successfully by the French on the Somme front as one of the few bright spots of the position.

Today the Germans had claimed the capture of Lille, an important fortified industrial city, a d to have cut off in a subsidiary pocket to the south French troops previously isolated in the large triangle held by the Germans from their British comrades-in-arms.

Thus, these twice-isolated Frenchmen apparently had no specific objective toward which to fall back, but merely to retreat somewhere or anywhere.

Thrust Directed At Cassel

The main German attack was reported directed toward Cassel, northwest of Lille and about midway between that city and the English Channel. Cassel lies thirty miles southeast of Calais.

In the vital job of keeping communications open at Dunkerque, the Allied base, the French and British air forces cooperated.

And, despite their grave peril—greatly increased by the defection of the Belgians—the Allies declared they still maintained a sea line of communications.

In the English Channel and the North Sea, however, German torpedo speedboats went out to challenge British seapower, while German planes attacked from the sky.

Pounding At Armored Columns

Meanwhile, the Allied artillery commanding the long German corridor to the sea was reported pounding destructively at Nazi armored columns.

Allied flyers were declared to have found a vulnerable spot on the tops of the German tanks, where the armor is thinner than on the sides, and to have pumped shells into many of the machines with a new cannon mounted on fast pursuit planes.

Slowing Down Reich Army

German losses in aviation crews, particularly the young and insufficiently trained flyers manning dive bombers, along with the wear and tear of twenty days of *Blitzkrieg*, also were claimed to be slowing down the Reich army. French military sources said that the Germans had now lost, since the beginning of the war, at least 2,000 tanks of an estimated total force of 5,000, as well as 2,000 planes—believed to be nearly half of the Nazi first-line strength.

During the day military dispatches summed it up with the philosophic report that the Germans appeared to be "getting out of wind."

American Planes Praised

A Government spokesman said today American airplanes are now arriving in France "in considerable quantities" and are showing their superiority in action over "anything on the front."

The spokesman said American bombers especially were proving their excellence.

Often, he said, these have been able to dive within thirty yards of the ground before cutting loose with bombs and pulling out.

Much Faster Than German

American bombers, the spokesman declared, are much faster than Germany's and easy to maneuver.

A French press dispatch from the front said:

"Magnificent American bombers in which we have placed so much hope have already entered the infernal battle of the north. They have achieved resounding victories over the German lines. All so far have returned to their bases safely."

The battle in Flanders obviously involved a vast struggle of artillery as well as infantry and aerial combat.

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30.24—2591

The French reported during the morning that the Germans were blazing away with heavy guns at hard-held Dunkerque. Great losses in men for the Germans in that area were claimed.

In the south along the Somme the French reported recapture of three villages before the destruction of the last Nazi bridgehead.

French Troops Retake Major Part Of Amiens

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 29—The French Army has taken three villages south of the Somme river during a mopping-up maneuver which gave an "extremely favorable" result, a War Ministry spokesman said today.

The spokesman's announcement indicated that the Nazis now held only two bridgeheads on the French side of the river, but a later announcement said the last bridgeheads occupied by the enemy had been blown up. The Germans originally established bridgeheads on the south side of the Somme at five points when they drove across the stream to occupy Amiens. The principal portion of the city was said to be now in French hands.

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German troops were said to have been repulsed "without difficulty" when they struck at the French forces along the Aisne in the vicinity of Chateau Porcien.

The high command communique said that the Germans were "thrown back" at this village, which lies on the river five miles west of Rethel, which for about a week has been the southern point of the German drive in this region.

Keeps Plans Carefully Guarded

There were strong indications that the French Armies massed along the Somme were swinging into action in an effort to relieve the pressure in the north.

The high command kept its plans carefully guarded, but said that action along the Somme was "developing favorably," and military spokesmen acknowledged that the operations in this sector were "important" in scope.

There were unofficial reports that at least thrity divisions, numbering between 450,000 and 640,000 men, were ready for a sustained drive along the Aisne.

The situation of the trapped Allied armies in Flanders remains "extremely critical," the War Ministry spokesman said.

Battle Lines Changing Hourly

The battle lines of the almost encircled Allied Army were reported to be changing almost hourly today as superior German forces swept over ground abandoned by fifteen Belgian divisions which capitulated yesterday on orders of their King.

French sources said, however, that more than thirty miles of Channel coast, stretching northward from Dunkirk, still remained in Allied hands and asserted that the pocketed troops were continuing to fight with "determination."

Along the Channel, it was said, Dunkirk itself "is not directly menaced."

Calais was also still in French hands at the latest reports last night, the sources added.

The northern armies, however, were said by the high command in its morning communique to be fighting with "admirable courage," and the War Ministry spokesman described their efforts as "murderous."

The spokesman said that German losses were high.

Attack German Fuel Reserves

The French and British air forces violently attacked fuel reserves at the north German ports of Bremen and Hamburg as well as communication centers and armored columns behind the German lines, according to the War Ministry.

Fighting in the northern sector was described as "extremely violent" on the Lys river, which runs through the area in which the Allied forces have been encircled by the swift German troops and left alone by the surrender of the Belgians.

Along the Rhine the French opened a terrific artillery fire which shattered a railway line and an unidentified station, the spokesman said.

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Parliament Deciding King's Fate

The legal fate of Leopold III as King of the Belgians will be decided Friday by the Belgian Parliament.

The refugee Parliament, in emergency session in a Paris dance hall, already has approved the action of Leopold's Cabinet yesterday in "disowning" him as sovereign because of his surrender to Germany.

A dispatch from the Belgian frontier reported that Leopold had been returned to the Brussels palace by the German Army.

For the Friday session the Parliament will move to the Paris Town Hall. There, besides taking up formal action on the King, new statutes for the Government of the fugitive peoples of invaded Belgium will be mapped.

The Paris press quoted informed circles as saying Belgium's gold had been rushed safely out of the country and would be placed at the disposal of the new Government.

The French press bitterly assailed Leopold for ordering his armies to lay down their arms, thus leaving the Allied left flank in the north unprotected.

Paris still entertained hopes that some of the Belgian soldiers had not obeyed their sovereign's command, but official estimates that 300,000 Belgians had abandoned the Menin-Zeebrugge salient remained unchanged.

The immediate costly result of the Belgian capitulation appeared to be the abrupt withdrawal westward of the north army from the Escaut (Scheldt) and Scarpe rivers, leaving in German hands the rich Anzin basin, from which France gets much of her coal.

Jacques Denain was killed in a dog fight May 13. His brother, Jean, was shot down May 25 while returning from a reconnaissance flight.

Curfew hour for Frenchmen was moved up thirty minutes today from 11 P. M. to 10.30 P. M. by order of Minister of Interior Georges Mandel. The new order, effective tomorrow, applies to restaurants, cafes, theaters and cinemas throughout France.

French Advance Along Somme

PARIS, May 29 (A. P.).—The Allied armies of the north fighting fiercely against odds were reported today to be inficting heavy casualties on the German forces attempting to pinch them off, but their situation was admitted to be very critical

A murderous battle is raging in the Flanders pocket, a War Ministry spokesman said, but he gave no indication of which turn the fighting was taking. The French and British troops were said to be displaying admirable courage.

Along the front from the Somme to the Aisne the French armies of the center continued to consolidate their positions, and the situation there was described as extremely favorable.

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Claim Three Villages Captured.

The High Command announced that three villages south of the Somme had been recaptured from the Germans, indicating that the Nazis now held only two bridgeheads on the French side of the river.

The Germans originally established bridgeheads on the south side of the Somme at five points when they drove across the stream to occupy Amiens. The principal portion of that city was said to be now in French hands.

A German raid on French positions in the Ardennes sector near the little town of Chateau Porcien was thrown back by heavy French fire, a communique said. The Maginot area to the east remained quiet.

Along the channel, it was said, Dunkirk itself is not directly menaced.

Calais was also still in French hands at the latest reports last night, the spokesman added.

The spokesman said that the German losses were high.

The French and British air forces violently attacked fuel reserves at the north German ports of Bremen and Hamburg as well as communication centers and armored columns behind the German lines, according to the War Ministry.

Destroy Bridgeheads Held by Foe

Consolidate South Front—Inflict Heavy Losses in Murderous Battle in North

PARIS, May 29 (AP).—On a great consolidated front along the Somme to Aisne rivers, the main French army today carried on continuous operations against the Germans, while the position of the trapped Allied forces of the north was admitted to be very critical.

The hardpressed men in the Flanders pocket, desperately fighting annihilation, were said to be inflicting heavy losses on the Nazis.

The operations to the south, which the French authorities cautiously had called important, apparently were aimed for the moment at wiping out the last German pockets as part of a general push forward in an effort to relieve the northern forces.

Half Million Men Ready

Whether such an offensive had gone beyond this preliminary stage was not clear. There were said to be between 450,000 and 640,000 men ready for a drive along the Aisne.

The front stretched across 200 miles on the Somme and Aisne. Three villages on the lower Somme were declared to have been recaptured by the French and this afternoon a military spokesman said also that they had blown up the last bridgeheads previously occupied by the enemy.

Most of Amiens was said now to be in French hands, and a German raid on French positions in the Ardennes sector near the town of Chateau Porcien was thrown back by heavy French fire, a communique said. The Maginot area to the east remained quiet.

But, however important this operation of the southern Allied wing, it was overshadowed by the great drama to the north.

The battle in the Flanders pocket was described by a war ministry spokesman as murderous, but he gave no indication of the turn it was taking. The French and British were said to be showing admirable courage.

Battle Lines Shifting

The battle lines of the almost encircled Allied army of the north were reported to be changing almost hourly as superior German forces swept over ground abandoned by 15 Belgian divisions which capitulated yesterday on orders of King Leopold.

French sources said, however, that more than 30 miles of Channel coast, stretching northward from Dunkerque, still remained in Allied hands and asserted that the pocketed troops were continuing to fight with determination.

Along the Rhine the French opened terrific artillery fire which shattered a railway line and an unidentified station, a military spokesman said.

Fuel Reserves Bombed

The French and British air forces attacked fuel reserves at the north German ports of Bremen and Hamburg, as well as communication centers and armored columns behind the German lines, according to the War Ministry.

The French said they still were in possession of Dunkerque and Calais, but declared that the Germans were blasting away at both ports with long range artillery.

The southern line of the Northern Army, extending eastward from the coast near Dunkirk, roughly eighty miles along the French-Belgian border to a point west of Valenciennes, was said to be under constant pressure from the Germans. The Nazis were reported to be attacking savagely at several points on this front with mechanized units, heavily supported by the air arm.

Fighting in the northern sector was described as extremely violent on the Lys River, which runs through the area in which the encircled Allied forces have been left alone by the surrender of King Leopold's Belgian Army.

Along the Rhine the French opened a terrific artillery fire which shattered a railway line and an unidentified station, the spokesman said.

German troops were said to have been repulsed without difficulty when they struck at the French forces along the Aisne in the vicinity of Chateau Porcien.

The High Command communique said that the Germans were thrown back at this village, which is on the river five miles west of Rethel, which for about a week has been the southern point of the German drive in this region.

Lines Change Hourly.

The battle lines of the almost encircled Allied Army of the North were reported changing almost hourly, meanwhile, as superior German forces swept forward over the ground abandoned by fifteen Belgian divisions which capitulated yesterday on orders of their king.

French spokesmen declared, however, that more than thirty miles of channel coast, stretching northward from Dunkirk, still remained in the hands of the Allies, and asserted that the pocketed troops were continuing to fight with determination.

Nevertheless, they added that the Germans were blasting away at both Dunkirk and Calais with long-range artillery.

On the other hand, there were strong indications that the French armies massed along the Somme were moving into action in an effort to relieve the pressure in the north.

Drive Along the Aisne Expected.

The French High Command kept its plans carefully guarded, but said that action along the Somme was developing favorably, and military spokesmen acknowledged that the operations in this section were important in scope.

There were unofficial reports that at least thirty divisions, numbering anywhere from 450,000 to 640,000 men, were ready for a sustained drive along the Aisne.

Rich Coal Fields Lost.

Meanwhile Paris still hoped that some of the Belgian soldiers had not obeyed the order of King Leopold to lay down their arms, but officials estimates that 300,000 Belgians had abandoned the Menin-Zeebrugge salient remained unchanged.

The immediate costly result of the Belgian capitulation appeared to be the abrupt withdrawal westward of the North Army from the Escaut (Scheldt) and Scarpe rivers, leaving in German hands the rich Anzin Basin from which France gets much of her coal.

London, May 29—Britain's Expeditionary Force in the Flanders trap was said by reliable sources today to be fighting "stiff rear-guard action" to cover its withdrawal toward the coast.

The fighting was reported in complete order, without chaos or confusion. Morale of the trapped troops was termed "quite unshaken."

The withdrawing army was said to have established a strong rear line, but it was regarded as "almost certain" that much equipment and material would have to be abandoned. This, it was said, would be destroyed to keep it from German hands.

Need Of Mechanized Agencies Stressed

Neutral military observers said the desperate situation of the pocketed B. E. F. and French forces could be relieved only by mechanized agencies equal to Germany's.

London military sources refused to give the position of the British troops, whose fight to reach the Channel was made more perilous by the Belgian capitulation which opened the way to a swift Nazi attack on Dunkirk. This port was reported still in Allied hands as the British, undergoing a heavy shelling, bombing and machine gunning, dropped back.

Furious Over Civilian Slaughter

The British Army's attitude, these circles said, is one of "furious rage against the Germans, caused not by the pounding they have received but by the incredibly revolting scenes in which the German air force and tanks had deliberately slaughtered helpless refugee women and children to spread panic among the civilian population."

"These are things," they continued, "the army can never forget, and they will insure the Germans the warmest welcome they have ever received anywhere if they invade this country."

A gloomy nation was told the B. E. F. was in peril as grave as that of the British who met disaster at Gallipoli in the World War, when the Allies were routed by the Turks in a catastrophic failure to establish a line of communication into the Black Sea.

The British morning press pulled no punches in telling the public of the dark picture and in denouncing the young Belgian monarch as a traitor for his capitulation against the advice of his Government.

Keyes Joins Plea To Defer Judgment

In the midst of the press denunciation of Leopold, however, both Prime Minister Churchill and his Minister of Information asked the people to suspend judgment, and today Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, who, as a special British liaison officer was with Leopold until late Monday night, issued a statement hinting there were certain important facts attending the surrender that were not yet generally known.

Sir Roger's statement today said:

"Some very hard things have been said in this country and France about the action taken by King Leopold in bringing about the cessation of hostilities in the part of Belgium occupied by his troops. I trust judgment will be suspended on a very gallant soldier until all the facts are known."

Belgians Lost 500,000, Report Says

The military correspondent of Reuters (British news agency) wrote today that the Belgian Army, originally 800,000 strong, had only 300,000 effectives when it surrendered—evidence of its stubborn fight against German assaults.

R. A. Butler, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons that the Government had under consideration an appeal to the United States to take as many war refugees as possible.

(In Washington, Secretary of State Cordell Hull said today active consideration was being given to the possibility of receiving Belgian refugees in the United States. He said conversations had been held with representatives of the British and other Governments about many phases of the refugee problem as well as with private individuals and groups.)

Activities of all aliens over 16 years of age, regardless of whether they are from an "enemy country," are drastically restricted under a new order effective June 3.

The order provides that unless aliens have police permits they must stay at home from midnight to 6 A. M. in London, and from 10.30 P. M. to 6 A. M. elsewhere in the United Kingdom. The blanket order included Americans.

They are forbidden to own or "control" a bicycle, motor vehicle, seagoing craft or aircraft. If an alien spends a night in a private home, the householder is required to notify police.

Two trains took 1,500 enemy alien women from London to internment camps today. Some had children with them. The women previously had been in "Category B"—aliens restricted in movement.

British Reservist Sentenced

Convicted under the official Secrets Act, Lieut. Montague Fyrth, 28, of the Royal Naval Reserve, has been sentenced to twelve months in jail and his brother, Hubert, 22, a lecturer, to six months.

In the House of Commons, Sir Gifford Fox, a Conservative, has asked Prime Minister Churchill how the Belgian Congo now is to be regarded and, moreover, what effect Leopold's action will have on Belgian refugees here.

Leopold's surrender, it was said here, failed to affect the

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status of the Congo, since the Belgian Government had repudiated the King and declared its intention of pursuing the war. The Congo was said to remain Belgian just as the East Indies remained Dutch after German occupation of the Netherlands.

The German-controlled Dutch radio, heard in London today, announced that Arthur Seyss-Inquart, former Austrian Nazi leader, assumed supreme civil authority in the conquered Netherlands at noon.

Sir Roger and Sir Wilfred Greene had an audience at Buckingham Palace today with King George. Sir Wilfred has just returned from an economic mission to Rome to negotiate with Italian officials over the British "blockade."

Would "Save Anger For Foe—Hitler"

The bitterest denunciation of Leopold came from the tabloid *Mirror*, which cartooned Leopold as a crowned serpent, with the caption: "Gentlemen, the King!" and described him in an editorial as a "skunk."

The *Daily Express*, published by Lord Beaverbrook, Minister for Aircraft Production, commented: "The cost in British and French lives of this betrayal will be immense." The paper told its 2,500,000 readers, however, that "we must keep all our anger for our one enemy—Hitler."

The *News Chronicle* said: "Within the steel ring of the Reichswehr are as many men as we lost in the battle of the Somme and as much war material as we abandoned to the Germans in March, 1918." (In the first battle of the Somme, in the summer of 1916, the British lost 500,000 officers and men. In the second, in the spring of 1918, they lost 200,000.)

Board To Speed Tanks For Britain

In Commons today, Herbert Morrison, Minister of Supply, announced the formation of a board to increase Britain's production of tanks, and observed that "it is obvious that the experience gained during the recent hostilities must be taken fully into account."

Sir Alexander Roger, director of trench warfare supply department of the Ministry of Munitions for two years during the World War, heads the new board, which is to "proceed with all expedition possible," Morrison said.

The Government, on guard against potential fifth-columnists, took extraordinary precautions to guard Westminster Palace and the Houses of Parliament. It also recalled for service the special war reserves of the metropolitan police, the special war constabulary and police pensioners.

Employers and workers on emergency production jobs were asked to cancel their summer holidays.

Applies 100 P. C. Excess Profits Tax

Sir Kingsley Wood, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said the excess profits tax of one hundred per cent. ordered under the Government's special powers would be applied to all businesses, effective from April 1, beginning of the fiscal year.

He said the nation already was under the heaviest tax burden in British history and added: "We must be prepared for further burdens and sacrifices."

Air Minister Sir Archibald Sinclair praised today the "almost miraculous achievements" of the British air force and then warned that "the attack of Germany upon Britain will test to the utmost our faith in the destiny of our country and the justice of our cause."

The Air Minister said "the first line of British defense—defense in the air—is safe in the hands of daring young pilots and fighting crews of the Royal Air Force."

In a broadcast to the nation, Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, said last night that it would be "necessary to withdraw our army from the positions they now occupy" as a result of surrender of King Leopold and his Belgian Army.

Duff Cooper said even if this battle is lost, the Allies would achieve final victory.

To Buy 1,750,000 Tons Of Sugar

Great Britain will buy the entire sugar exports of Australia, the Union of South Africa, Mauritius, Fiji and the British West Indies, Under Secretary of the Food Ministry Robert John Graham Boothby told the House of Commons today.

Canada and New Zealand will be partners with the United Kingdom in the purchase, he said, involving 1,750,000 tons of sugar. He said supplies of foreign sugar also would be purchased if necessary to supplement empire resources.

Sir Stafford Cripps is going to Moscow with the status of Special Ambassador, and his position is fully representative and authoritative, the London *Evening News* said.

The newspaper said assurances to that effect have been given to the Russian Ambassador, Ivan Maisky, by Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs R. A. Butler.

Sir Stafford is reportedly going to the Russian capital to conduct negotiations for a Soviet-British trade pact.

The Dominions Office announced a £20,000,000 war loan opened for subscription in Australia today at par, with interest at 2¾ per cent. for five years or 3¼ per cent. for sixteen years at the subscribers' option.

R. A. F. EASING PRESSURE ON TRAPPED ARMY

British Airmen Shoot Down 22 Nazi Planes Over Dunkerque

Half Million Men Ready To Go To France—Narvik Taken From Germans

By DREW MIDDLETON
Associated Press Correspondent

London, May 29—Britain hurled her air force into mass battle tonight with waves of German fighters and bombers over the vital English Channel port of Dunkerque—last back door to safety for the Allies' lost battalions in the Flanders death trap.

The fight for air mastery raged on into the twilight of an anxious day for England.

British Developments

These were the highlights:

1. In the Flanders "die-or-surrender" triangle, 500,000 Allied veterans under Lord Gort, commander in chief of the B. E. F., fought off repeated German thrusts with "stiff rear-guard action" as they pushed doggedly down a narrowing corridor toward the coast.
2. Out of the million and a half men now actually under arms in Britain, half a million, especially equipped for modern mechanized warfare, are ready for action in France. They can join the French on the Somme river line in any gouge into German defenses to ease the pressure on their comrades in Flanders.
3. The War Ministry announced the capture of the strategic Arctic iron ore port of Narvik, Norway, held by Germans through a month of fighting.

The Fight Over Dunkerque

An Air Ministry communique described the fight over Dunkerque as the latest of a recent wave of air attacks designed to ease the German pressure on the Flanders pocket and to shatter communications and bases behind the lines.

Twenty-two of the "large number" of German planes over Dunkerque were reported shot down. One British bomber failed to return.

Exact location of the 500,000 Allied troops hemmed in the steel-girt triangle was not disclosed, but a Nazi military spokesman said they had pushed "some miles toward the coast."

British Morale "Unshaken"

Their morale was described as "unshaken" and their units compact as they fell back behind "stiff rear guard action."

Fighting was unceasing on their rear and flanks as overwhelming German forces thrust hard to cut off retreat and slice them into scattered commands, easy to overcome.

From their King came the word of encouragement echoed by the entire nation.

"The hearts of everyone of us at home are with you and your magnificent troops in this hour of peril," King George VI said in a message to the commander in chief of Britain's Expeditionary Force.

"All your countrymen have been following with pride and admiration the courageous resistance of the British Expeditionary Force during the continuous days of fighting of the last fortnight.

"Placed by circumstances outside their control in a position of extreme difficulty, they are displaying a gallantry that has never been surpassed in the annals of the British army."

Reply To King's Message

The British commander in chief replied as follows to the King's message:

"The commander in chief with humble duty begs leave on behalf of all ranks of the British Expeditionary Forces to thank your Majesty for your message.

"May I assure your Majesty that the army is doing all in its power to live up to its proud tradition and is immensely encouraged at this critical moment by the words of your Majesty's telegram."

Gort's Decision Fans Hope

Lord Gort's decision to gather his troops in the shadow of disaster and hurl them back to the Channel lent hope to Britons that some of their oldest and finest regiments would be saved from annihilation.

No British source would estimate the extent of the loss in men and materials if the move failed. It was conceded that large amounts of war supplies would have to be abandoned. These would be destroyed to keep them from German hands.

Hope persisted that a vigorous French counter-thrust below the Somme might divert large German forces from Flanders.

It was learned that of 1,500,000 men under arms in England, 500,000 are ready for action in France to support such a move. Besides these there are nearly 500,000 volunteers in defense forces against parachuters—if they come.

Besides these, veterans from the constabulary and police pension groups have been called back to their beats.

Elated Over Capture Of Narvik

Encouragement was taken from the news of the British capture of Narvik.

That gave Britain a sea and air base and strengthened her only foothold on the Norwegian coast since withdrawal early in May from central Norwegian ports under heavy German pressure.

Near Narvik the British also claimed the little towns of Fageness and Forsneset.

A British news agency dispatch from Stockholm told of the sinking of seven German transports in Norwegian waters in three days by British naval units.

Two Hospital Ships Sunk

British feeling against Germany grew as military circles reported German bombers had sunk two hospital ships crossing the English Channel within the last few days. Loss of life was described as heavy.

B. E. F. Fights Coastward.

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.)—Undaunted by nineteen days of steady action, the British Expeditionary Force began today a movement from Flanders toward the English Channel in a desperate attempt to get through the jaws of a closing German trap.

Military men said that the British Expeditionary Force—aided by French units fighting with it—had started pushing towards the channel. They refused to tell the position of the British troops, whose fight was made more perilous by the Belgian capitulation which opened the way to a swift Nazi attack on Dunkirk.

The port was still in Allied hands as the British, undergoing heavy shelling, bombing and machine gunning but still fighting as a unit, dropped back, information in London said.

The British Army's attitude, these men said, is one of "furious rage against the Germans, caused not by the pounding they have received, but by the incredibly revolting scenes in which the German Air Force and tanks had deliberately slaughtered helpless refugee women and children to spread panic among the civilian population."

'Can Never Forget.'

"These are things," they continue, "the army can never forget, and they will insure the Germans the warmest welcome they have draw the army from the positions it now occupies as a result of the surrender of King Leopold and his Belgian Army.

How this withdrawal could be effected—whether it would be a break-through to join the French armies or a removal by sea such as the British Navy carried out for smaller forces at Boulogne—was not immediately apparent.

Equipment Sure to Be Lost.

Military commentators agreed that a large amount of equipment was bound to fall into the hands of the Germans no matter which course was followed, since saving the soldiers' lives would be the first consideration.

A gloomy nation was told that the B. E. F. was in peril as grave as that of the British who met disaster at Gallipoli in the world war, when the Allies were routed by the Turks in a catastrophic failure to establish a line of communication into the Black Sea.

The press was blunt in its treatment of the precarious situation. The News Chronicle's military correspondent said:

"It is time to face up to the facts, to await the worst. With the surrender of the Belgian Army the B. E. F. would seem to be cut off. Escape by sea is the slenderest of hopes. A break through to the south is a possibility equally remote.

Calls Situation a Disaster.

"Within the steel ring of the Reichswehr are as many men as we lost in the battle of the Somme and as much war material as we abandoned to the Germans in March, 1918.

"The magnitude and gravity of this disaster needs no elaboration. . . ."

[In the first battle of the Somme, in the summer of 1916, the British lost 500,000 officers and men. In the second, in the spring of 1918, they lost 200,000.]

The London Times called the position of the B. E. F. precarious and added: "There will no doubt be more bad news to face and much more hardship and danger for all to pass through before the tide begins to turn. But about the unalterable resolution of both peoples there is happily no doubt whatever."

The announ[ce]ment that Britain would ste[p] up tank production came as [se]veral military observers [s]aid that the desperate situation of the BEF and French troops in the shrinking Flanders pocket could be relieved only by mechanized forces equal to Germany's, as the spearhead of a southward thrust—or by escape by sea.

These sources said the Allies there face one of the greatest disasters in history unless Adolf Hitler's armored legions can be met with mechanized divisions at equal firing power and impervious to German anti-tank guns, and unless Nazi bombing of troop concentrations can be met by equally heavy bombing.

Nazi Germany, applying the lessons imperial Germany learned in the World War, has forced the Allies—equipped for siege and fortress warfare—into hurried reconstruction of their forces to meet an enemy traveling 50 miles an hour, neutral military men said.

Artillery of the Air

They viewed as the two most amazing features of the German campaign the development of mechanized cavalry to the point of equaling the effect of horse cavalry in the days before repeating rifles and machineguns, and the use of aircraft as "artillery of the air"—more effective than the best long-range guns.

The British army on the continent is extremely mobile, and so is the French army, although many of its divisions use horse-drawn transport. But this mobility, military men said, was designed to rush troops to threatened points and fails to combine mobility and fire power —The German objective.

British and French tanks were built and manned for use as reconnaissance units or shock absorbers in a general push against fortified positions.

The Germans have used aircraft for reconnaissance and invariably have gone around fortified positions instead of storming them.

Americans Go Under

London, May 29 (AP).—Americans in Britain were placed under alien restrictions for the first time since the war's outbreak tonight as the Empire was warned by radio that new Nazi equipment may enable the Germans to land an expeditionary force on England's shores.

United States nationals were included, along with all other neutrals and Allied nationals, under a curfew and activity limitation effective June 3.

Curfew in Effect.

The order provides that unless aliens have police permits they must stay at home from midnight to 6 A. M. in London and from 10:30 P. M. to 6 A. M. elsewhere in the United Kingdom. They are forbidden to own or "control" a bicycle, motor vehicle, seagoing craft or aircraft. Those without settled residences must report to police on the day the order becomes effective.

British Learn Lesson in Havoc

LONDON, May 29 (AP).—The Ministry of Information issued a statement today in lessons Britain should learn from the German invasion of Holland, where, it said, "cunning technique" succeeded, although the Dutch were fully warned.

"The invasion must have been marvelously planned," the statement said, "for troops landed in circles surrounding each of three airdromes. The timing was perfect. At Waalhaven (near Rotterdam), which had been rendered unusable by the Dutch, Parachutists landed in Dutch and even British uniforms.

"Although military accomplishments may not seem to have been great at the time, it is clear from reports that the German action caused the greatest confusion, and the moral of this effect is clear. For example, the Dutch General Staff was so bewildered that it inquired of British authorities if British troops were being landed.

"When the Dutch wanted to ask for Belgian mechanized artillery to help them recapture a vital bridge, their message had to be relayed through London, so great was the dislocation. Moreover, British aircraft were fired upon by Dutch guns. This gives some indication of the havoc that can follow parachute action behind the lines."

R. A. F. Adopts Low-Diving Tactics

With the British Air Force in France, May 29 (AP)—Low-diving British bombers are hitting hard and often to ease the fierce German pressure on Allied troops fighting a way out of Flanders. German transport columns, tanks and armored convoy trucks were attacked repeatedly today with bombs and machine-gun fire by planes which plunged as low as 500 feet over their targets.

Here in Dublin there was no fuss or hysteria but volunteers—plus regulars—streamed into service.

The newspapers which, like the Dail, ordinarily are divided in opinion, unanimously agreed that while two Irishmen may fight each other they will unite against another foe.

Rifles As Shillelaghs

"Eire, if invaded," said one high-ranking officer in a statement that seemed to express the general view, "will fight to the last bullet, then use rifles as clubs.

"We left the bullet holes of 1922 in this O'Connell street building as a constant reminder to our people that our liberty was dearly bought.

"It will be more dearly surrendered."

Officials insisted there would be no conscription, for conscription is anathema to Eire. Ireland in the World War had 10,000 men killed and 30,000 wounded.

The newly formed National Defense Committee will be in effect a supreme war commission. Although it will have no executive powers as such, it will have the power of recommendation and the responsibility for all major policy arising out of the country's present dangerous condition.

Cosgrave And De Valera

The acceptance by William T. Cosgrave, leader of the Fine Gael opposition, of Premier Eamon de Valera's solemn "unity call," had made this solid front possible.

Eire has maintained her neutrality for nine months during which several small nations of Europe have become battlefields.

EIRE REACHES WAR FOOTING AND NEW UNITY

Dail Severs Party Lines For First Time Since World War Days

[By the Associated Press]

Dublin, May 29—Reservists called back to military service today placed Ireland's standing army on a war footing while political factions found a new unity and the Dail cast away party lines for the first time since the World War.

Britain to Speed Up Production of Tanks

Will Redesian Them to Meet Heavy Nazi Machines

LONDON, May 29 (AP).—Minister of Supply Morrison announced in Commons today that he had appointed a board headed by Sir Alexander Roger to increase Britain's production of tanks.

One of the principal tasks of the board will be to consider the necessity of redesigning Britain's tanks to meet the heavily armored German tanks.

Desperate BEF Plight

Sir Alexander, chairman of British Insulated Cables Ltd., was director of the trench warfare supply department in 1915-17.

Eire Calls Up Army Reserves

Whole Nation Placed on War Basis—Defense Committee Summoned.

DUBLIN, May 29 (AP).—Eire called up army reserves today and moved swiftly to put her forces on a war footing in the face of the grave situation confronting her neighbor, Great Britain.

At the same time volunteers began applying for service at the recruiting stations, but outwardly Dublin went on about its business pretty much as usual.

Clerks, shopkeepers, laborers and others in the Reserve Corps reported at the Collins Barracks and other designated depots for instructions.

Volunteers to the Defense Corps—"the eyes and ears of national defense"—were augmented by hundreds of civilians eager to serve Eire.

The customary Wednesday half holiday was observed, however, and in spite of general anxiety there was no apparent decrease in the size of the crowds at neighboring pleasure resorts and golf courses.

Meanwhile the newly formed national defense committee of representatives of the Government and Opposition parties in Parliament prepared to meet late today in its first session—a session out of which the first of several emergency measures were expected to be proclaimed.

The acceptance of Premier Eamon De Valera's call for unity by William T. Cosgrave, the leader of the Fine Gael (Opposition) party, and by the Labor Opposition resulted in the creation of the council representating all factions.

Mr. De Valera announced that the army would be brought up to full strength immediately, along with the merging of governmental facilities, to the end that the liberty for which Ireland had fought so long might not be taken away by any foreign nation.

The country, which has maintained a status of neutrality in the European war, heard Mr. De Valera say over the last week end that Ireland really is in the war zone and should plan her defenses accordingly.

One Holy Cause.

"We must all be brothers in one holy cause: Let there not be found one treacherous hand giving them away," he said in his plea that the nation "be united as one man behind the Government to resist aggression from whatever quarter it may come."

The National Defense Council was formed last night of three Government members, three from the Fine Gael party and two from the Labor party.

The Government members are: Frank Aiken, Minister of Co-ordination and Defensive Measures; Oscar Traynor, Minister for Defense, and Gerald Boland, Minister for Justice. The Fine Gael members are: James Dillon, deputy leader; Gen. Richard Mulcahy, and Dr. T. F. O'Higgins. The Labor representatives are: W. Norton and W. Davin.

The Council will meet as often as may seem necessary and will in effect be a Supreme War Commission, although it will have no executive powers. It will have power of recommendation, however, and will be responsible for major defense policy.

The coast watching service force has been increased in the east and west, and at least one O'Connell street department store arranged to mount anti-aircraft machine guns on its roof.

Stringent police regulations govern the movement of aliens, and Irish citizens who reside outside of Dublin.

Officials insist that there will be no conscription.

Conscription is anathema to Eire, for through conscription in the last war Ireland lost some 10,000 killed and 30,000 wounded fighting for Britain.

Arrested For Having I. R. A. Code, Mill Plans

Duolin, May 29 (AP)—A man named Schmidt with a [illegible] code of the I. R. A. and plans of the big Irish Hawlolme Killegh steel mill on his person was arrested in Cork today.

The factory was the base of Admiral Sims of the United States Navy during the World War.

NAZI'S HOME IS DAMAGED

Small Fire Breaks Out In Minister To Ireland's House

Dublin, May 29 (AP)—The home of Dr. Eduard Hempel, German Minister to Ireland, was slightly damaged by fire tonight. Officials said an overheated iron caused the blaze, but authorities were understood to be investigating the theory that sabotage may have been responsible.

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Britain To Purchase Colonial Sugar Output

Food Ministry Under Secretary Makes Announcement In House Of Commons

London, May 29 (AP)—Great Britain will buy the entire sugar exports of Australia, the Union of South Africa, Mauritius, Fiji, and the British West Indies, Robert John Graham Boothby, Under Secretary of the Food Ministry, told the House of Commons today.

Canada and New Zealand will be partners with the United Kingdom in the purchase, he said, involving 1,750,000 tons of sugar, of which the United Kingdom will receive 1,225,000 tons.

Boothby said supplies of foreign sugar would also be purchased if necessary to supplement empire resources.

Extra Guard for Parliament.

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—The Speaker informed the House of Commons today that special security measures were being instituted to safeguard the houses of Parliament. Hereafter, he said, passes will be required for all members and others with business in the houses.

Naval Officer Jailed With Brother in Britain

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—Convicted under the official secrets act, Lieut. Montague Fyrth, 28 years old, of the Royal Naval Reserve, was sentenced today to twelve months in jail and his brother, Hubert, 22, a lecturer, to six months.

1500 WOMEN INTERNED

Children Accompany Some to British Camp.

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—Two trains took 1,500 enemy alien women from London to interment camps today.

Some had children with them.

The women had previously been in Category B—aliens restricted in movement.

Egypt's Preparedness Cited

LONDON, May 29 (AP).—Richard A. Butler, British Foreign Under Secretary, told the House of Commons today the Egyptian government was taking "all appropriate measures for maintenance of the internal security of Egypt."

MAY APPEAL TO U. S.

Britain Considering Request We Accept Refugees.

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—An appeal to the United States to take as many war refugees as possible is under consideration, R. A. Butler, the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs, told the House of Commons today.

Fighting Amid Swarms Of Terrified Refugees Described By Briton

London, May 29 (AP)—A story of "epic fighting" in an area "literally swarming" with terrified refugees, was related tonight by a senior officer of the British army who told the British people in a broadcast that "your B. E. F. is virtually encircled."

The British, though isolated through "no fault of their own" have "put up and are putting up a show of which the whole empire must be proud," he declared.

He said he left a bomb-shattered harbor Monday night in the fierce glare of blazing oil tanks after a fortnight as commander of a detachment detailed to check the German encirclement of the B. E. F. in northern France and Belgium.

"I can only marvel at the tough and gallant efficiency with which my dead-tired troops carried out their role," he added.

The confused scenes of refugees, he said, would haunt him forever.

LEAVES FOR MADRID

Sir Samuel Hoare Off to New Diplomatic Post.

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—Sir Samuel Hoare, former Cabinet Minister, and Lady Hoare left England today by special plane for Lisbon, Portugal, en route to Spain to take up his post as Ambassador on special mission to Madrid.

He was appointed last week.

DUTCH PUT UNDER CONTROL OF NAZIS

Seyss-Inquart Takes Over Civil Authority.

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—The German-controlled Dutch radio heard in London today announced that Arthur Seyss-Inquart, former Austrian Nazi leader, assumed supreme authority over civil government in the conquered Netherlands at noon.

A proclamation by Seyss-Inquart said that Dutch law would remain in force as far as possible and that he would consult Dutch authorities, whom he requested to continue their duties.

He declared, however, that everything, including Dutch economic interests must be subordinated to "the very struggle of the German people, fighting for their very existence."

Nazis Get Little in Belgium

LONDON, May 29 (AP).—Germany gained little economically by the Belgian capitulation, an authoritative British source said today. He said Belgium had practically no oil stocks left and her iron and steel industries had been wrecked.

Briton Concedes Foe May Land Troops

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—Harold Nicholson, parliamentary secretary of the Ministry of Information, told the British Empire in a broadcast today that the Germans "by employment of methods which did not exist in previous wars may be able to land in Great Britain some thousands of their troops."

"But do not imagine," he added, "that a virile and unbending race of 45,000,000 people will for long allow some thousands of enemy troops to remain upon our shores, or that these forces could maintain themselves for long against the overwhelming power of our fleet. We conquered them once and we shall conquer them again."

Volunteers From North.

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal, told the House of Commons today that 10,860 volunteers from northern Ireland had joined the British forces since the war began.

No figures on southern Eire were available.

INSURANCE RATES RISE

War Risk on Shipping Is Drastically Increased

LONDON, May 29 (AP)—Drastically increased war-risk insurance rates for shipping to and from the French and British ports west and south of Southampton and Brest were announced today by London underwriters. The rates were advanced to 100 shillings per ç100 (5 per cent). Previous rates for each £100 were 70 shillings to British ports and 50 shillings to French ports.

Report Belgians Lost 500,000

LONDON, May 29 (AP).—The military correspondent of Reuters (British news agency) wrote today that the Belgian Army, originally 800,000 strong, had only 300,000 effectives when it surrendered—evidence of its stubborn fight against German assaults.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, who, as a special British liaison officer, was with King Leopold until late Monday night, issued a statement today hinting that there were certain important facts not yet generally known attending the Belgian monarch's sudden capitulation to the Germans. While most of the British press was bitterly denouncing Leopold, Sir Roger issued a statement requesting that judgment be "suspended on a very gallant soldier until all the facts are known."

Casualties

A Royal Air Force casualty list compiled in the last seven days, covering an unspecified period today named 114 fliers as missing and 14 killed in action.

These figures were given:

In action—14 killed, 32 wounded, 114 missing, bringing the totals to date of 298, 101 and 566, respectively.

On active service—11 killed, 2 wounded, 7 died, raising totals to 498, 94 and 246, respectively.

Allies Take Narvik After 50 Days

London, May 29—A joint Admiralty-War Office communique announced today that Narvik, far northern Norwegian ore port, had been captured from the Germans.

"Information has been received this morning that Narvik was captured last night by Allied forces and Fagernes and Forsneset also are in our hands," the communique said.

Narvik, long the goal of Allied pressure by land and sea, had been in German hands virtually since the April 9 opening of the German invasion of Norway.

Garrison Once Numbered 3,000

The garrison at one time was said to have numbered 3,000, but in recent days the German high command has told of reinforcing it with mountain chasseurs and other troops dropped by parachute.

The strength of the Allied force—Norwegians, British and French—has not been stated.

The region around Narvik remained as the only Allied foothold in Norway following the withdrawal from Namsos and Andalsnes about the first of May.

The capture of Narvik gives the Allies a sea and air base on the Norwegian coast, above the Arctic circle, which compares in proximity to Norway's important German-held cities with the latter's nearness to the British Isles.

For example, Narvik is about 400 miles from Trondheim, which, in turn, is approximately the same distance from the nearest of the British Isles. Germany, however, holds other bases in the rich, industrial southern lobe of Norway, which are closer than Trondheim to the British Isles.

The Swedish news agency said today 180 British officers and soldiers—cut off several weeks ago by the German advance north from Oslo—crossed into Sweden after fighting their way seventy-five miles to the frontier. The soldiers, many suffering from exposure, were taken to hospitals and internment camps.

Continuous R. A. F. Attack Reported

London, May 29 (AP)—The Air Ministry announced today that the Royal Air Force attacked the Germans "continuously yesterday, last night and today." At least twenty-two enemy planes were brought down. "All our aircraft returned," the announcement said.

Heavy Gunfire Off England.

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—Heavy naval gunfire off the southeast coast of England was heard in several coast towns today. It continued for an hour. No air-raid warnings were sounded, but residents of one town, awakened by the thunder of the guns, went to air-raid shelters.

Say 7000 Parachutists Were Killed.

Out of 10,000 parachutists employed by the Germans in the conquest of Holland approximately 7,000 were killed, the British Government radio reported today in a broadcast picked up here by the National Broadcasting Company's listening post station.

George VI Gets Report on Italy.

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes and Sir Wilfred Greene had an audience at Buckingham Palace today with King George VI. Sir Wilfred has just returned from an economic mission to Rome involving the British blockade in the Mediterranean. Sir Roger was naval attache maintaining liaison between the Allies and Belgium before yesterday's surrender by King Leopold.

British Port Builds Pillboxes

Somewhere in the Southeast of England, May 29 (AP) — British troops began today the construction of concrete machine-gun posts on the promenade of this port to strengthen its defenses against parachute troops. Machine guns in sand-bagged emplacements already guard the beach.

Seven Transports Reported Sunk

The British naval force has sunk seven German transports in the last three days in waters near Narvik, according to a dispatch from Stockholm by the Exchange Telegraph Company, British news agency.

(The German high command acknowledged that Allied forces had entered Narvik.

(But the Germans said that their air force had scored a "serious hit" on a "large battleship" off Narvik, putting its guns out of action and enveloping the craft in smoke, and heavily damaged three cruisers, a destroyer and a freighter. Troop landings at Ankanes, Norway, also were bombed.)

NARVIK CAPTURED BY ALLIED TROOPS FROM NAZI FORCES

London Announces Norse City's Fall and Berlin Admits It Also.

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—A joint Admiralty-War Office communique announced today that Narvik, the far northern Norwegian ore port, had been captured from the Germans.

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Siege Was Lengthy.

Narvik, long the goal of Allied pressure by land and sea, had been in German hands virtually since the start on April 9 of the German invasion of Norway.

The garrison at one time was said to have numbered 3,000, but in recent days the German High Command has told of re-enforcing it with mountain chasseurs and other troops dropped by parachute.

The strength of the Allied force—Norwegians, British and French—has not been stated.

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For example, Narvik is about 400 miles from Trondheim, which in turn is approximately the same distance from the nearest of the British Isles. Germany, however, holds other bases in the rich industrial southern lobe of Norway which are closer than Trondheim to the British Isles.

Nazis Admit Allies Are In.

BERLIN, May 29 (A. P.).—The German High Command announced today that the British, with the aid of numerous warships, had succeeded in entering Narvik, Norway, from the north.

A communique said that the German air force attacked and seriously damaged a British battleship at Narvik with a shot amidships. The ship stopped firing, the communique said, after it was enveloped in smoke.

The high command also said that three cruisers, a destroyer and a freighter had been heavily hit by bombs.

The Germans added that they had bombed troops landing at Ankanes.

Tell of Nazi Retreat.

STOCKHOLM, May 29 (A. P.).—Dispatches received here in regard to the fighting around Narvik said that Allied troops occupied a part of the ruined town yesterday after a fierce attack. The Germans were said to be retreating along the railway to Sweden, destroying everything of military value.

180 BRITONS REACH SWEDEN

Had Been Cut Off For Weeks By Nazis In Norway

Stockholm, May 29 (AP)—(By Radio). The Swedish news agency said today 180 British officers and soldiers—cut off several weeks ago by the German advance north from Oslo—crossed into Sweden after fighting their way seventy-five miles to the frontier from the vicinity of Lillehammer, north of Oslo.

The soldiers, many suffering from exposure, were taken to hospitals and internment camps.

OLD BELGIAN PARLIAMENT TO MEET IN PARIS

Will Seal King's Fate With What Power It Still Wields

Leopold Returned By Germans To Palace At Brussels

[*By the Associated Press*]

Paris, May 29—The refugee Belgian Parliament will meet in Paris Friday to seal the fate of King Leopold III with what power it wields.

The quick action of the Belgian Cabinet in "disowning" him was informally approved yesterday by a Parliament meeting in a Paris dance hall.

The Friday assembly in Paris Town Hall will consider new measures for the government of the fugitive peoples of Belgium. A new army will be recruited among the 2,000,000 Belgians already in France as refugees.

Returned To Brussels

Leopold has been returned to Brussels palace by the Germans, according to word here but unconfirmed elsewhere.

The newspaper *Paris Soir* said the three royal children, motherless since the lovely Queen Astrid was injured fatally in a 1935 automobile accident, have been taken to Lisbon, Portugal, for the duration of the war; but the Belgian legation in Lisbon denied they were there or coming there. The Lisbon legation described the King as a German prisoner.

Whole Story Not Told

Although the man in the street in France and England appeared bitter over Leopold's surrender, there was some indication in British high places that the whole story has not yet been told.

Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, special British liaison officer to the Belgian King, emphatically asked for a stay of judgment.

"Some very hard things have been said in this country and France," Sir Roger remarked in London, "about the action of King Leopold. I trust judgment will be suspended on a very gallant soldier until all the facts are known."

All Gold Removed

The Paris press said all of Belgium's gold had been removed before the invasion and will be at the disposal of the new Government.

The status of foreign diplomats in Brussels is uncertain. They are in the position of being accredited to a court which has been repudiated.

At least four of Belgium's Ministers knew last Friday that King Leopold intended to capitulate, Belgian spokesmen said. So long did the Ministers entreat the King to reconsider that they barely escaped capture, according to this story.

The King, they said, declared his soldiers were too tired to counter-attack and that he had decided to make peace to preserve "a relative independence."

Shortly after their departure, Belgian officials said, the Ministers received an urgent request from Leopold that a paper be sent him which would permit him to change the Ministry and revoke the Government. They refused.

Belgian Legation Labels King German Prisoner

Lisbon, Portugal, May 29 (AP)—The Belgian legation tonight denied French reports that the children of King Leopold were here or were coming to Portugal.

The legation also issued a statement describing the King as "a German prisoner." It assailed French Premier Paul Raynaud for "insulting" the sovereign in his caustic speech early Tuesday in which Raynaud told of the King's capitulation and that of his army.

"Surrender is no dishonor when all the means to carry on the fight are exhausted," the statement said.

Hero Defends King.

LONDON, May 29 (A. P.).—Admiral of the Fleet Sir Roger Keyes, who as a special British liaison officer was with King Leopold until late on Monday night, issued a statement today hinting that there were certain important facts not yet generally known about the Belgian monarch's sudden capitulation to the Germans, and requesting that judgment be "suspended on a very gallant soldier until all the facts are known."

Sir Roger, a world war navy hero who wanted to lead an attack last month on the Germans holding Trondheim, Norway, was appointed early this month as Naval Attache at Brussels, for special liaison work with King Leopold, after criticizing the Chamberlain Government for its lack of initiative in the Norwegian campaign.

His statement today said:

"Some very hard things have been said in this country and France about the action taken by King Leopold in bringing about the cessation of hostilities in the part of Belgium occupied by his troops. I trust judgment will be suspended on a very gallant soldier until all the facts are known."

Denounced as Traitor.

The British press, however, pulled no punches today in denouncing the young Belgian monarch as a traitor for capitulating against the advice of his Government.

The man in the street and the press accused Leopold of having laid a trap for the Allied forces.

The bitterest denunciation came from the tabloid Daily Mirror, which cartooned Leopold as a crowned serpent with the caption: "Gentlemen, the King!" and described him in an editorial as the "King of the Fifth Column" and as a "skunk."

The London Daily Express, published by Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister for Aircraft Production, commented: "The cost in British and French lives of this betrayal will be immense." The paper told its 2,500,000 readers, however, that "we must keep all our anger for our one enemy—Hitler."

The London Daily Mail reprinted the famous Punch drawing of 1914 which showed his father, King Albert, replying "not my soul" to the Kaiser's statement that he had lost everything. Under the reprint the Mail's own cartoonist drew Leopold and Hitler, posed as in the 1914 cartoon, but showing Leopold handing over his sword to a smiling Fuehrer.

Belgian Congo Called Unaffected.

Meanwhile it was said here that Leopold's surrender failed to affect the status of the Belgian Congo, Belgian colonial possession in Africa, since the Belgian Government had repudiated the King and declared its intention of pursuing the war.

The Congo is rich in rubber, copper, cotton and other products. It was said to remain Belgian just as the Dutch East Indies remained Dutch after the German occupation of the Netherlands.

A clarifying statement by the British Government, however, is being sought in the House of Commons by Sir Gifford Fox, Conservative. He has presented a written question for answer by Prime Minister Churchill on how the Belgian Congo is now to be regarded and, moreover, what effect Leopold's action will have on Belgian refugees here.

King Returns to Palace

PARIS, May 29 (AP).—A dispatch from the Belgian frontier today reported that King Leopold had been returned to his palace at Brussels by the German Army. A member of Premier Pierlot's staff reported at the same time that Queen Elizabeth, Leopold's mother, was in the Bruges area, where Belgian headquarters was established throughout the campaign which collapsed yesterday.

Premier Pierlot estimated today that between 400,000 and 500,000 Belgian soldiers surrendered under the King's order, and Belgians estimated that 10,000 of their soldiers were killed in the first eight days.

Of all the cities bombed in Belgium, Namur suffered the worst damage, it was said here. Only about one-tenth of the city was believed to be standing. There was no word from Antwerp, but Brussels, Bruges and Liege were reported comparatively undamaged. Ostend was heavily bombed.

Nazis Keep Whereabouts Secret.

BERLIN, May 29 (A. P.).—The whereabouts of King Leopold of the Belgians was kept a secret, authorized German spokesmen said today. In view of the bitter attacks made upon him by Allied leaders, it was declared conceivable that the Allies might try to bomb his castle if it were known where he is staying.

The strictures of the French Premier, Paul Reynaud, and the Belgian Premier, Hubert Pierlot, were cited as justification for this secrecy.

Earlier today official spokesmen had asserted that Leopold was on his way to "a well-known Belgian castle."

Nazis Cite Andalsnes.

The choice of replying to his critics lies with King Leopold himself it was declared, but authorized German spokesmen commented:

"He'll probably decide that the people throughout the world appreciate his viewpoint, and he can therefore ignore the carping critics who snipe at him from safe places like London and Paris while he and half a million Belgian soldiers stood bravely in the thick of battle."

Foreign correspondents pointed out that Leopold's personal honor and integrity were involved in Premier Reynaud's charge that the King had failed to notify the Allies of his intended capitulation.

After seeing how the English beat it out of Andalsnes without informing the Norwegians," the same spokesmen replied, "Leopold had every reason to suspect that they would desert him finally and try to reach the channel for a hasty return to England while the French had but one thought—to break through and get back to Paris."

Authoritative commentators said that Leopold had lost patience with the inability of the French and British general staffs to support the Belgian Army effectively, and decided to capitulate in the face of a hopeless situation.

The Allied Generalissimo, Maxime Weygand, was stated to have visited the King in an effort to dissuade him from yielding to the Germans, only to fail after a stormy session. Later Gen. Weygand tried unsuccessfully to reach Leopold by wireless telephone, the Germans said.

They explained that representatives of the King approached the German lines at 11 P. M. on Monday under a flag of truce to ask an armistice and were told that only an unconditional surrender would be acceptable. Leopold agreed, and five hours later the Belgian surrender became official, the Germans said.

PARIS, May 29 (A. P.).—The newspaper Paris Soir reported today that the Belgian royal children had arrived at Lisbon, where they are expected to remain for the rest of the war.

The children, Princess Josephine Charlotte, 12 years old; Crown Prince Baudouin, 9, and Prince Albert, 7, had been sent to a refuge in France while their father remained with the Belgian Army.

France Orders Death of Nazi Baroness as Spy

Court Condemns Leader of Ring in Absentia; Paris Accomplice Also Doomed

PARIS, May 29 (AP).—The Baroness von Einem was sentenced to death in absentia tonight by a military tribunal for espionage. She was accused of being the brains of a Nazi espionage ring which operated in France before the war.

Jean Gaston Amourelle, a Senate stenographer, one of her accomplices, who appeared before the tribunal, also was sentenced to death. Two others received prison sentences and fines.

Leo Hirsch, another fugitive, was sentenced to ten years in prison, fined 20,000 francs (about $400) and banished from France for twenty years. Arnold Perreux, alias Aloys Aubin, Paris journalist, was sen-

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tenced to five years in prison, 20,000 francs and penalized by of his rights of citizenship for twe. years.

The spy ring also was ordered to pay to the state all the money it was alleged to have received in pre-war operations. The Baroness was directed to hand over 2,357,000 francs (about $47,140), Aubin 220,000 francs (about $4,400) and Hirsch 323,000 francs (about $6,460). Amourelle, who was accused only of attempting to enter the service of a foreign power, was not called upon to turn over any funds.

The defendants received twenty-four hours to enter appeals. Their trials were held behind closed doors.

The Baroness is reported to have returned to Germany.

AMERICAN PLANES PERFORMING WELL

French Dive Them Within 30 Yards of Ground.

PARIS, May 29 (A. P.).—A Government spokesman said today that American airplanes are arriving in France "in considerable quantities" and are showing their superiority in action over "anything on the front."

The spokesman said that American bombers especially were proving their excellence. Often, he said, these have been able to dive within thirty yards of the ground before cutting loose with bombs and pulling out.

American bombers, the spokesman declared, are much faster than Germany's and easy to maneuver.

A French press dispatch from the front today said:

"Magnificent American bombers, in which we have placed so much hope, have already entered the infernal battle of the north. They have achieved resounding victories over the German lines. All so far have returned to their bases safely."

French Officer Jailed For Abandoning His Post

Gen. Henri Bodet, Medical Corps, Said To Have Left When Nazis Broke Through

Paris, May 29 (AP)—Gen. Henri Bodet, of the French Medical Corps, was condemned to six months in prison by the Paris Military Tribunal yesterday for abandonment of his post (twelve words censored) in the Sedan sector during the night of May 15.

This was at the time the Germans broke through the Meuse front on a drive that carried them to the coast.

French General's Sons Killed

PARIS, May 29 (AP)—Two aviator sons of General Victor Leon Ernest Denain, former Air Minister, have been killed in action within twelve days of each other, Jacques Denain was killed in a "dog fight" May 13. His brother, Jean, was shot down May 25 while returning from a reconnaissance flight.

U. S. Ambulance Drivers Reported Nazi Prisoners

PARIS, May 29 (A. P.).—A spokesman for the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps disclosed tonight that the United States embassy was investigating reports that three drivers and an inspector missing for more than a week have been imprisoned in Germany.

The reports were said to have come by way of Berne, Switzerland.

French Make Curfew Half an Hour Earlier

PARIS, May 29 (A. P.).—Curfew hour for Frenchmen was moved up thirty minutes today from 11 P. M. to 10:30 P. M. by order of the Minister of the Interior, Georges Mandel.

The new order, effective tomorrow, applies to restaurants, cafes, theaters and cinemas throughout France.

Windsors at Riviera Estate

NICE, France, May 29 (AP)—The Duke and Duchess of Windsor, traveling incognito, have arrived at their La Croe estate on the Riviera. They will stay for an indefinite period.

French Say Nazis Lost 2,000 Tanks

Paris, May 29 (AP)—French military experts said today Germany has lost at least 2,000 of its estimated total of 5,000 tanks and at least 2,000 planes, or nearly half the first-line aviation believed held by the Nazis at the outbreak of the war.

ROME ADD

THE NEWSPAPERS SPLASHED "ANNIHILATION" OF ALLIED ARMIES IN NORTHERN FRANCE AND SOUTHWESTERN BELGIUM AS A FOREGONE CONCLUSION AND GAVE THE ALLIED CAPTURE OF NARVIK, NORWAY, ABOUT THE SAME PROMINENCE AS A MINOR TRAFFIC ACCIDENT.

GIOVANNI ANSALDO, EDITOR OF FOREIGN MINISTER COUNT GALEAZZO CIANO'S LEGHORN NEWSPAPER, IL TELEGRAFO, WROTE THAT THE BELGIAN ARMY'S SURRENDER WAS A BLOW TO ALLIED PROPAGANDA IN THE UNITED STATES.

"WITH BELGIUM, THEY HOPED TO REPEAT THEIR FRAUD OF 1917," ANSALDO DECLARED. "THE SURRENDER NOW CAUSES ALL THESE HOPES TO COLLAPSE."

VIRGINIO GAYDA WROTE IN IL GIORNALE D'ITALIA THAT THE ALLIES COULD NOT FAIL TO RECOGNIZE THAT THEY ARE FACING A SITUATION "WHICH NO AID FROM ACROSS THE OCEAN COULD RECTIFY."

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Italy's Objectives: 'Egypt, Suez Canal'

[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 29—Italy lingered tonight on the brink of war which many foreign and Italian observers expect Italy to start, possibly within the next few days, but in North Africa and the Mediterranean rather than against France directly.

This view was supported by Nicola Marchitto in a semi-monthly political review entitled "The Conquest of Empire."

He asserted Italy's "offensive objectives" would be actions by the navy and warplanes in the Mediterranean, land war in Africa to conquer the Suez Canal and eventually in the Balkans to protect Italian interests.

Hints Intent To Invade Egypt

Italian strategy, he wrote, is defensive on both the French and Tunisian (French North African) frontiers, but of a different character on the Egyptian border.

(In London today R. A. Butler, Foreign Under Secretary, told the House of Comons the Egyptian Government was taking "all appropriate measures for maintenance of the internal security of Egypt.")

The surrender of the Belgian Army appeared today to have ended any chance the Allies may have had to keep Italy out of the war by relaxing their blockade restrictions.

Italy's war fervor heightened with the Belgian collapse, and active Italian intervention in the conflict seemed to many to be but a question of days.

Fascist Militia Turns Out

University student members of the Fascist militia celebrated today the sixteenth anniversary of the establishment of their branch of the Blackshirt fighting organization in special military ceremonies. In Rome a battalion goose-stepped under Mussolini's balcony at the Piazza Venezia.

A group of descendants of Italian families formerly living in the French provinces of Savoy and Nice has organized a society at Turin to agitate for inclusion of those territories among Italian "aspirations."

Civilians began today to take over some of the posts left vacant by men called to arms and the Government prepared to make many other such replacements in case a civil mobilization is put into effect.

Party leaders estimated that a total of 10,000,000 non-combatants soon would be functioning in what they called a "second army."

"Paris Deceived Itself"

The newspaper *La Tribuna* headlined a Paris story in this fashion: "Paris deceiving itself that situation may be repaired by dropping blockade policy." This newspaper wrote scornfully of the chances of such an attempt being successful "with or without indemnity for the damage already suffered."

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Mentions Salonika.

The writer spoke of the Greek port of Salonika, take-off point of the Allies' Balkan campaign in the world war, and Jibuti in French Somaliland, sea outlet for Italian Ethiopia, as other possible objectives.

Italy's frontiers are defended with greater troop strength than ever, he said, but when Italy enters a war she is expected to count more heavily for quick action on bombing planes, supported by submarines and other naval forces, than on large masses of men.

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University student members of the Fascist militia celebrated today the sixteenth anniversary of the establishment of their branch of the Black Shirt fighting organization in special military ceremonies.

Parade for Mussolini.

At Rome a battalion goose-stepped under Mussolini's balcony at the Piazza Venezia.

A group of descendants of Italian families formerly living in the French provinces of Savoy and Nice has organized a society at Turin to agitate for the inclusion of those territories in Italian aspirations.

Italy May Start War in Africa

Fascist Writer Also Hints at Sea Fighting Before Combat in Europe.

ROME, May 29 (A. P.).—Italy lingered tonight on the brink of war which many foreign and Italian observers expect will start, possibly within the next few days, in North Africa and the Mediterranean rather than against France directly. Their ideas jibed with those expressed by Nicola Marchitto in a semi-monthly political review entitled "The Conquest of Empire."

He asserted that Italy's "offensive objectives" would be actions by the Navy and warplanes in the Mediterranean, and land war in

Civilians began today to take over some of the posts left vacant by men called to arms and the Government prepared to make many other such replacements in case a civil mobilization is put into effect.

Young Fascists served as traffic policemen and women and girls were seen in Rome in uniforms and helmets riding motorcycles equipped for air raid precaution duties.

Will Recall Pensioners.

Government offices are prepared to substitute men called to arms with pensioned employees in event of civil mobilization. The pensioned men will be rehired with preferences granted to the fathers of large families or with sons fighting.

A million and a half volunteers—women and minors enlisted through the Fascist party—are prepared to take over special jobs at a moment's notice. Many will be employed in the industries and agriculture to replace soldiers.

The party's plans for putting civilians to work cover a widespread network. Seamstresses will be put to work making uniforms. Women who know how to drive cars will be used in that line.

Party leaders estimated that a total of ten million non-combatants soon would be functioning in what they called a "second army."

With the Belgian capitulation, the minds of Italy's leaders seemed to be made up regarding their course in the war.

Scorns Concessions.

The newspaper La Tribuna headlined a Paris story in this fashion: "Paris deceiving itself that situation may be repaired by dropping blockade policy."

This newspaper wrote scornfully of the chances of such an attempt being successful "with or without indemnity for the damage already suffered."

REPORTS GAMELIN SUICIDE

Italian Paper Also Says French Executed General Corap

ROME, Thursday, May 30 (AP)—The newspaper, Popolo d'Italia's correspondent in Berne, Switzerland, reported briefly today that Generalissimo Maurice Gustave Gamelin, was "understood to have killed himself following definite instructions of the French High Command."

General André Georges Corap, who commanded the French Ninth Army, which was overrun in the German break-through at Sedan, the correspondent said, had been executed.

General Gamelin was removed from command and replaced by General Maxime Weygand after the Sedan disaster to the French forces.

POPE SEES ATTOLICO

New Italian Ambassador Presents Credentials.

VATICAN CITY, May 29 (A. P.).—The new Italian Ambassador to the Holy See, Bernardo Attolico, presented his credentials today and conferred for an hour with Pope Pius XI. Attolico, former Ambassador to Berlin, delivered a brief speech expressing joy at his new post.

Roma at Naples

Rome, May 29 (AP).—The steamship Roma arrived today at Naples where, it is understood, it will remain instead of proceeding to Genoa as scheduled.

Germans Put Allied Air Losses At 2,638

Berlin, May 29 (AP)—DNB, the German official news agency, said today Allied airplane losses since May 11 totaled 2,638, against Germany's 373. The statement followed a report by a French newspaper, Petit Parisien, that German losses had reached 1,060 planes May 19.

Nazi Motorcycle Troops Harry Allied Rear; 20,000 Sent Out to Disrupt Communications

BERLIN, May 29 (AP)—Chancellor Hitler has put soldiers mounted on motor cycles to new destructive uses behind Allied lines in carrying out his Blitzkrieg plans through Belgium and Northern France.

Dubbed "blue devils" by the French, the motorcyclists were sprung as a surprise on the Allies in the Picardy section of France, from Amiens to the Channel, north of the Somme.

Authorized quarters tonight said these motor cyclists, trained and used only for scouting duty, were estimated at 20,000 in number.

They were sent into Picardy during the encirclement operations against the Allies with orders to break all possible communication lines linking the Allied northern armies and those south of the Somme.

In addition they were to harass the enemy in every other possible way.

An authorized spokesman said the "blue devils" raced over the countryside fifty to sixty miles an hour in groups of eight and ten.

Each cycle has a sidecar. The crews are equipped with automatic pistols, carbines and light machine guns.

Without reducing speed they strafe enemy marching units and encamped troops alike.

The motorcycles throw off a thick blue exhaust which acts as a smoke screen and gives the riders their nickname.

Specialized motorcycle units follow the first squads. These latter machines are equipped with wire cutting tools, hand grenades, and other destructive devices for use against power lines, transformers and other key objects.

Among the most ingenious instruments is a rope with a cutting edge. This rope can be thrown over a wire in such a way as to cut it by see-saw motion, although the users are insulated and safe.

The squads are composed of picked men who know the terrain to which they were assigned, either as a result of World War experience or special travel as tourists.

German Soldier Places Hitler Before Prayer

Elite Guard's Organ Quotes Letter Flouting Church

BERLIN, May 29 (AP).—A German soldier at the front was quoted today as saying to a church superintendent that "no victories can be won through prayers."

He urged the churchman to stop sending religious material to the front and save the money. The incident was reported by the "Schwarze Korps," organ of the Hitler Elite Guard.

"You declare in your letter," the soldier was quoted as having said, "that you are all praying for us. It interests us more, however, who fights for us and with us.

"I am convinced that they are praying also in England and in France. Who shall be helped? Perhaps he who prays most? No, only one can win and that will be us, because we have the strongest and greatest belief in our Fuehrer, who, contrary to the Church, has smelted the German people into a solid block."

MORE CITIZENS FOR REICH

All Nationals in Eupen and Malmedy Are Received

BERLIN, May 29 (AP)—Germany took into the Reich as citizens today all their nationals in Eupen and Malmedy, the Eastern provinces of Belgium reunited with the Reich in the first few days of invasion of the Low Countries.

Other residents of the provinces were declared German subjects.

Eupen and Malmedy were assigned to Beligum by the League of Nations on March 6, 1925, as part of the World War settlement. With them went the two-square-mile neutral district of Moresnet, together with a small portion of Prussian Moresnet. Altogether the territory amounts to 384 square miles, populated by 64,000 persons, five-sixths of whom are German.

NAZIS SET UP DUTCH RULE

Seyss-Inquart Denies Intent to 'Conquer' Netherlands

BERLIN, May 29 (AP)—German administration of the Netherlands took definite form today with Arthur Seyss-Inquart, German Minister without portfolio, assuming full civil authority over the occupied territories. Aviation Gen. Frederich Christiansen assumed charge of military operations.

Herr Seyss-Inquart said in a brief address that the Germans occupied the Netherlands as a military necessity, not as "conquerors seeking to impose our political ideas" on the Netherland people. He added that Netherland laws would remain in force and the nation's institutions maintained.

Seyzs-Inquart Assumes Control Over Holland

German Administrator Announces In Address Dutch Laws Will Remain In Force

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Aviation General Frederich Christiansen assumed charge of military operations.

Seyzs-Inquart said in a brief address that the Germans occupied Holland as a military necessity, not as "conquerors seeking to impose our political ideas" on the Dutch people. He added that Dutch laws will remain in force and the nation's institutions maintained.

Grandson Of Ex-Kaiser, War Victim, Is Buried

Ten Thousand Pay Homage To Prince Wilhelm At Historic Church At Potsdam

Potsdam, Germany, May 29 (AP)—Ten thousand persons, in and around the historic Friedenskirche (Peace Church), today paid their last homage to Prince Wilhelm, grandson of the former Kaiser, killed in action on the Western front.

Burial was in the antique temple where lie the German royalty of other days, among them a grandmother of Britain's Queen Victoria. The former Kaiser sent a wreath from German-occupied Doorn. Adolf Hitler and his lieutenants, Field Marshal Hermann Goering and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels, sent condolences to the family.

Prince Wilhelm's father, the former Crown Prince, and all the Crown Prince's brothers wore military uniforms. Princes Louis Ferdinand and Hubertus, brothers of the deceased, wore the uniform of the air force.

ARGENTINE SHIP SUNK BY NAZIS IN U-BOAT RAID

First Loss Of Craft Flying Flag Of An American Republic

[By the Associated Press]

Vigo, Spain, May 29—German submarines, lurking off the Spanish coast, accounted for three ships yesterday and today, sinking the 3,425-ton Argentine freighter Uruguay and a French merchantman and setting afire a British tanker.

A Spanish fishing boat brought to La Coruna thirteen survivors of the Uruguay's crew of twenty-eight. The ship was torpedoed yesterday.

The Uruguay left Buenos Aires April 26 en route to Antwerp with a cargo of grain.

Renewing Offensive

Today the U-boats, suddenly renewing their offensive against Allied shipping, sank the French ship Marie Jose, 5,000 tons, with a cluster of torpedoes, and shelled and fired the British tanker, Telena, 7,400 tons, with the probable loss of twenty-five members of their crews of eight-seven.

The Telena's crew dumped the oil load and abandoned the burning vessel. Tonight fishermen were towing her to port. The attacks were so sudden the crew had not time to man the guns.

Fishermen brought twenty-two injured, ten dead and forty uninjured to port.

Fishermen said they thought they saw two other submarines standing off at a distance.

It was the first submarine raiding in Atlantic shipping lanes since the April 9 invasion of Denmark and Norway.

First American Loss

The Uruguay was the first ship flying the flag of an American republic to be sunk in the present warfare.

Owners of the Uruguay said the ship was being convoyed by an Allied fleet three days ago.

The company said the freighter was stopped by a U-boat at 9 P. M. yesterday, the crew removed and then the ship torpedoed.

SWISS CAPTAIN SENTENCED

Gets 6 Years For Copying Staff Orders And Plans

Bern, May 29 (AP)—A Swiss military court sentenced E. M. Mutterer, an army captain, to six years imprisonment today for having secretly copied orders and plans at Divisional Staff Headquarters.

A communique said "it is not proved that Mutterer was guilty of espionage," but copying of the documents violated the Military Secrets Act.

Kremlin Turns Down Cripps As British Trade Emissary

Ambassador Or Nothing, Moscow Demands — "Appeasement" Appointment By Churchill Expected

[By the Associated Press]

Moscow, May 29 —The Soviet Government today curtly turned down as "not acceptable" the mission of Sir Stafford Cripps, en route to Moscow as a special British trade envoy.

In a stinging rebuff to the British, the Kremlin informed London it could not accept Sir Stafford, a Left Wing Laborite member of the British Parliament, or any other "special" envoy on such a mission.

Furthermore, it informed Britain that if she really desired to conduct trade negotiations she should do so through Sir William Seeds, the British Ambassador to Moscow, or anyone who might be appointed in his place.

Russia's Attitude Stated

Russia's attitude was set forth tonight in the following statement by Tass:

"In view of a number of incorrect and contradicting reports which have appeared in the British press regarding the Cripps journey to Moscow, Tass has been authorized to state the following:

"In reply to a proposal of the British Government regarding the sending of Cripps to Moscow as a special extraordinary delegate of the British Government, Peoples Commissar of Foreign Affairs Molotoff instructed Maisky (Soviet Ambassador to London) that the Government of the U. S. S. R. cannot receive either Cripps or anyone else in the capacity of special or extraordinary delegate.

Through Envoy Or Not At All

"If the British Government really desires to conduct trade negotiations and not merely confine itself to talk about some non-existent turn in relations between Britain and the U. S. S. R., it could do so through its Ambassador to Moscow, Seeds, or through another person holding the post of Ambassador in Moscow if Seeds is going to be replaced by another person."

Sir Stafford, whose socialist views were believed in London to weigh in favor of further improving relations of the two powers and ultimately to pave the way for a trade agreement, was a visitor to Moscow earlier this year.

He came by the "back door" on a flight from Chungking, China, and was reported to have seen Joseph Stalin.

Rebuffed On Nazi Trade

Britain has sought to limit Russian trade with Germany in seeking a trade agreement with Moscow, but was rebuffed on this score May 21 when Premier-Foreign Commissar Molotoff told her:

"Russia cannot subordinate the trade policy of the U. S. S. R. to the war aims of any foreign state. . . . Being a sovereign state, the Soviet Union will carry on its foreign trade both with belligerents and neutrals

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on the basis of complete equality of parties and reciprocity of obligations.

"The Soviet Government notes that the very fact that the British Government has raised for discussion questions coming solely under the competence of the Soviet Government does not testify to the desire of the British Government to conduct trade negotiations with the U. S. S. R."

Russian Ship Incident

Russia gave assurances then, however, that proposed imports from Britain were intended for its own requirements and not for reexport, presumably to Germany.

At the same time British explanations concerning the detention of two Soviet freighters, seized by the British several weeks ago and taken to Far Eastern ports, were termed "not convincing."

Russia said she was holding Britain responsible for the two vessels, the Selenga and the Mayakovsky, even though they had been turned over to French jurisdiction.

Expected To Name Cripps Ambassador To Moscow

London, May 29 (AP)—Winston Churchill, Britain's new Prime Minister, was reported tonight to be seeking to "appease" Soviet Russia by naming Sir Stafford Cripps, Left Wing British Laborite, as Ambassador to Moscow.

Informed quarters said Sir Stafford, already on his way to Moscow as a special envoy to conclude long-delayed trade negotiations with the Soviet, probably would be given full ambassadorial rank in order to meet a condition of the Soviet for better relations.

Would Replace Seeds

He would replace Sir William Seeds, the Conservative Ambassador appointed by Neville Chamberlain, who departed Moscow "on leave" several months ago after French-British efforts to win Moscow to a military alliance had failed.

R. A. Butler, under-secretary for Foreign Affairs, said today that Cripps was going as a special envoy.

Apparently this status failed to satisfy the Soviet, however, for a Moscow statement issued through Tass, said Cripps was not satisfactory as a special envoy and that England wanted to negotiate a trade treaty she could do so through Sir William or an Ambassador named to take his place.

Speedy Appointment Forecast

Soon after, informed quarters said Cripps probably would be named Ambassador before he reaches Moscow.

The British press is displaying considerable interest in the question whether German advances in the west might not cause Russia to grow cold toward her new-found friend, Adolf Hitler, whose interest in eastern Europe, rivalling Russia's, is well-known.

May Be Compromise Ambassador

LONDON, May 29 (AP).—Britain is likely to name Sir Stafford Cripps as Ambassador to Moscow, yielding to a Soviet condition for betterment of British-Russian relations, a usually well informed source said tonight.

The fact that Cripps's exact status has not yet been announced, coupled with the demand by Premier Molotov, for the appointment of an ambassador, it was said, pointed to an ambassadorial post for him. The friendly attitude of the government of Prime Minister Winston Churchill toward Russia also was said to argue for this step, by which Cripps would succeed Ambassador Seeds at Moscow. Seeds, appointed by former Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain, came home after the failure of Britain and France to negotiate a military alliance in Moscow.

The British press is stressing that Russia may take a new interest in western European affairs because of Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's advances in Belgium and northern France and because of Hitler's known views with regard to the need of German "colonies" in eastern Europe, a sphere which might conflict later on with Russia's.

LITHUANIA WARNED ON RED ARMY CASES

Soviet Says That Soldiers Have Been Kidnapped In Search for Military Information

'ACTION' IS THREATENED

Garrison Disappearances Are Said to Have Taken Place With Official Sanction

MOSCOW, May 29 (AP)—Premier-Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff was reported today to have warned Lithuania that the Soviet Government would take action unless the alleged kidnapping of Soviet soldiers stationed on Lithuanian soil was stopped.

The announcement, made by government radio, indicated that the Lithuanian authorities were suspected of attempting to protect the accused abductors.

The Soviet troops are on Lithuanian sol under treaty provisions. Lithuania was under Russian rule until the World War. Russia gained the right to establish several garrisons in Lithuania and in return ceded Vilna and a surrounding area, taken from Poland, to the Kaunas regime last Oct. 10 through a Soviet-Lithuanian mutual assistance pact.

Communiqué Circulated

The following communiqué by the Commissariat for Foreign Affairs was circulated by the Tass news agency today:

"Lately there have occurred a number of cases of disappearance of military men from Soviet garrisons stationed on the territory of the Lithuanian Republic under the Soviet-Lithuanian mutual assistance pact.

"Information at the disposal of the People's Commissariat of Foreign Affairs shows that these 'disappearances' were organized by certain persons enjoying the protection of Lithuanian Government organs.

"For instance, Shmavgonets, a Red Army man and car driver of a tank brigade, disappeared from his unit on May 18 and returned May 26. Shmavgonets reported to his commander that on May 18 he was captured and taken to a house where he was flung into a cellar and kept for several days.

Search for Information

"For several days Shmavgonets did not receive either food or water. Resorting to violence and threatening to shoot him, the kidnappers tried to obtain information on the condition of the tank brigade and its armament.

"On the night of May 25 Shmavgonets was blindfolded, taken out of town and released.

"Pisserev, Red Army man and car driver with the same brigade, disappeared May 24 and returned May 27. He reported that the evening of May 24 while he was in a motor car park situated in the same courtyard with the barracks of a Lithuanian infantry regiment six persons attacked him.

"They gagged him, put a sack over his head, took him in an unknown direction and into a cellar where he remained without food and water for three days.

Interest in Transfer

"Using violence, the kidnappers questioned him about the condition of the tank brigade, showing particular interest in the question where it was to be transferred.

"Pissarev managed to escape through a gutter shaft.

"Both Red Army men looked extremely worn out and exhausted, which testified to the great sufferings they had undergone.

"Another case occurred with Junior Commander Butayev, who disappeared from his unit in February this year. In reply to a demand by the Soviet command to find Butayev, Lithuanian authorities at Vilno stated that May 12, when an attempt was made to detain Butayev, he committed suicide.

"Lithuanian authorities stated that death followed as a result of a shot in the mouth, whereas examination of the body revealed a wound in the region of the heart.

"Many other statements of Lithuanian officials also proved contradictory. Two more cases of the disappearance of Soviet military men occurred in Lithuania May 25."

Russia and Sweden Agree

MOSCOW, May 29 (AP).—Authoritative Swedish sources disclosed today that Russian and Swedish representatives discussing a trade agreement have agreed in principle, although details remain to be worked out. Russia was pictured as wanting railroad materials and steel, while Sweden is interested in petroleum products, grain and manganese.

Moscow Doubts Allied Surprise

MOSCOW, May 29 (AP).—An article in the army newspaper "Red Star" said today that British and French leaders knew for days that Belgium would be forced to capitulate, but now were trying to heap full responsibility on King Leopold.

Discussing the situation of the French general staff, the newspaper said that "obviously the confusion before the sudden blow of the enemy was not incidental, but deep reasons of a political character defined the inefficiency of the French command and the removal of Gamelin."

Germans Suspend Oslo Newspaper

OSLO, May 29 (A. P.).—Joseph Terboven, Nazi Commissioner for the German-occupied area of Norway, has forbidden publication of the Oslo newspaper Dagbladet for eight days because the paper "in headlines and comments on the Belgian surrender misled Norway's population concerning the real happenings and the natural consequences of the capitulation."

When the newspaper reappears, it is to be censored before publication, the Commissioner decreed.

USES TACT WITH ALIENS

Bucharest Hotel Tries to Segregate Nationalities

BUCHAREST (AP)—With British and German soldiers fighting a life-and-death battle and war feelings running higher among foreigners, Bucharest's largest hotel decided that the time had come for segregation.

The first step was to pick a suave, distinguished-looking man who speaks half a dozen languages for the job of assigning hotel rooms to new guests. With great care he has been attempting to put all the Germans on one floor, all Frenchmen and Englishmen on another, all Italians on a third, with Americans scattered anywhere.

Then the headwaiter in the dining room received his orders—he must keep Germans on one side of the room; people with Allied sympathies on the other.

The system has avoided much embarrassment, except that one day recently the headwaiter took an hour off, and an assistant unwittingly escorted the British naval attaché to the German side of the room and placed him at the very next table to the head of the local Gestapo.

The two men ate their dinner in embarrassed silence, while more than a hundred other guests grinned over the mistake.

BLAST IN RUMANIA

Nazi-built Nitro-cellulose Plant Is Destroyed.

TIMISOARA, Rumania, May 29 (A. P.).—A nitro-cellulose plant recently equipped with German machinery burned to the ground today with a loss estimated at 40,000,000 lei (about $208,000).

An explosion of undetermined origin preceded the blaze.

MAY DARE BLOCKADE

German Ship Sails Seaward From Brazilian Port.

BELEM, Brazil, May 29 (A. P.).—The 6,466-ton German freighter Konigsberg headed down the river Para yesterday for the Atlantic, eighty miles away, in her second attempt to run the Allied blockade.

She carried a cargo of rubber valued at $800,000.

The freighter had been here since the outbreak of the European war, except for one false start for Germany on February 8. She returned eight days later, apparently fearing Allied warships patrolling South American waters.

Eight German vessels remain in Brazilian ports.

GRAIN PRICES PEGGED

Argentina Sets Minimum in Futures Market.

BUENOS AIRES, May 29 (A. P.).—The Argentine Government established minimum prices in the grain futures markets today, forbidding further transactions in cereals and linseed at prices below the closing quotations of two days ago.

Its decree came a week after it had fixed a maximum range of fluctuation permissible in any day's trading.

Prices declined sharply yesterday in the local and Rosario markets. This apparently motivated the drastic decree.

21 Canadian Lake Boats May Be Sent to Britain

Freighter Fleet Would Serve in Coastwise Trade

OTTAWA, May 29 (AP).—A fleet of twenty-one Canadian Great Lakes freighters may be sent to England shortly for coastwise trade around the British Isles in the service of the British government, it was reported here today.

Britain chartered eight such lake freighters from the Canada steamship lines last fall, and British authorities have opened negotiations now through the Canadian Shipping Board to acquire the additional fleet.

Final arrangements for transfer of the boats will be completed shortly, but names and present owners of the vessels could not be learned.

HAVEN FOR FRAU DOLLFU

Widow of Austrian Chancello Expected in Canada

OTTAWA, May 29 (AP)—Frau Ernglebert Dollfuss, widow of th Catholic Chancellor of Austria wh was slain in an attempted Nazputsch in 1934, has received permission to enter Canada and intends to take refuge here, it was learned tonight.

Informed sources said she was "likely to arrive in Canada shortly." She and her son and daughte went to England in July, 193 after moving from residence t residence in the Balkans whe Chancellor Hitler took over Austri in March of that year.

Toronto Forms Defense Against Detroit Bundists

7,500 Armed Germans Seen as a Threat to Windsor

TORONTO, May 29 (AP).—Spurred by a charge of Col. C. E. Reynolds, president of the Canadian Corps Association, that "7,500 armed German Bundists in Detroit" constituted a threat to Windsor, Ont., various associations here have formed the first Toronto Auxiliary Defense Unit. Plans for organization of a home guard for Windsor, to be made up of soldiers, police and war veterans, were formulated there last night.

Col. Reynolds, protesting removal of the Essex Scottish Regiment from Windsor to Camp Borden, Ont., declared the city was left without a gun, while across the river were "7,500 Bundists." "I am reliably informed," he added, "that they are all armed."

German Literature Seized

WINDSOR, Ont., May 29 (AP).—Sixty policemen searched more than twenty homes here today for subversive literature or evidence of "fifth column" activities, but no one was arrested. A small amount of German literature was seized. Police said no action would be taken, at least until it had been translated. More than 100 persons are reported to have been questioned.

DEFENSE UNIT BOMBED

Explosion Damages Hall of Canadian Legion.

VERNON, B. C., May 29 (Canadian Press).—A homemade bomb planted at the rear of the Canadian Legion Hall exploded last night as leaders of the District Volunteer Home Defense unit were discussing their first day of recruiting.

Windows were shattered at the rear of the room. The police started an investigation and said they believed the bomb was made of stumping powder packed in a kettle.

2d RCAF Arrives

Ottawa, Canada, May 29 (AP).—A second Royal Canadian Air Force contingent has reached England, it was announced officially tonight.

Toronto Anti-Bund Guard

Toronto, May 29 (AP)—Spurred by the charge of Col. C. E. Reynolds, president of the Canadian Corps Association, that 7,500 armed German Bundists in Detroit constitute a threat to Windsor, Ont., various associations here have formed the first Toronto auxiliary defense unit.

Plans for organization of a home guard for Windsor, to be made up of soldiers, police and war veterans, were formulated at Windsor last night.

Colonel Reynolds, protesting against removal of the Essex Scottish Regiment from Windsor to Camp Borden, Ont., declared the city was left without a gun, while across the river were "7,500 Bundists," "I am reliably informed," he added, "that they are all armed."

The Toronto defense unit will hold a mass meeting Sunday.

Sixty policemen searched more than twenty homes in Windsor today for subversive literature or evidence of "fifth column" activities, but no one was arrested. A small amount of German literature was seized. More than one hundred persons were questioned.

WOULD TAKE CHILDREN

Australia Offers Refuge for British Youngsters.

CANBERRA, Australia, May 29 (A. P.).—The Australian Government sent an offer to Great Britain today to take British children into Australia "to save them from the horrors of war."

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, May 29 (A. P.).—A suggestion that New Zealand offer permanent homes to 25,000 English children to remove them from the war zone, in recognition of the aid which England gave the victims of the disastrous Napier earthquake in 1934, was made today by Mayor T. W. Hercock of Napier.

The quake killed several hundred people, injured thousands more and left many homeless.

Turkey's Budget Approved

ANKARA, Turkey, May 29 (AP)—The National Assembly tonight unanimously approved a national defense budget raising the year's expenditures for the armed forces to the record total of 350,000,000 Turkish pounds.

Cairo, Egypt, May 29 (AP)—Accompanied by his defense Minister, King Farouk today took an airplane trip inspecting defenses of the Suez Canal. He flew to Port Said and Suez and landed at both places.

The canal docks are prohibited military zones effective June 1.

French-Australian Trade Pact

CANBERRA, Australia, May 29 (AP)—Australia and France today reached an agreement for removal of war-time import restrictions on each other's goods.

New Nazi Ban In U. S.

Bundsmen And Reds To Be Refused Civil Service Certification For Jobs

Washington, May 29 (AP)—The Civil Service Commission decided today that it would refuse to certify for work in any Federal agency a person established to belong to "the Communist party, the German Bund or any other Communist or Nazi organization.

Indian State Offers Aid to London.

BOMBAY, May 29 (A. P.).—The services of all the armed forces of the State of Travancore, which has a population of 5,000,000, have been offered to Great Britain, the native Prime Minister declared today in an address to planters.

Congress Hears Japanese Seek Hawaii Rule, Eventual Seizure

Kilsoo K. Haan, of Honolulu, Tells House Immigration Committee That Two Groups Spread Propaganda Aimed at Political Coup

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP).—Kilsoo K. Haan, of Honolulu, told a Congressional committee today that the Japanese government was endeavoring to obtain political control over the Hawaiian Islands, with a view to eventual seizure of the American Territory.

Mr. Haan, an American citizen of Korean origin, testified briefly before the House Immigration Committee. His testimony was cut short by a decision of the committee to hear the remainder of it later in a closed session.

The witness declared that Japanese propaganda activity directed at political control was being carried on in the Islands by the Institute for the Education of Overseas Japanese and Central Board of Overseas Associations, both of which he declared had headquarters in Japan.

He told newsmen, after he left the committee, that he appeared to ask suspension of civil service laws as regards civilian employees of Army and Navy reservations in the Islands, so that officials might discharge persons of dual Japanese-American citizenship.

He said also to reporters that a high Japanese official had told him the naval oil storage tanks at Hawaii could be blown up "very easily." This same official, he asserted, told him of Japanese naval maneuvers in which the islands of Kauai and Hawaii were theoretically captured and Oahu was severely damaged.

Delegate Samuel King, of Hawaii, wrote Samuel Dickstein, Democrat, of New York, chairman of the committee, that Haan's views had been "discredited" for many years and that a joint Congressional committee which visited Hawaii in 1937 "took cognizance of his statements but gave them no credit whatsoever" in its report. Delegate King asked to be permitted to appear before the committee to refute Mr. Haan's testimony.

TWO WIN SILVER STARS

Wagoners Are Honored for Heroism in France

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—Award of the Silver Star Medal to two World War veterans for gallantry in action in France was announced today by the War Department.

They were Clarence B. Payne of Youngcane, Ga., and the late James R. Delaney of Huntington, L. I. Both were wagoners with the supply company of the 325th Infantry, Eighty-second Division of the A. E. F.

The citation said that in an attack by their regiment near St. Juvin, Oct. 14, 1918, the two voluntarily drove a water cart for more than three miles under heavy fire to enable the assault troops to obtain water and thus contributed to the success of the attack.

Delaney's mother, Mrs. Mary A. Delaney, lives at 108 Woodbury Avenue, Huntington.

BIDDLE LOSS BILL WAITS

Hull Would First Get Claims of All in Warsaw Embassy

WASHINGTON, May 29 (AP)—At the suggestion of Secretary Hull, the Senate Committee on Claims has deferred action on a bill by Senator Guffey to pay $243,361 to Anthony J. Drexel Biddle, Ambassador to Poland, and Mrs. Biddle, as compensation for losses they suffered in the German siege of Warsaw.

The Secretary of State said he believed it preferable "to await reports from all our officers and employes who may have suffered losses in this particular catastrophe, and, in conformity with general practice, have a single bill introduced for the relief of all of them."

Among losses claimed by the Biddles were valuable paintings and tapestries.

Processing Of Atomic Energy May Decide Outcome Of War

Speedup Extraction Of U-235, Discovered By Swede, Would Provide Most Powerful Fuel Known

[By the Associated Press]

New York, *Thursday*, May 30—Discovery by a Swedish scientist of a process speeding up by 11,000 times the extraction of U-235, the new miracle source of atomic energy, was announced today by the New York *Times*.

The speed-up process, the *Times* said, promised "to make it possible to utilize atomic energy as a new source of enormous power for all purposes, and may place in the hands of the nations at war, Germany as well as the Allies, the most powerful fuel ever to be discovered."

One pound of U-235, an isotope or chemical twin of ordinary uranium, is said by scientists to have the power output of 5,000,000 pounds of coal or 3,000,000 pounds of gasoline.

Reports Way To Speed Extraction

The difficulty in making it commercially available has been that under present laboratory techniques it would take 11,995,074 years for one extracting unit to produce a pound of U-235.

The *Times* said, however, that Prof. Wilhelm Krasny-Ergen, of the Wenner-Graens Institute, Stockholm, has reported in an article to the British scientific weekly *Nature* that he has found a way to speed the extraction rate 11,000 times.

"If Professor Krasny-Ergen's claim proves right, and his standing as a scientist is high," the *Times* said, "his method promises to open the way to the extraction of the U-235 at the rate of one pound every four days, or in even less time."

To produce one pound of U-235 in four days, the *Times* said, it would be necessary to build a $10,000,000 laboratory containing 100,000 extracting units.

Cool Water Is Used

The substance releases its energy—convertible in the form of steam—indefinitely when immersed in cool water. When the water is removed its action stops.

Discussing the possibility that Adolf Hitler hoped to utilize atomic power as a safeguard against the exhaustion of the Reich's fuel oil supplies, the *Times* said: "The discovery of the new U-235 extraction process may have an important bearing on the outcome of the war, as it . . . leaked out recently through exiled scientists that the German Government, during the last year, . . . ordered several hundred of its leading scientists to drop their other researches and to concentrate all their efforts . . . on finding a method for extracting U-235 on a practical scale."

FOUR MORE U. S. AMBULANCE DRIVERS TAKEN

Men Reported Captured With Their Machines By Germans

Had Been Declared Missing—Six More To Sail Today For Service

[By the Associated Press]

New York, May 29—The American Volunteer Ambulance Corps said today that a German radio announcement picked up in Paris reported that four American drivers and their ambulances had been captured by Nazi forces.

James Wood Johnson, president of the A. V. A. C. in New York, tentatively listed the captured men as Alfred Raymond, of Chicago; Lieut. Louis Wehrle, of Berne, Ind.; Murray Shipley, of Cincinnati, and Jan Glowacki, of Jersey City, N. J.

They had been listed previously as missing, killed or captured.

Taken Prisoner

Johnson said Col. J. V. Sparks, head of the A. V. A. C. in Paris, cabled this message:

"German radio announced four drivers our group loaned to Miss Anne Morgan taken prisoners together with their ambulances. Trying to confirm."

Johnson said the men were in a group of ten ambulance crews of the Benjamin Franklin section working in the Ardenne district.

An unofficial announcement in Berlin last night said Nazi troops had captured numerous American ambulances and equipment and were using them for their wounded.

6 More To Sail Today

Six more Americans, meanwhile, prepared to sail on the United States liner Washington for Paris and front-line service as drivers with the A. V. A. C.

They are John D. Wellborn, of Washington; James J. Gardner, of New Rochelle, N. Y., and four New York city residents—William M. Throop, Winslow Meadows, Herbert M. Witcombe and Carl Berthold.

Johnson said there was urgent need for additional men as thirty-seven ambulances were idle in Paris because of lack of drivers. Another group will sail June 15.

'Give 1,000 Planes'

[By The Associated Press]

New York, May 29—Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, former Police Commissioner and commander of the Twenty-seventh Division during the World War, today suggested that 1,000 American planes and the crews to man them be sent immediately to aid the Allies.

"The effect of this action under international law would amount to a declaration of war between the United States and Germany," he said, "but it would have greater value to our interests than to send three of four times that number of planes six months from now."

General O'Ryan said he had just received a cablegram from Capt. Howard Bird, who said the British pilots had "completely taken the wind out of the Germans."

New York, Thursday, May 30. A broadcast heard on the wave length of the Berlin radio this morning by NBC said some of the telephone wires in London, leading to the central command, have been cut in spite of all precautions against fifth-column activities.

London, May 29 (AP)—An intensive drive against "fifth-column" elements is under way in South Africa, Reuters reported tonight in a dispatch from Johannesburg.

Approximately 200 suspects have been interned during the last few days, most of them accused of hoarding ammuni-
(Continued on Page 2, Column 8)
tion. Parts of South Africa formerly were German colonies.

'Chutist Dead Put At 7,000

New York, May 29 (AP)—Out of 10,000 parachutists employed by the Germans in the conquest of Holland, approximately 7,000 were killed, the British Government radio reported today in a French-language broadcast picked up here and translated by the National Broadcasting Company. Some of the parachutists were shot down by the Dutch, the broadcast said, but a large number were killed when they landed "too vehemently."

Italy Orders U. S. Steel Scrap

New York, May 29 (AP)—Italy has ordered 250,000 tons of steel scrap in the United States, trade sources reported today, but some dealers expressed doubt whether all of it would be shipped in view of a move in Congress to license war-metal exports. One scrap authority said he understood that President Roosevelt, under new defense measures, would have broad powers to ban metal exports when deemed in the national interest.

'From Armentieres'

[By the Associated Press]

Armentieres, famed in World War ballad as the home of that unforgettable "Mademoiselle from Armentieres," was reported by the Germans to have fallen today to their armies enveloping the Flanders "pocket."

While veterans remember the city best because of that more or less mythical maiden, serious military men recall it as the base of British World War operations which led to occupation of Lille on October 17, 1918, after Lille had been in German hands for four years. Armentieres has a population of 19,000.

Armentieres was occupied by the Germans in their 1914 drive, but abandoned in October. In their last great drive, the Germans took Armentieres again in April, 1918, but couldn't hold on to it.

Meanwhile, however, the ballad of Armentieres and the mythical mademoiselle, had been sung countless times in a multi-verse song, "Hinky-Dinky, Parley Voo."

30.24-2601

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-CONTINUOUS ATTACKS YESTERDAY, LAST NIGHT AND TODAY BY THE BRITISH ROYAL AIR FORCE BEHIND THE GERMAN LINES AND IN THE STRUGGLE FOR CONTROL OF THE DUNKERQUE GATEWAY TO THE SEA FOR THE BRITISH IN FLANDERS WERE REPORTED TONIGHT BY THE AIR MINISTRY.

THE BRITISH ANNOUNCED THAT AT LEAST 22 GERMAN PLANES--PART OF A LARGE FORCE OF BOMBERS AND FIGHTERS--WERE SHOT DOWN THIS EVENING IN A GREAT BATTLE NEAR DUNKERQUE. THEY ACKNOWLEDGED THAT ONE BRITISH BOMBER WAS MISSING.

THE TEXT OF XXX (SECOND GRAPH.)

HJ333PED

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-A NEW CONTINGENT OF CANADIAN AIR MEN RECEIVED A HEARTY WELCOME TODAY UPON THEIR ARRIVAL IN BRITAIN WHERE EVERYONE NOW KEEPS A WARY EYE TOWARD THE SKY.

THE ROYAL CANADIAN AIR FORCE MEMBERS WERE SEEN AS THEY CHANGED TRAINS SOMEWHERE IN ENGLAND ON THEIR WAY TO AN INLAND CAMP AFTER DEBARKATION.

AS THEY LEFT THE TRAIN WHICH HAD BROUGHT THEM FROM AN UNDISCLOSED SEAPORT AN UNOFFICIAL WELCOME WAS STAGED IN THE STATION.

SPECTATORS CHEERED AND APPLAUDED AND A HALF DOZEN IMPROMPTU SPEECHES OF WELCOME WERE DELIVERED.

THE CANADIANS WILL BE TRAINED IN THE SAME AREA WHERE THE 110TH SQUADRON, WHICH PRECEDED THEM, IS BEING READIED TO MEET THE GERMANS.

WR1011PED

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-AIR MINISTER SIR ARCHIBALD SINCLAIR PRAISED TODAY THE "ALMOST MIRACULOUS ACHIEVEMENTS" OF THE BRITISH AIR FORCE AND THEN WARNED THAT "THE ATTACK OF GERMANY UPON BRITAIN WILL TEST TO

THE UTMOST OUR FAITH IN THE DESTINY OF OUR CAUSE."

WR1044ED

LONDON-FIRST AID AIR MINISTER SINCLAIR X X X

IN A MESSAGE TO A LUNCHEON MEETING WHICH HE WAS UNABLE TO ATTEND BECAUSE "OF THE GRAVE SITUATION," THE AIR MINISTER SAID "THE FIRST LINE OF BRITISH DEFENCE--DUNKIRK IN THE AIR--IS SAFE IN THE HANDS OF DARING YOUNG PILOTS AND FIGHTING CREWS OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE."

WR1044ED

LONDON,MAY 29-(AP)-THE WAR OFFICE ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT KING GEORGE HAD SENT A MESSAGE TO THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SAYING: "THE HEARTS OF EVERYONE OF US AT HOME ARE WITH YOU AND YOUR MAGNIFICIENT TROOPS IN THIS HOUR OF PERIL."

MJ330PED

LONDON-FIRST ADD KING'S MESSAGE XXX HOUR OF PERIL.

THE KING'S MESSAGE SAID:

"ALL YOUR COUNTRYMEN HAVE BEEN FOLLOWING WITH PRIDE AND ADMIRATION THE COURAGEOUS RESISTANCE OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE DURING THE CONTINUOUS FIGHTING OF THE LAST FORTNIGHT.

"PLACED BY CIRCUMSTANCES OUT OF THEIR CONTROL IN A POSITION OF EXTREME DIFFICULTY, THEY ARE DISPLAYING A GALLANTRY THAT HAS NEVER BEEN SURPASSED IN THE ANNALS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

"THE HEARTS OF EVERY ONE OF US AT HOME ARE WITH YOU AND YOUR MAGNIFICENT TROOPS IN THIS HOUR OF PERIL."

MJ342PED

LONDON-SECOND ADD KING'S MESSAGE (DAY) XXX HOUR OF PERIL.

THE BRITISH COMMANDER IN CHIEF REPLIED AS FOLLOWS TO THE KING'S MESSAGE:

"THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF WITH HUMBLE DUTY BEGS LEAVE ON BEHALF OF ALL RANKS OF THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCES TO THANK YOUR MAJESTY FOR YOUR MESSAGE.

"MAY I ASSURE YOUR MAJESTY THAT THE ARMY IS DOING ALL IN ITS POWER TO LIVE UP TO ITS PROUD TRADITION AND IS IMMENSELY ENCOURAGED AT THIS CRITICAL MOMENT BY THE WORDS OF YOUR MAJESTY'S TELEGRAM."

MJ440PED

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-THE DOMINIONS OFFICE ANNOUNCED A 20 MILLION POUND WAR LOAN OPENED FOR SUBSCRIPTION IN AUSTRALIA TODAY AT PAR, WITH INTEREST AT 2 3/4 PER CENT FOR FIVE YEARS OR 3 1/4 PER CENT FOR 16 YEARS AT THE SUBSCRIBERS' OPTION.

MY1147AED

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-MILITARY CIRCLES REPORTED TODAY THAT GERMAN PLANES BOMBED AND SANK TWO HOSPITAL SHIPS CROSSING THE ENGLISH CHANNEL, WITH SERIOUS LOSS OF LIFE, SEVERAL DAYS AGO.

MY137PED

BERLIN,MAY 29-(AP)-HERBERT BACKE, SECRETARY OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE, PREDICTED TODAY GERMANY WOULD ENTER THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR WITH THE SAME BREAD GRAIN RESERVE IT POSSESSED AT THE START NINE MONTHS AGO.

IN ANSWER TO WHAT HE DESCRIBED AS "THE FAIRY TALES" OF ENEMY PROPAGANDA REGARDING THE GERMAN ECONOMIC SITUATION, BACKE WROTE IN A NAZI PUBLICATION "THE EXCEPTIONALLY LARGE BREAD GRAIN RESERVE WHICH WE HAD AT THE BEGINNING OF THE WAR HAS REMAINED PRACTICALLY UNTOUCHED X X X."

HE SAID THERE WAS A TEN PER CENT INCREASE THIS SPRING OVER LAST YEAR IN THE CULTIVATION OF ROOT CROPS WITH POTATO ACREAGE INCREASED MORE THAN 618,000 ACRES.

IN ADDITION TO AN INCREASED BUTTER RESERVE FORESEEN FOR THE STAR OF NEXT WINTER, BACKE PREDICTED A 50 PER CENT LARGER RESERVE IN STORAGE EGGS THAN LAST SEPTEMBER.

WM441PED

BERLIN, MAY 29-(AP)-OFFICIALS OF THE GERMAN SHORT WAVE RADIO SAID TONIGHT THEY WERE TRANSMITTING AS USUAL ON 19, 25 AND 28 METER BANDS.

DA1145PED

30.24-2603

BERLIN, MAY 29-(AP)-THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND ANNOUNCED TODAY THE BRITISH, WITH THE AID OF NUMEROUS WARSHIPS, HAD SUCCEEDED IN ENTERING NARVIK, NORWAY, FROM THE NORTH.

BERLIN--FIRST ADD NARVIK X X X FROM THE NORTH.

A COMMUNIQUE SAID THE GERMAN AIR FORCE ATTACKED AND SERIOUSLY DAMAGED A BRITISH BATTLESHIP AT NARVIK WITH A SHOT AMIDSHIPS. THE SHIP STOPPED FIRING, THE COMMUNIQUE SAID, AFTER IT WAS ENVELOPED IN SMOKE.

THE HIGH COMMAND ALSO SAID THAT THREE CRUISERS, A DESTROYER, AND A FREIGHTER, HAD BEEN HEAVILY HIT BY BOMBS.

PARIS, MAY 29-(AP)-THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THAT FRANCE WOULD RETALIATE FOR ANY REPRISALS TAKEN BY THE GERMANS "FOR SO-CALLED BARBAROUS ACTS."

AT THE SAME TIME THE MINISTRY SPECIFICALLY DENIED GERMAN REPORTS THAT TWO GERMAN AVIATORS HAD BEEN SHOT AFTER BEING FORCED DOWN AND THAT IMPRISONED GERMAN OFFICERS WERE NOT BEING TREATED ACCORDING TO RANK.

(YESTERDAY, GERMAN FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHELM GOERING ANNOUNCED THAT, IN RETALIATION FOR SIMILAR TREATMENT REPORTED BY A LIEUTENANT-COLONEL OF THE NAZI AIR FORCE, CAPTURED FRENCH AIRMEN HENCEFORTH WOULD BE CLAMPED IN CHAINS IMMEDIATELY.)

MJ711PED

LONDON, MAY 29-(AP)-ONE BRITISH NEWSPAPER CARTOONED KING LEOPOLD AS A SNAKE TODAY AND AN EDITORIAL CALLED HIM A SKUNK.

SOME HIGH AUTHORITIES, HOWEVER, ASKED FOR A STAY OF JUDGMENT ON HIS SURRENDER TO GERMANY UNTIL ALL THE FACTS ARE DOCUMENTED.

PS908PED

GERMAN NEWSPAPERS SAID THAT NAZI FORCES FOLLOWING UP THE RETREAT OF THE BRITISH FORCES IN BELGIUM HAD FOUND EVIDENCE OF MUCH SACKING OF PRIVATE PROPERTY. LARGE QUANTITIES OF ABANDONED STOLEN PROPERTY WAS BEING RECOVERED, IT WAS SAID, AND RESTORED TO ITS BELGIAN OWNERS.

THE PRESS ALSO REFLECTED BITTERNESS OVER REPORTS OF ILL TREATMENT [redacted] ACCORDED

[redacted]

GERMAN PRISONERS--PARTICULARLY CAPTURED AIRMEN--BY THE FRENCH.

IN RETALIATION, FIELD MARSHAL HERMANN WILHE GOERING ANNOUNCED THAT HENCEFORTH ALL CAPTURED FRENCH AVIATORS WOULD BE CLAPPED INTO CHAINS IMMEDIATELY.

FURTHERMORE, HE SAID, "EVERY TIME THE MURDER OF A GERMAN FLIER IS REPORTED* FIVE FRENCH PRISONERS WILL BE EXECUTED, AND 50 ENEMY PRISONERS WILL BE SHOT FOR EVERY REPORT THAT A NAZI PARACHUTING FROM A DAMAGED PLANE HAS BEEN

FIRED UPON.

PW SCHILDBACH8 10510 THRU 4TH---JA---315

GOERING'S ORDER EXEMPTED THE BRITISH BECAUSE, IT WAS SAID, THEY "HAVE NOT SO FAR GIVEN CAUSE FOR RETALIATORY MEASURES."

HIS ANNOUNCEMENT FOLLOWED PUBLICATION OF THE STORY OF A GERMAN AIR SQUADRON LEADER, LIEUT.COL.LACKNER, WHO WAS REPORTED TO HAVE ESCAPED AFTER BEING HELD PRISONER BY THE FRENCH.

LACKNER SAID HE WAS FIRED ON BY FRENCH TROOPS AS HE PARACHUTED TO THE GROUND FROM HIS BURNING PLANE, THAT HE WAS BEATEN BY MOROCCAN TROOPS, PUT INTO CHAINS AND THREATENED WITH DEATH. HE SAID HE HAD HEARD THAT "OTHER GERMAN AIRMEN HAVE BEEN TORTURED TO DEATH BY MOROCCANS."

THE EXACT WHEREABOUTS OF KING LEOPOLD OF THE BELGIANS FOLLOWING THE CAPITULATION OF HIS ARMIES REMAINED A SECRET, BUT OFFICIAL CIRCLES SAID HE WAS ON HIS WAY TO A "WELL KNOWN BELGIAN CASTLE A
A WELL K

AUTHORITATIVE SOURCES SAID THAT LEOPOLD HAD "LOST PATIENCE" OVER THE INABILITY OF THE FRENCH AND BRITISH GENERAL STAFFS TO SUPPORT THE BELGIAN ARMY EFFECTIVELY AND HAD DECIDED TO CAPITULATE IN THE FACE OF A HOPELESS SITUATION.

GENERAL MAXIME WEYGAND, ALLIED GENERALISSIMO, WAS SAID TO HAVE PAID A VISIT TO THE KING IN AN ATTEMPT TO DISSUADE HIM FROM YIELDING TO THE GERMANS, BUT ONLY TO FAIL AFTER A "STORMY SESSION."

LATER WEYGAND TRIED UNSUCCESSFULLY TO REACH LEOPOLD BY WIRELESS TELEPHONE, THE GERMANS SAID.

THEY EXPLAINED THAT REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KING HAD APPROACHED THE GERMAN LINES AT 11 P.M. MONDAY NIGHT UNDER A FLAG OF TRUCE TO ASK FOR AN ARMISTICE AND WERE TOLD THAT ONLY AN UNCONDITIONAL SURRENDER WOULD BE ACCEPTABLE.

LEOPOLD AGREED, AND FIVE HOURS LATER--AT 4 A.M. TUESDAY--THE BELGIAN SURRENDER BECAME OFFICIAL.

30.24-2605

IT WAS BELIEVED HERE THAT LEOPOLD'S ARMY WOULD BE TREATED AS WERE THE NORWEGIAN SOLDIERS, WHO WERE FREED AND PERMITTED TO RETURN HOM ON ASSURANCE THEY WOULD NOT AGAIN BEAR ARMS AGAINST THE GERMANS.

(STOCKHOLM REPORTS CONCERNING THE FIGHTING STILL GOING ON AROUND THE ARCTIC NORWEGIAN PORT OF NARVIK SAID THAT ALLIED TROOPS HAD OCCUPIED PART OF THE RUINED TOWN YESTERDAY AFTER A FIERCE ATTACK. THE GERMANS WERE SAID TO BE RETREATING ALONG THE RAILWAY TO SWEDEN, DESTROYING EVERYTHING OF MILITARY VALUE.)

SCHILDBACH18 60510--JA--5345A

ROME, MAY 29-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-CIVILIANS BEGAN TAKING OVER SOME POSTS LEFT BY MEN CALLED TO ARMS TODAY, AS THE BELGIAN COLLAPSE ON THE NORTHERN FRONT HEIGHTENED ITALY'S WAR FERVOR AND MADE ACTIVE ITALIAN INTERVENTION APPEAR TO BE ONLY A QUESTION OF DAYS.

YOUNG FASCISTS SERVED AS TRAFFIC POLICE, AND HELMETED WOMEN AND GIRLS OF ROME WERE SEEN IN UNIFORMS ASTRIDE MOTORCYCLES EQUIPPED FOR ANTI-AIR RAID DUTIES.

WE926PED

ROME--FIRST ADD SECOND NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN XXX ANTI-AIR RAID DUTIES.

AT THE SAME TIME THE ITALIAN PRESS INDICATED THAT ANY CHANCE THE FRENCH AND BRITISH EVER HAD OF OBTAINING CONTINUED ITALIAN NON-BELLIGERENCY BY RELAXING THEIR BLOCKADE PRONABLY HAD BEEN LOST.

SPAIN ALSO RETURNED TO ITALIAN HEADLINES WITH REPORTS OF ANTI-ENGLISH DEMONSTRATIONS, TOGETHER WITH REMINDERS THAT SPAIN MIGHT SEE A CHANCE NOW TO RECOVER GIBRALTAR.

THE DOORS FOR X X X (1ST GRAF 1ST NIGHT LEAD)

WE932PED

ROME, MAY 29-(AP)-A GROUP OF DESCENDANTS OF ITALIAN FAMILIES FORMERLY LIVING IN THE FRENCH PROVINCES OF SAVOY AND NICE HAS ORGANIZED A SOCIETY AT TURIN TO AGITATE FOR INCLUSION OF THOSE TERRITORIES AMONG ITALIAN "ASPIRATIONS."

MA625AED

ROME, MAY 29-(AP)-AN ODD NOTE AMIDST ANTI-ALLIED DEMONSTRATIONS AND PREDICTIONS OF ITALY'S IMPENDING ENTRY INTO THE WAR AT GERMANY'S SIDE:

AT MANTOVA FASCISTS AND ARMY TROOPS LAID A WREATH ON THE MONUMENT TO TUSCAN VOLUNTEERS WHO FOUGHT THE AUSTRIANS AT MONTANARA IN 1848.

BERN, MAY 28-(AP)-THE AMERICAN CONSUL AT CALAIS, FRANCE, AND TWO AMERICAN CUSTOMS ATTACHES REACHED SWITZERLAND TODAY AFTER A WEEK'S FLIGHT THROUGH THE WAR ZONE IN TWO BATTERED AUTOMOBILES.

JAMES G.CARTER OF BRUNSWICK, GA., ONE OF THE FEW NEGROES EVER

TO ATTAIN CONSULAR RANK IN THE UNITED STATES FOREIGN SERVICE, LEFT HIS POST AT CALAIS LAST TUESDAY AFTER THE CITY HAD BEEN BOMBED REPEATEDLY BY GERMAN PLANES.

FOLLOWING HIM IN ANOTHER CAR WERE THE ATTACHES OF THE CUSTOMS BUREAU UNITED TREASURY DEPARTMENT, CARL MORGEN RICHARDS AND CHARLES SCHLAGER.

WINDOWS OF BOTH CARS WERE SHATTERED BY THE FORCE OF EXPLODING SHELLS.

THEY HEADED FOR PARIS UNTIL THEY MET A BRITISH OFFICER IN A DYNAMITE-LADEN CAR WHO HAD BEEN BLOWING UP BRIDGES ALONG THE ROAD AHEAD.

FROM THERE THEY SWERVED TOWARD THE COAST, DESCRIBING THEIR PROGRESS AS "LITERALLY CRAWLING" ALONG ROADS CLOGGED WITH ARMY TRUCKS, SOLDIERS AND TENS OF THOUSANDS OF BEWILDERED REFUGEES.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON THEY REACHED ABBEVILLE. THERE THE BATTLE BROKE AROUND THEM.

NONE OF THE THREE WOULD COMMENT ON THEIR EXPERIENCES EXCEPT TO SAY:

"THEY WERE HORRIBLE."

THURSDAY THEY FOUND THEMSELVES IN THE MIDST OF THE ADVANCE FORCES OF THE GERMAN ARMY AND WERE GIVEN SPECIAL PASSES BACK THROUGH THE LINES. A GERMAN ESCORT WENT WITH THEM THROUGH ARRAS, ACROSS LUXEMBOURG AND INTO GERMANY. THEY RESTED AT STUTTGART 12 HOURS BEFORE CONTINUING INTO SWITZERLAND.

CARTER LEFT TONIGHT FOR PARIS. RICHARDS AND SCHLAGER REMAINED HERE.

WR-TA418PED

STOCKHOLM, MAY 29-(AP)-THE SWEDISH STEAMER TORSTEN, 1,204 TONS, SANK TODAY AFTER STRIKING A MINE IN THE KATTEGAT WHILE EN ROUTE TO GOTEBORG. HER CREW OF 16 WAS SAVED.

MQ346AED

BUCHAREST, MAY 29-(WEDNESDAY)-(AP)-RUMANIA HAS TAKEN DRASTIC STEPS TO PREVENT SEIZURE OF HER OIL WELLS BY ANY "FIFTH COLUMN" SABOTEURS IN EVENT OF INVASION.

UNDER A NEW DECREE NO FOREIGNERS EXCEPT OIL COMPANY EMPLOYES ARE ALLOWED TO ENTER THE PLOESTI, CONSTANZA AND GIURGIU PETROLEUM ZONES.

RUMANIAN EMPLOYES IN THE ZONES ARE SUBJECT TO MILITARY ORDERS AS IF IN AN ARMY ZONE, AND INHABITANTS ARE REQUIRED TO SURRENDER THEIR ARMS, MUNITIONS AND EXPLOSIVES.

WE914PED

BUCHAREST, MAY 29-(AP)-THE GUARDING OF RUMANIA'S OIL WELLS WAS TAKEN OUT OF THE HANDS OF FOREIGN-OWNED COMPANIES BY A NEW DECREE OF THE MINISTER OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TONIGHT.

UNDER THE ORDER, BRITISH, FRENCH AND OTHER FOREIGN COMPANIES MUST DISCHARGE THEIR OWN GUARDS AND HIRE RUMANIAN CITIZENS.

ALL AUTOMOBILES AND TRAINS PASSING THROUGH PETROLEUM ZONES ARE BEING SEARCHED, AND FOREIGNERS FOUND IN REFINING, SHIPPING AND PRODUCTION CENTERS VITAL TO THE OIL INDUSTRY ARE TO BE SENT TO CONCENTRATION CAMPS.

THE FRENCH AND BRITISH, WHO OWN 70 PERCENT OF RUMANIA'S PRODUCTION, ARE REPORTED TO HAVE MADE PLANS FOR DESTRUCTION OF THEIR WELLS AND REFINERIES IN EVENT OF A GERMAN INVASION.

MJ912PED

30.24-2607

30.24-2607

ALEXANDRIA, EGYPT, MAY 29-(AP)-THE DUKE OF AOSTA, [redacted]
VICEROY OF ETHIOPIA, [redacted] SUMMONED TO ROME [redacted] FOR A REPORT TO
PREMIER MUSSOLINI ON MILITARY PREPARATIONS IN THE ITALIAN COLONY,
IT WAS LEARNED [redacted] TODAY.

THE DUKE IS EXPECTED HERE TOMORROW TO CONFER WITH THE ITALIAN
MINISTER TO EGYPT, SEAFIND MAZZOLINI [redacted]

MAZZOLINI IS ARRANGING TO GO TO ROME BY JUNE 15 TO REPORT ON
THE MEDITERRANEAN SITUATION AND EGYPT'S NEW INTERNAL SECURITY
MEASURES.

MAY 30 1940

-AZ-AM-ALLENS 01001------520AED-

BOMBAY, MAY 29-(AP)-ALL NON-JEWISH GERMAN WOMEN IN BOMBAY WERE
ARRESTED TODAY IN THE GOVERNMENT'S VIGOROUS NEW DRIVE AGAINST THE
DANGER OF A FIFTH COLUMN.

WF1 0.3M AED

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 29-(AP)-THE 3,425-TON ARGENTINE FREIGHTER
URUGUAY, FIRST SHIP FLYING THE FLAG OF AN AMERICAN REPUBLIC TO BE
TORPEDOED SINCE THE OUTBREAK OF WAR, WAS SUNK LAST NIGHT BY A GERMAN
SUBMARINE 140 MILES OFF THE COAST OF SPAIN, FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE
MARIE CANTILO ANNOUNCED TONIGHT.

THE NEWS OF THIS FIRST DIRECT BLOW AT AN AMERICAN REPUBLIC WAS A
JOLT TO ARGENTINES WHO HAVE EXPRESSED APPREHENSION OVER THE
POSSIBILITY THAT THE EUROPEAN CONFLICT MIGHT SPREAD TO THE
AMERICAS, PARTICULARLY THROUGH "FIFTH COLUMN" ACTIVITIES.

MAY 30 1940

CANTILO DECLINED TO SAY WHAT ATTITUDE HIS GOVERNMENT WOULD TAKE
TOWARD THE INCIDENT UNTIL HE HAD STUDIED ALL THE DETAILS.

HE SAID THE URUGUAY, ORIGINALLY DESTINED FOR ANTWERP, BELGIUM,
WITH A 6,610-TON CARGO OF CEREALS, WAS INTERCEPTED 9 P.M. LAST
NIGHT, THAT THE CREW WAS ORDERED TO ABANDON SHIP THEN A TORPEDO WAS
FIRED INTO HER HULL.

MAY 30 1940

IT WAS ANNOUNCED EARLIER THAT THE URUGUAY WAS EN ROUTE TO IRELAND,
APPARENTLY HAVING CHANGED HER DESTINATION FROM ANTWERP, NOW IN GERMAN
HANDS.

(TWO OTHER, ETC., THIRD GRAPH.

MJ1115PED

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 29-(AP)-THE ARGENTINE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCE.
TONIGHT THAT THE ARGENTINE MERCHANTMAN URUGUAY, 3425 TONS,
HAD BEEN TORPEDOED AND SUNK OFF THE SPANISH COAST.

MAY 30 1940

THE SHIP WAS CARRYING GRAIN TO IRELAND, AND WAS REPORTED SUNK
100 MILES OFF CAPE VILLANO.

(TWO OTHER SHIPS, A BRITISH TANKER, AND A FRENCH VESSEL, WERE
SUNK BY GERMAN SUBMARINES OFF THE SPANISH NORTHWEST COAST TODAY)

MJ752PED

THE URUGUAY WAS THE FIRST SHIP FLYING THE FLAG OF AN AMERICAN
REPUBLIC TO BE SUNK IN THE PRESENT WARFARE.

SIMULTANEOUSLY WITH THE FOREIGN MINISTRY ANNOUNCEMENT, OWNERS OF THE
URUGUAY SAID THE SHIP WAS BEING CONVOYED BY AN ALLIED FLEET THREE
DAYS AGO.

THE COMPANY SAID THE FREIGHTER WAS STOPPED BY A U-BOAT AT 9 P.M.
YESTERDAY, THE CREW REMOVED AND THEN THE SHIP TORPEDOED.

HALF THE CREW OF 28 WAS REPORTED LANDED SAFELY AT LA CORUNA, ON SPAIN'S NORTHWEST COAST. THE OTHER 14 CREWMEN WRE REPORTED STILL AFLOAT IN A LIFEBOAT.

RO844PED

BELEM, BRAZIL, MAY 29 -(AP)—THE CREW OF A SMALL BOAT WAS REPORTED HERE TODAY TO HAVE SIGHTED A SUBMARINE, BELIEVED TO BE THE FRENCH PALLAS , OFF OYAPOCK, ON THE BRAZILIAN NORTH COAST NEAR FRENCH GUIANA.

THE 6,466-TON GERMAN FREIGHTER KONIGSBERG SAILED FROM HERE YESTERDAY WITH $800,000 WORTH OF RUBBER FOR GERMANY.

RCA 01610 CCC 444P

OTTAWA, ONT., MAY 29-(AP)-FLIGHTS OF BOMBERS MADE IN AMERICA FOR GREAT BRITAIN WILL BE SPEEDED UP BY THE DECISION IN WASHINGTON TODAY TO PERMIT AMERICAN PILOTS TO FLY BELLIGERENT AIRCRAFT OVER THE THREE CANADIAN MARITIME PROVINCES.

AMERICAN-MADE BOMBERS ALREADY HAVE BEEN MAKING TRANS-ATLANTIC HOPS, IT WAS POINTED OUT UNOFFICIALLY IN AIR CIRCLES HERE, BUT CONSIDERABLE DELAY HAS BEEN EXPERIENCED BETWEEN THE FACTORIES AND THE NEWFOUNDLAND BASE.

DESPITE TODAY'S RULING BY CORDELL HULL, AMERICAN SECRETARY OF STATE, IT STILL WILL BE NECESSARY TO COMPLY WITH THE NEUTRALITY CONVENTION BY WHICH THE PLANES ARE LANDED ON THE AMERICAN SIDE OF THE BORDER AND PULLED ACROSS INTO CANADA.

WITH AMERICAN PILOTS TAKING THE PLANES TO CANADA'S EASTERN AIR BASES IT WILL BE POSSIBLE FOR CANADIAN FLIERS TO FAMILIARIZE THEMSELVES TO A GREATER EXTENT WITH THE OPERATIONS OF THE PLANES BEFORE ACTUALLY OPERATING THEM.

IT IS UNDERSTOOD CONSIDERATION IS BEING GIVEN TO THE ESTABLISHMENT OF AIR FIELDS SOMEWHERE ALONG THE BORDER TO FACILITATE THE SPEED-UP.

WR924PED

WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DECLARED TODAY THAT "BEYOND THE SEAS, THE WAY OF LIFE SO BRILLIANTLY OUTLINED" IN THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION "IS UNDER ATTACK BY FORCE OF ARMS UNPRECEDENTED IN HUMAN HISTORY."

HE MADE THE STATEMENT IN A LETTER WHICH HOUSE SPEAKER BANKHEAD READ DURING UNVEILING CEREMONIES AT THE CAPITOL FOR A PAINTING OF THE SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION. THE 20 BY 30-FOOT PAINTING WAS DONE BY HOWARD CHANDLER CHRISTY AND PURCHASED BY CONGRESS FOR $30,000.

THE TEXT OF THE PRESIDENT'S LETTER, ADDRESSED TO BANKHEAD AS CHAIRMAN OF THE COMMISSION IN CHARGE OF THE PAINTING:

"WE SHOULD ALL BE IMMEASURABLY HAPPIER COULD THIS CEREMONY TAKE PLACE IN ANOTHER KIND OF WORLD--IN A TRANQUIL WORLD WHERE MEN AND NATIONS ALIKE WERE FREE TO SEEK OUT PEACEFULLY THEIR INDIVIDUAL DESTINIES.

BUT, TRAGICALLY, THE CONDITION OF THE WORLD IS VASTLY DIFFERENT. BEYOND THE SEAS, THE WAY OF LIFE SO BRILLIANTLY OUTLINED IN THE DOCUMENT THAT WE SALUTE TODAY IS UNDER ATTACK BY FORCE OF ARMS UNPRECEDENTED IN HUMAN HISTORY.

30.24-2609

"AND SO I BELIEVE THAT I EXPRESS THE SENTIMENTS OF EVERY THOUGHTFUL AND LOYAL MEMBER OF THIS DEMOCRACY WHEN I SAY THAT THE PRESENT OCCASION IS ONE FAR LESS FOR REJOICING THAN FOR SOBER RESOLVE: RESOLVE THAT NEITHER BY MORAL UNFITNESS NOR NEGLECT OF OUR PHYSICAL DEFENSE SHALL WE PERMIT THE LAMP OF FREEDOM TO BE EXTINGUISHED IN THIS LAND.

"IT WAS TRULY A MOMENTOUS SCENE WHOSE REPRODUCTION IS TO BE UNVEILED IN THE CAPITOL. IT MARKED THE CULMINATION OF A PRODIGIOUS, UNPARALLELED, AND AMAZINGLY SUCCESSFUL EFFORT TO EXPRESS IN A CHARTER OF GOVERNMENT THE ETERNAL SPIRIT OF A JUST AND HUMANE SOCIETY. GOD GRANT THAT THE DAY IS NOT FAR DISTANT WHEN THAT SPIRIT WILL BE FREE TO ASSERT ITSELF IN THE COUNCILS OF ALL MANKIND."

(EDS: AT START 5TH GRAF READ: "BUT, TRAGICALLY, ETC INSERTING QUOTE)

RK452PES

WASHINGTON,MAY 29-(AP)-SECRETARY HULL MAKING A RULING DESIGNED TO SPEED UP DELIVERY OF AMERICAN WAR PLANES TO THE ALLIES, HELD TODAY THAT UNITED STATES CITIZENS MAY TRAVEL IN BELLIGERENT AIRCRAFT OVER THE CANADIAN PROVINCES OF NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

PREVIOUSLY THIS WAS FORBIDDEN BY A NEUTRALITY REGULATION.

HULL'S ACTION MEANS THAT AMERICAN PILOTS NOW MAY FLY AMERICAN-MADE PLANES TO THE CANADIAN BORDER, WHERE TRANSFER OF TITLE TAKES PLACE AND THE PLANES ARE PUSHED ACROSS THE BORDER. THE SAME PILOTS THEN CAN RE-ENTER AND FLY THE PLANES ACROSS CANADA TO NEW BRUNSWICK, NOVA SCOTIA AND PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND IN THE EASTERN MOST PART OF CANADA.

FROM THERE THEY CAN BE LOADED ON SHIPS OR FLOWN--NOT BY AMERICAN PILOTS, HOWEVER--ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

PREVIOUSLY AN AMERICAN PILOT HAD TO BRING A PLANE DOWN WEST OF THE EASTERN PROVINCES, AND A CANADIAN PILOT HAD TO PICK IT UP FOR THE LAST LAP OF THE JOURNEY.

THE NEW REGULATION, SOME EXPERTS SAID, SHOULD FACILITATE FLYING AMERICAN BOMBERS ACROSS THE ATLANTIC IF THE BRITISH DECIDE TO USE THIS METHOD AS A REGULAR MEANS FOR FASTER DELIVERY.

VX326PES NM

Y THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON,MAY 29--IN A NEW MOVE TO SPEED THE PRODUCTION OF WAR PLANES AND OTHER MECHANIZED WEAPONS WHICH HAVE PLAYED SUCH A LARGE PART IN EUROPE'S BLITZKRIEG, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT PREPARED TODAY TO ASK CONGRESS TO ADD ANOTHER LARGE SUM--PROBABLY $600,000,000--TO THE $1,182,000,000 EXTRAORDINARY DEFENSE FUND.

ONE AIM, INFORMED PE

SONS SAID, WAS TO PLACE QUICK ORDERS FOR 3,000 OF THE LATEST TYPE OF ARMY FIGHTING PLANES, TO GID

ONE AIM, INFORMED PERSONS SAID, WAS TO PLACE QUICK ORDERS FOR 3,000 OF THE LATEST TYPE OF ARMY FIGHTING PLANES, TO GIVE THE AIRCRAFT INDUSTRY A BOOST TOWARD THE DESIRED PRODUCTION CAPACITY OF 50,000 PLANES ANNUALLY.

THE $600,000,000 WOULD ALSO COVER THE PURCHASE OF TANKS, ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS AND OTHER EQUIPMENT FOR THE ARMY, IT WAS SAID. OFFICIALS EXPLAINED THAT THESE ITEMS WERE OMITTED FROM THE ORIGINAL

$1,182,000,000 PROGRAM, BECAUSE THE ARMY HAD NOT HAD SUFFICIENT TIME TO DRAW UP THE ESTIMATES.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT CONFERRED ON THESE SUPPLEMENTAL ITEMS TODAY WITH WAR AND TREASURY DEPARTMENT OFFICIALS, AND WAS EXPECTED TO SEND CONGRESS A REQUEST FOR THE APPROPRIATIONS WITHIN A FEW DAYS. ALTHOUGH THE AMOUNT WAS STILL TENTATIVE, IT WAS AUTHORITATIVELY DESCRIBED AS LESS THAN $1,000,000,000 AND MORE THAN $500,000,000, WITH THE FINAL SUM EXPECTED TO BE ABOUT $600,000,000.

IN PLACE OF AVIATION IN THE DEFENSE PROGRAM WAS EMPHASIZED AGAI DURING THE DAY WHEN MR.ROOSEVELT REQUESTED IMMEDIATE APPROPRIATION OF $1,200,000 TO IMPROVE THE RESEARCH LABORATORY OF THE NATIONAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE FOR AERONAUTICS AT LANGLEY FIELD, VA.

IN A LETTER TO SPEAKER BANKHEAD, MEANWHILE, MR.ROOSEVELT URGED UPON THE NATION A "SOBER RSOLVE: X X X THAT NEIT

URGED UPON THE NATION A "SOBER RESOLVE: X X X THAT NEITHER BY MORAL UNFITNESS NOR NEGLECT OF OUR PHYSICAL DEFENSE SHALL WE PERMIT THE LAM OF FREEDOM TO BE EXTINGUISHED IN THIS LAND." THE COMMUNICATION WAS READ AT CEREMONIES IN THE CAPITOL UNVEILING A PAINTING OF THE SIGNING OF THE CONSTITUTION.

"WE SHOULD ALL BE IMMEASUREABLY HAPPIER," MR.ROOSEVELT SAID, "COULD THIS CEREMONY TAKE PLACE IN ANOTHER KIND OF WORLD---IN A TRANQUIL WORLD WHERE MEN AND NATIONS ALIKE WERE FREE TO SEEK OUT PEACEFULLY THEIR INDIVIDUAL DESTINIES.

"BUT, TRAGICALLY, THE CONDITION OF THE WORLD IS VASTLY DIFFERENT. BEYOND THE SEAS, THE WAY OF LIFE SO BRILLIANTLY OUTLINED IN THE DOCUMENT THAT WE SALUTE TODAY IS UNDER ATTACK BY FORCE OF ARMS UNPRECEDENTED IN HUMAN HISTORY."

MEANWHILE, CHAIRMAN DOUGHTON (D-NC) OF THE HOUSE WAYS AND MEANS COMMITTEE DRAFTED THE NEW DEFENSE TAX BILL, WITH THE INTENTION OF INTRODUCING IT TOMORROW AND BEGINNING BRIEF HEARINGS WITH A STATEMENT FROM SECRETARY MORGENTHAU ON FRIDAY. IN DOING SO, HE REDUCED HIS ESTIMATE OF THE BILL'S ANNUAL YIELD FROM $683,000,000 TO $656,000,000.

SUPPLEMENTING THE COMMISSION ON NATIONAL DEFENSE NAMED YESTERDAY TO COORDINATE THE INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION NECESSARY TO THE DEFENSE PROGRAM, PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DURING THE DAY NAMED DONALD M.NELSON OF THE SEARS-ROEBUCK CO., TO THE POST OF PROCUREMENT DIRECTOR AT THE TREASURY, A JOB WHICH IN MANY RESPECTS IS THE EQUIVALENT OF CHIEF PURCHASING AGENT FOR THE GOVERNMENT. WITH THE POST GOES ALSO THE CHAIRMANSHIP OF A COMMITTEE CREATED TO COORDINATE FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC AIRCRAFT PURCHASES.

WASHINGTON, MAY 29-(AP)-THE SENATE NAVAL COMMITTEE SAID TODAY THAT "A REPUTABLE SCIENTIST" HAD REPORTED DISCOVERY OF AN EXPLOSIVE APPROXIMATELY 100 TIMES MORE POWERFUL THAN TNT, MOST DESTRUCTIVE OF WORLD WAR EXPLOSIVES.

FORMALLY REPO

(MORE)

AP/WL332PED

NEW YORK, MAY 28--(AP)--GERMAN TROOPS HAVE OCCUPIED THE FRENCH PORT OF DUNKERQUE, A ROME BROADCAST PICKED UP BY NBC IN NEW YORK SAID TONIGHT.

NBC 1113 CDC 1116P

30.24-2611

NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-THE BELGIAN GOVERNMENT, SITTING IN PARIS, HAS INSTRUCTED THE GOVERNOR OF THE BELGIAN CONGO "TO IGNORE" THE CAPITULATION OF KING LEOPOLD TO THE GERMANS, THE BRITISH BROADCASTING CORPORATION SAID IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP HERE TODAY BY THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY.

WF827AED

NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-FINLAND AND SOVIET RUSSIA HAVE COMPLETED AN EXCHANGE OF 10,400 FINNISH WAR PRISONERS FOR 10,020 RUSSIAN WAR PRISONERS, THE FRENCH RADIO SAID THIS AFTERNOON IN A BROADCAST PICKED UP BY THE CBS LISTENING STATION.

WM347PED

NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-THE CAPTURE OF YPRES, FAMOUS WORLD WAR BATTLEFIELD, BY GERMAN TROOPS WAS REPORTED TODAY IN A SPECIAL BERLIN SHORTWAVE BROADCAST, QUOTING THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND, HEARD BY COLUMBIA BROADCASTING COMPANY IN NEW YORK.

MAY 31 1940

NEW YORK, MAY 29-(AP)-THE NATIONAL BROADCASTING COMPANY REPORTED TONIGHT IT WAS UNABLE TO CONTACT ITS BERLIN REPRESENTATIVE AT 6:15 P.M. E.S.T. BECAUSE ALL BERLIN TRANSMITTERS WERE OFF THE AIR.

MJ732PED

NEW YORK, MAY 28-(AP)-BISHOP FREDERICK WARREN BEEKMAN, DEAN OF THE AMERICAN CATHEDRAL IN PARIS, PREDICTED IN A TRANSATLANTIC BROADCAST PICKED UP BY CBS TONIGHT THAT "WITH GERMANY VICTORIOUS, SHE WILL BE IN SOUTH AMERICA WITHIN A YEAR'S TIME, DESPITE THE MONROE DOCTRINE."

MAY 31 1940

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30.24-2611

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

LILLE, INDUSTRIAL CENTER NESTLED WITHIN A CURVE OF FRANCE'S BELGIAN FRONTIER WHICH BERLIN SAYS HAS BEEN CAPTURED, CHANGED HANDS THREE TIMES IN THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF THE WORLD WAR.

THIS CITY, WITH A RECENT PEACETIME POPULATION OF MORE THAN 200,000, WAS NOT AT FIRST DEFENDED AGAINST THE GERMAN FORCES IN THEIR 1914 ADVANCE TOWARD PARIS AND THE INVADERS ENTERED THE CITY AT THE END OF AUGUST, THAT FATEFUL YEAR, BUT WITHDREW EARLY IN SEPTEMBER.

THE FRENCH SWEPT BACK INTO LILLE SEPT. 30, BUT A WEEK OF BOMBARDMENT BROKE THEIR DETERMINATION TO HOLD IT AND LILLE AGAIN WAS SURRENDERED TO THE GERMANS OCT. 13 TO AVERT TOTAL DESTRUCTION.

THE GERMANS HELD THE CITY FOR FOUR YEARS. IT WAS THE LARGEST OF FRANCE'S CITIES TO REMAIN IN GERMAN CONTROL FOR THAT PERIOD.

THE ALLIED OFFENSIVE OF 1918, MARKED IN SEPTEMBER BY THE CAPTURE OF COURTRAI AND MENIN, BELGIUM, JUST TO LILLE'S NORTH, RENDERED THE GERMAN POSITIONS IN LILLE UNTENABLE AND THE KAISER'S FORCES WITHDREW, LEAVING LILLE TO OCCUPATION BY BRITISH FORCES OCT. 17.

LILLE WAS FOUNDED IN THE 11TH CENTURY BY THE COUNTS OF FLANDERS AND TOOK ITS NAME FROM L'ISLE CASTLE AROUND WHICH IT GREW. THE CITY HAS FEW NOTABLE BUILDINGS EXCEPT THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME, DATING BACK TO 1855 AND THE TOWN HALL.

IT IS THE SEAT OF A UNIVERSITY AND A CATHOLIC SEMINARY AND A CENTER OF TEXTILE, TOBACCO, BEER, PAPER, SUGAR AND DYE INDUSTRIES, MACHINERY AND OIL WORKS.

(EDITORS: SLUG ABOVE "17")

WD1008AED

MAY 31 1940

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

YPRES, THE BELGIAN CITY WHICH BERLIN REPORTS HAS BEEN TAKEN BY STORM, WAS THE SCENE OF THREE TERRIFIC BUT INDECISIVE BATTLES DURING THE WORLD WAR AND HOLDS A PLACE IN MILITARY HISTORY AS THE SCENE OF THE FIRST GAS ATTACK IN MODERN WARFARE.

THE BRITISH HELD YPRES FOR THE FOUR YEARS OF THE WORLD WAR, BUT THE TOWN WAS REDUCED TO RUINS BY THE HEAVY FIGHTING IN THAT SALIENT.

THE FIRST BATTLE OF YPRES WAS FOUGHT FROM OCT. 19 TO NOV. 22, 1914, AT THE CLOSE OF GERMANY'S FAMOUS RACE TO THE SEA. OPPOSED TO A FORCE MORE THAN DOUBLE ITS OWN, THE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY TROOPS HELD THEIR GROUND BY GOOD SHOOTING AND SUPERIOR TRAINING.

THE FIRST YELLOWISH CLOUD HERALDING THE BEGINNING OF THE ROLE OF GAS IN WARFARE AROSE ON APRIL 22, 1915, AT THE BEGINNING OF THE SECOND BATTLE OF YPRES. THE BATTLE ENDED MAY 25 AFTER HEAVY CASUALTIES ON BOTH SIDES AND CONSIDERABLE GROUND LOST BY THE BRITISH.

TWO YEARS LATER CAME THE THIRD BATTLE OF YPRES, WHICH WAS MADE UP OF ALMOST CONTINUOUS FIGHTING DURING THE SUMMER AND AUTUMN OF 1917. ITS RESULTS WERE FRUITLESS FOR BOTH SIDES.

THE MENIN GATE IN YPRES WAS BUILT AS A MEMORIAL TO THE BRITISH SOLDIERS.

THERE ARE 40 CEMETERIES IN TWO MILES OF YPRES.

YPRES' POPULATION IN 1930 WAS 15,680.

WD954AED

UNDATED DUNKERQUE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

DUNKERQUE, WHICH DISPUTES WITH BORDEAUX THE RIGHT TO BE KNOWN AS FRANCE'S THIRD-RANKING SEAPORT, IS THE NORTHERNMOST CITY IN FRANCE. IT LIES TEN MILES FROM THE BELGIAN BORDER AND IS ONLY 45 MILES FROM DOVER AND 108 MILES---BY WATER---FROM LONDON.

IN FLOODING ITS ENVIRONS TO COVER THEIR RETREAT, THE ALLIES OF 1940 THUS REPEATED THE TACTICS OF 1914.

IT WAS IN OCTOBER, 1914, AFTER THE FALL OF ANTWERP AND THE FIRST BATTLE OF THE MARNE, THAT the Belgians opened the sluices along the Yser, A BIT EAST OF THE PRESENT FLOODING. THAT PERMITTED THE BELGIANS TO HOLD THE YSER LINE AND SAVE THEIR CHANNEL PORTS FROM GERMAN OCCUPATION.

IN THE WORLD WAR IT WAS IMPORTANT TO THE ALLIES AS A BASE FOR ANTI-SUBMARINE OPERATIONS AND AS A SUBSIDIARY BASE FOR THE DOVER PATROL WHICH HARRIED GERMAN POSITCONS ALONG THE BELGIAN COAST.

AS SUCH DUNKERQUE WAS THE TARGET FOR FREQUENT GERMAN AIR ATTACKS. IN SEPTEMBER, 1916, THE GERMAN LINES DREW CLOSE ENOUGH SO THAT THE TOWN WAS SUBJECTED TO ARTILLERY BOMBARDMENT FROM 22 MILES AWAY.

AIR RAIDS AND SHELL FIRE TOOK SOME 1,500 LIVES DURING THE WORLD WAR, AND ALSO DESTROYED THE ROOF OF THE CHURCH OF ST.ELOI. THE 290-FOOT BELFRY OF THIS CHURCH ALSO HAS SERVED AS A SIGNAL TOWER.

IT WAS ST.ELOI WHO, IN ERECTING A CHURCH IN THE WASTE OF SAND DUNES CLOSE TO THE SEA IN THE SEVENTH CENTURY, BOTH STARTED THE TOWN AND GAVE IT ITS NAME, A COMPOUND OF THE FLEMISH "DUIN" (DUNE) AND "KERK" (CHURCH).

A STRONGLY FORTIFIED PORT AS EARLY AS THE MIDDLE AGES, DUNKERQUE IN MODERN TIMES HAS BEEN MADE A CENTRAL PART OF FORTIFICATIONS THAT INCLUDE INUNDATIONS AND CANALS AND ALSO TAKE IN THE SMALLER, NEAR-BY TOWNS OF BERGUES, BOURBOURG AND GRAVELINES. THE LATTER IS ON THE COAST HALF WAY TO CALAIS, WHICH LIES 25 MILES TO THE EAST.

WITH A POPULATION OF SOME 30,000, DUNKERQUE LOOKS BACK ON A STORM HISTORY THAT, WITH THE REST OF FLANDERS, SAW THE TOWN SUCCESSIVELY UNDERBURGUNDIAN, AUSTRIAN AND SPANISH RULE. BURNED BY THE ENGLISH IN

30.24-2613

1388, IT WAS TAKEN FROM THE SPANIARDS BY THE FRENCH IN 1658, WHO CEDED IT TO OLIVER CROMWELL IN RETURN FOR THE SERVICES OF HIS "IRONSIDES."

IN 1622 CHARLES II SOLD DUNKERQUE TO LOUIS XIV, WHO FORTIFIED IT. BUT THE TREATY OF UTRECHT COMPELLED THE FRENCH TO FILL UP THE HARBOR AND RAZE FORTIFICATIONS, WHICH THE ENGLISH DEMANDED BECAUSE OF DAMAGE INFLICTED BY JEAN BART AND OTHER CORSAIRS WHO OPERATED OUT OF THE PORT. THE TOWN'S MAIN SQUARE IS NAMED IN HONOR OF JEAN BART WITH A STATUE OF HIM IN ITS CENTER.

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

YOUR INTEREST AND MINE MUST CENTER TODAY IN THE FATE OF THE PERHAPS HALF MILLION ALLIED SOLDIERS TRAPPED IN FLANDERS AND FIGHTING FOR THEIR LIVES AGAINST ENCIRCLING HITLERIAN FORCES WHICH ARE PRESSING FRANTICALLY FOR THE KILL.

~~IT ISN'T THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF THIS GREAT ARMY WOULD END THE WAR--FOR IT WOULDN'T--BUT ORDINARY REPORTS FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR GROW DIM IN T~~

IT ISN'T THAT THE DESTRUCTION OF THIS GREAT ARMY WOULD END THE WAR--FOR IT WOULDN'T--BUT ORDINARY REPORTS FROM THE THEATRE OF WAR GROW DIM IN THE PRESENCE OF ONE OF THE GREAT HUMAN DRAMAS OF ALL MILITARY HISTORY.

WE NO LONGER ARE WITNESSING A BATTLE. THE CONFLICT ON THE MUDDY PLAINS OF FLANDERS HAS BEEN TRANSFORMED INTO A SEETHING, FLAMING, DETONATING, SWIRLING MASS -- A GREAT WHIRLPOOL WHICH BEFORE IT HAS SPUN ITS HORRID COURSE MAY HAVE SUCKED DOWN A MILLION ALLIED AND GERMAN YOUTH.

THE LATEST WORD FROM THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND IS THAT THE TROOPS IN THE NORTH ARE RESISTING WITH "ADMIRABLE COURAGE." FROM THE FIERCELY ATTACKING NAZIS COMES THE CRY "SURRENDER OR DIE." NOW WE MUST WAIT FOR THE CLIMAX.

THERE ARE THREE POINTS FOR US TO WATCH TODAY, AND ALL ARE A PART OF THIS EFFORT OF THE TRAPPED ALLIES TO ESCAPE, AND IN SO DOING CAUSE AS LITTLE HARM TO THE ALLIED PLANS AS POSSIBLE. THOSE POINTS ARE:

1. THE WHIRLPOOL, OF COURSE, ABOVE ALL.

2. THE GERMAN DRIVE TO CAPTURE THE PORT OF DUNKERQUE AND THE ADJACENT COAST, THEREBY CLOSING THE MOUTH OF THE TRAP AND CUTTING OFF THE ALLIED ESCAPE BY WATER.

3. THE MAIN FRENCH LINE WHICH RUNS FROM ABBEVILLE ON THE COAST EASTWARD ALONG THE SOMME CLEAR TO THE MAGINOT DEFENSES.

GENERALISSIMO WEYGAND IS REPORTED TO HAVE MASSED SOMETHING LIKE HALF A MILLION MEN FOR A GREAT OFFENSIVE TO TRY TO CLOSE THE GAP BETWEEN THE NEAR CENTER OF THIS LINE AND THE TROOPS IN THE TRAP TO THE NORTH, THEREBY PROVIDING AN AVENUE OF ESCAPE. PARIS THIS MORNING INDICATED GUARDEDLY THAT THIS DRIVE HAD STARTED .

HERE ONE MIGHT PAUSE TO POINT OUT THE HAVOC WROUGHT TO THE ALLIED

(MORE)--WFAME929AED

(UPDATED) FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE

XXX TO THE ALLIED
FLANK ON THE COAST BY THE SURRENDER OF KING LEOPOLD. IT WOULD SEEM TO ME, HOWEVER, THAT ENOUGH HAS BEEN SAID ALREADY.

IT WON'T LESSEN THE DAMAGE TO KEEP REFERRING TO IT. AND SO FAR AS

CONCERNS THE KING IT IS BETTER TO WITHHOLD JUDGMENT ON HIS ACT. A MAN MUST BE GUIDED BY HIS OWN CONSCIENCE, AND WE CAN ASSUME THAT LEOPOLD CONSULTED HIS BEFORE REACHING A DECISION WHICH MUST HAVE COST HIM GREAT ANGUISH.

THE POSITION OF THE TROOPS IN THE TRAP ISN'T VERY COMPLICATED TO UNDERSTAND. THEY ARE SURROUNDED ON ALL SIDES EXCEPTING FOR AN OPENING AT THE TOP WHICH HAS EXISTED UP TO THIS MORNING TO THE COAST AND THE PORT OF DUNKERQUE.

THE GERMANS ARE RACING TO TAKE OVER THIS AVENUE OF ESCAPE LEFT UNCOVERED BY THE BELGIAN SURRENDER.

THE ENCIRCLED ARMY MAY BE DESCRIBED ROUGHLY AS BEING FORCED TO ADOPT THE TACTICS OF OUR OLD FRONTIER INDIAN-FIGHTERS. THEY HAVE MORE OR LESS FORMED A HOLLOW CIRCLE, AND ARE FIGHTING GRIMLY TO KEEP THEIR LINE INTACT WHILE AN EFFORT IS MADE TO WITHDRAW NOT ONLY THE MEN BUT THE VERY VALUABLE WAR MATERIAL TOWARDS THE COAST.

THIS WHOLE AREA MUST BE A BLAZING HELL, FOR APART FROM THE TERRIBLE GROUND FIGHTING, BOTH AIRFORCES ARE POURING BOMBS INTO THE MILLING MASS BELOW.

EVEN IF THESE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF ALLIED MEN CAN FIGHT THEIR WAY TO THE COAST THE SLAUGHTER WILL BE TERRIFIC, AND THE CHANCES OF GETTING AWAY BY SEA WON'T BE BRIGHT. IT WOULD TAKE A BIG FLEET OF SHIS TO TRANSPORT THIS FORCE TO ENGLAND,

SHIPS TO TRANSPORT THIS FORCE TO ENGLAND, AND IT REQUIRES LITTLE IMAGINATION TO FORESEE THE TERRIBLE BATTLE WHICH WOULD ENSUE OVER AND ON THE CHANNEL. THE WATERS WOULD BE FILLED WITH DROWNING MEN.

PROBABLY THE BEST CHANCE THE TRAPPED ARMY WOULD HAVE FOR ESCAPE WOULD BE IN A BIG ATTACK BY THE FRENCH FROM THE SOUTH, TO TRY TO REACH THE BOTTOM OF THE TRAP AND OPEN IT UP. THAT IS A MOUNTAINOUS TASK, HOWEVER, AND ITS SUCCESS CERTAINLY WOULD BE PROBLEMATICAL.

STILL, IRRESPECTIVE OF EFFECTING AN ACTUAL RESCUE IN THIS MANNER, AN OFFENSIVE BY THE FRENCH LIKELY WOULD EASE THE PRESSURE ON THE SIDES OF THE TRAP. THAT MIGHT ASSIST THE EFFORT TO ESCAPE THROUGH THE MOUTH OF THE TRAP.

ON THE WHOLE ONE CANNOT HELP TAKING A GLOOMY VIEW OF THE POSITION OF THE MEN IN THE TRAP. NOTHING SHORT OF A MIRACLE CAN SAVE THEM.

THUS FAR WE HAVE HAD NO CASUALTY LISTS TO INDICATE THE LOSSES IN THE BLITZKRIEG EXCEPTING THAT ONE TERRIBLE REPORT FROM HOLLAND WHICH ANNOUNCED THAT TWENTY-FIVE PERCENT OF THE DUTCH ARMY OF 400,000 HAD BEEN KILLED. THERE IS PLENTY OF EVIDENCE, HOWEVER, THAT THE CASUALTY TOTAL ALREADY IS MOUNTAINOUS. IT WOULDN'T BE SURPRISING IF IT FAR EXCEEDS EVERYTHING THE WORLD HAS KNOWN PREVIOUSLY.

THE FRENCH HIGH COMMAND, IN DESCRIBING THE FIERCE GERMAN OFFENSIVE IN THE MENIN AREA, REMARKED IN A MATTER OF FACT WAY THAT THE NAZIS ATTACKED "WITHOUT REGARD TO LOSSES."

THE MASSED ATTACK IS ONE OF THE STANDBYS OF GERMAN STRATEGY, AND THEY APPEAR TO HAVE BEEN USING IT FREELY. THE STARK COURAGE AND DISCIPLINE OF THE GERMAN SOLDIER AS HE THROWS HIMSELF RIGHT INTO THE MOUTH OF ALMOST CERTAIN DEATH IS A THING OF WONDER.

I'VE REPORTED A GREAT BATTLE IN

(MORE)

HF949AED

30.24-2615

30.24-2615

(UNDATED) THIRD ADD THE WAR TODAY BY MACKENZIE

X X X THING OF WONDER.

I'VE REPORTED A GREAT BATTLE IN WHICH SCORES OF THOUSANDS OF GERMAN TROOPS WERE SENT OVER THE CREST OF A BARE HILL, ALMOST SHOULDER TO SHOULDER IN WAVES, TO ATTACK A STRONG BRITISH POSITION. THE ENGLISH WERE SHOOTING FIELD-GUNS AT THEM WITH OPEN SIGHTS. IT WAS ABSOLUTE SLAUGHTER, BUT STILL THE ATTACKERS CAME ON UNTIL BY SHEER WEIGHT OF NUMBER THEY REACHED THEIR OBJECTIVE.

THAT APPARENTLY IS A SAMPLE OF THE WARFARE NOW PROCEEDING.

W925AEP

FLEET PROTECTS SIXTY RESCUE SHIPS EVACUATING MEN FROM FLANDERS

16 Transports and 3 Warships Are Reported Sunk by Nazi Bombers—War's Biggest Mass Air Battle Starting—French Still Cling to Dunkirk.

By the Associated Press.

Big guns of the Allied fleet dropped a ring of fire around the French port of Dunkirk today as retreating Allied troops fought off an estimated 440,000 to 500,000 Germans rushing to land a knockout blow in the last hours of the bloody battle of Flanders.

Fierce rear-guard actions covered the flight of the main Allied columns, falling back the last twenty miles to the sea.

Under swirling attacks by Nazi dive-bombers, a shuttle service of approximately sixty vessels took off the first contingents of wounded and exhausted troops.

A hospital ship arrived at a south coast English port loaded with British Expeditionary Force wounded, its portholes smashed by machine gun bullets and its funnels riddled.

The German High Command declared the great battle of Flanders was fast nearing its end with the destruction of the English and French armies fighting there.

Hitler's dive-bombers sank sixteen transports and three British warships and damaged thirty-four other vessels waiting to embark the fleeing Allies at channel ports, the Nazi High Command said.

The British Expeditionary Force was pictured by Berlin as being "cut to pieces" almost within sight of the chalk cliffs of Dover, across the English Channel.

Eighty-nine Allied planes were reported shot down or destroyed by the Germans in what appeared to be at least the prelude to the biggest mass aerial battle of the twenty-one-day-old war in the west. The British Air Ministry said that the Royal Air Force shot down fifty-two enemy planes, including twenty-five bombers, and damaged seventeen others.

The retreating Allies, pocketed in a triangle-shaped area lying between Calais, Lille and Ostend, engaged in "terrific fighting" on the Yser and near Cassel, the French High Command reported.

The roaring fleet guns were but fighting a last delaying action against the Germans closing in on three sides.

French military authorities estimated that forty German infantry divisions and eight armored columns—roughly 700,000 men—were attacking eighteen Allied divisions, ten French and eight British, of about 270,000 men.

But the Allied armies of the north, cut off from the central French forces by the German dash to the sea, deserted by their Belgian wing, were ending the struggle in what the French declared was a day of glory.

The system set up by the British and French navies working on a shuttle basis, supplying food and moving Allied contingents by degrees.

Allies Sailing From Dunkirk

PARIS, May 30 (A. P.).—The first formations of the broken Allied armies of Flanders to escape the German campaign of annihilation embarked at the English Channel today under the protecting fire of the French and British fleets.

Outnumbered almost three to one, the Allied forces were leaving the tragic field of battle to fire and flood, through Dunkirk—itself the center of blazing shellfire—to at least temporary safety.

A military spokesman said that the operation was progressing methodically amid violent combats on the two flanks where, with one exception at Mount Cassel, the German advance was being held.

The Germans were believed to have captured Mount Cassel, two miles from the city of Cassel and less than twenty miles south of Dunkirk.

Dogged resistance of rear guards is protecting the retiring forces and has allowed an orderly backward movement.

The sharp fight of the Allies also has blocked the Nazi push on their flanks.

Allies Flood Dunkirk Region.

Once deciding that the fight in Flanders was lost, the Allies opened flood sluices around Dunkirk and let the water into an area crisscrossed by canals and streams to cover their retreat.

Locks were opened southwest and northeast of Dunkirk on the great canal that flows by the city and follows the coast for many miles.

The French are defending the region between St. Omer and Cassel, while the British are fighting in the general direction of Bruges to Dunkirk.

The British also are holding off strong Nazi attacks in the Yser Canal regions.

Dunkirk itself is solidly entrenched against German attacks and, with Calais, is holding firmly, military reports said. (Germany has claimed the capture of Calais.) Vice-Admiral Jean Marie Abrial is in command at Dunkirk.

Off the coast, the Allied fleet, described as numerous and powerful, bolstered Dunkirk's defense by the fire from its guns while other vessels shuttled in and out of the harbor.

French spokesmen said that there had not been a single surrender among the French units fighting up the Flanders corridor toward Dunkirk.

Tells of Flanders Front.

Allied troops hold a double line, the first running along the Yser River from the vicinity of Nieuport to Ypres and the second from the region of Gravelines to the outskirts of Cassel.

British troops are consolidated principally on both sides of this corridor with strong defenses established along a countersecting "line of mounts" which separates Lille from Dunkirk.

In the bottom of this pocket, southeast of the mounts, French troops are protecting the rear.

German attacks have been concentrated from St. Omer to Cassel.

A secondary Nazi attack was reported launched directly on Dunkirk by strong armed forces, but all failed except the Mount Cassel action.

Protected on two sides by flanks toward the sea, the French troops under Gen. Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux were slowly retiring northwest, protected by furious rear guard actions.

The Allies were using naval units of all tonnages to remove troops and bring fresh supplies to those still fighting.

Somme Is New Front.

On the Somme no new developments were reported.

Deciding to abandon northwestern France to the powerful onrushing German legions, the French Army has accepted final defeat in the battle of Flanders, the first great land operation of the European war, and while the Allied troops continued making a stubborn retreat, the French Command has strengthened its defenses along the Aisne-Somme line which is to become the new front.

This line runs for a long stretch only sixty-five or seventy miles north of Paris, and the French are ready for a new German drive upon the historic capital of France.

The Allies were abandoning to the Germans a strip of territory approximately 200 miles long and of an average width of fifty miles, its southern boundary along the Somme and Aisne rivers from the channel to a point near the Luxemburg frontier. All this includes a rich industrial section and important channel ports.

Still Fighting in Lille.

Temporarily they still held a triangular area around Dunkirk. The southern side of the triangle ran inland from a point near Calais to the Lille area, and its eastern side extended roughly northward to a point just south of Ostend. The world war landmarks of Ypres and Armentieres were on this line.

The French reported that a rear guard action was still being fought in Lille, important industrial capital of this region, and it appeared that a small Allied force was trapped southeast of the city.

Nazis Press French Near Cassel

PARIS, May 30 (A. P.).—The Germans pushed ahead tonight their advance in the Cassel area of Flanders where savagely punished Allied battalions are in flight to the sea.

The French and British were said by a War Ministry spokesman to be holding out on their flank in the region of the Yser River.

The two flanks—one running from Nieuport to Ypres on the north and the other from Gravelines to Cassel on the south—bound the forty-mile-long Allied escape corridor to Dunkirk and the sea.

A German thrust from Mount Cassel—two miles from the town of that name—threatened to cut off the French rear guard of Gen. Jacques Prioux. (Gen. Prioux and a number of his men have been captured according to German radio reports.)

Meanwhile, the French Army called up two new contingents, ordering those born in the last three months of 1919 and those born in the first three months of 1920 to report for military service on June 8.

Said by a French spokesman to be outnumbered nearly three to one, the Allies left the fields of Flanders with many areas under water, flooded by the French in a last effort to delay the conquering German march to the sea. They were alight with the fires of burning buildings and torn by the incessant explosion of thousands of guns.

The loss of Flanders gave the Germans control of 10,000 square miles of rich territory, virtually all of France's coal mining region and about half her industrial area. Homes and buildings lay in black ruins.

Wants American Aid.

"Now, more than ever, American industrial aid is absolutely necessary," said a spokesman for the Ministry of Information.

In the face of defeat and devastation, the French spoke with pride of the "glory" of the Allied struggle from the beginning of the battle to its present end and said, in contrast to Berlin reports, that there had not been "a single surrender."

To illustrate the grave peril of the surviving Allied companies, a French authority said that they numbered about 270,000 men, in eighteen divisions of which ten were French and eight British, against 700,000 Nazis—forty infantry divisions and eight armored columns.

The rescue of the men of Flanders was attempted under almost incredible hazards. The channel was alive with small, lethal German torpedo boats, and bombing aircraft was thick in the sky.

The Allied fleets had not only to lay down a screen of fire to protect the transports, but to aid in the desperate delaying actions by which the troops still standing to their guns made a last attempt to beat off Germans closing in from three sides.

Advance Called Checked.

On the two main Allied flanks—in the triangle that had finished off the defending British and French after the surrender of the Belgians—the French reported that amid violent combat, the general Nazi advance was being held.

The system set up by the British and French navies was working on a shuttle basis, supplying food and moving out Allied contingents by degrees.

The Germans were believed to have captured Mount Cassel, two miles from the city of Cassel and less than twenty miles south of Dunkirk.

Once deciding that the fight in Flanders was lost, the Allies opened flood sluices around Dunkirk and let the water into an area crisscrossed by canal and streams to cover their retreat.

The French are defending the region between St. Omer and Cassel, while the British are fighting in the general direction of Bruges to Dunkirk.

The British also are holding off strong Nazi attacks in the Yser Canal regions.

Dunkirk itself is solidly entrenched against German attacks and, with Calais, is holding firmly, military reports said. (Germany has claimed the capture of Calais.) Vice-Admiral Jean Marie Abrial is in command at Dunkirk.

Off the coast, the Allied fleet, described as numerous and powerful, bolstered Dunkirk's defense by the fire from its guns while other vessels shuttled in and out of the harbor.

French spokesmen said that there had not been a single surrender among the French units fighting up the Flanders corridor toward Dunkirk.

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British troops are consolidated principally on both sides of this corridor with strong defenses established along a countersecting "line of mounts" which separates Lille from Dunkirk.

In the bottom of this pocket, southeast of the mounts, French troops are protecting the rear.

German attacks have been concentrated from St. Omer to Cassel.

A secondary Nazi attack was reported launched directly on Dunkirk by strong armed forces, but all failed except the Mount Cassel action.

The Allies were using naval units of all tonnages to remove troops and bring fresh supplies to those still fighting.

On the Somme no new developments were reported.

Deciding to abandon northwestern France to the powerful onrushing German legions, the French Army has accepted final defeat in the battle of Flanders, the first great land operation of the European war, and while the Allied troops continued making a stubborn retreat, the French Command has strengthened its defenses along the Aisne-Somme line which is to become the new front.

Tanks Smash Path to Coast For Last Unit

Troops That Held While Others Escaped Race to Avoid Being Hemmed In

Channel Swarming With German Boats

Planes Keep Up Constant Bombardment Too, but Allies Shoot Down 100

By The Associated Press

PARIS, May 30.—French rear guards of the Allied northern armies were reported late tonight to be fighting their way, step by step, northward toward the sea after holding off the Germans to the end in Flanders to permit the bulk of their comrades to escape.

Military dispatches said the French troops, under command of Gen. Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux, had abandoned their positions along the south wall of the Allied "escape corridor" and were pushing along the forty-mile road from Lille to Dunkerque, where Allied warships and transports were taking aboard the armies of the north. [German sources said Gen. Prioux and his staff had been captured.]

The Germans attacked across Flanders today at a point halfway between Lille and Dunkerque in an effort to cut off the retreat, but reports late tonight said the rear guard was squeezing through. The Germans were successful during the day in throwing a light line across the corridor from Cassel, France, twelve miles northeastward to Popperinghe, Belgium, but French rear-guard tanks at once smashed into it.

Germans Capture Hill

The German advance on the southern wing had its first big success of the day in the capture of Mont Cassel, which is two miles from the town itself, and was carrying on tonight.

Both flanks of the French path to the sea were being held by British troops taking their stands in turn behind flooded zones southwest and northeast of the fortified position of Dunkerque.

The ancient swamps south and west of Dunkerque, between Gravelines and St. Omer, which had been dried up by modern drainage, are now once more salty bogs, covered by waters admitted by canals flooded from the sea.

The Belgian valley of the River Yser, north and east of Dunkerque, also has been flooded, from Nieuport to Ypres, over a width of more than two miles. There, the French War Ministry spokesman asserted, the Nazi rush was being held.

The German air force launched violent bombing attacks against the fleeing Allies and against the warships at Dunkerque, but was itself suffering heavy losses. The Germans were estimated to have lost nearly 100 planes today alone.

Late developments indicated the embattled rear guard might still reach the sea despite the German advance on the southern side of the Allied armies of the north.

Dunkerque Holding Firmly

Dunkerque, a besieged city manned by French sailors and marines, was solidly intrenched against German attacks and, with Calais, was holding firmly, military reports said.

[Germany has reported capture of Calais.]

Off the coast the Allied fleet, described as "numerous and powerful," bolstered Dunkerque's defense with its guns while other vessels shuttled in and out of the harbor. Naval units described as "of all tonnages" were said to be participating in removal of wounded and other troops and in bringing in supplies.

In the face of defeat and devastation the French spoke with pride of the "glory" of the Allied struggle from the beginning of the battle to its present phase and declared, in contrast to Berlin reports, that there had not been "a single surrender."

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To illustrate the grave peril of the surviving Allied units, a French authority said that they numbered about 270,000 men, in eighteen divisions, of which ten were French and eight were British, as against 700,000 Germans in forty infantry divisions and eight armored columns.

The rescue of the men of Flanders was being attempted under almost incredible hazards. The Channel was alive with small German torpedo boats and bombing aircraft were thick in the sky. The Allied fleets not only had to lay down a screen of fire to protect the transports, but also had to aid in the delaying actions by which the troops still standing to their guns made a last attempt to beat off Germans closing in from three sides.

FRENCH REAR GUARD FIGHTS TOWARD SEA

Withdraws Along Escape Corridor After Holding Nazis To Last Ditch

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 30—The imperiled French rear guards of the Allied northern armies were reported late tonight to be fighting their way, step by step, toward the sea after holding off the Germans to the bitter end in Flanders to permit the mass of their comrades to escape.

Military dispatches said the French troops under Gen. Jacques Adolphe Prioux had abandoned their positions along the south wall of the Allied escape corridor and were pushing along the forty-mile road to Dunkerque, where warships and transports are taking aboard the armies of the north.

Rear Guard Gets Through

The Germans attacked across Flanders halfway between Lille and Dunkerque in an effort to cut off the retreat, but reports late tonight said the rear guard was squeezing through anyway.

Both flanks of the French path to the sea are now held by British troops, taking their stand in turn behind flooded zones north and south of the fortified portion of Dunkerque.

The ancient swamps south of Dunkerque, from Gravelines to Saint Omer, which had been dried up by modern drainage, once more are a salty bog, covered by waters admitted by flooded canals from the sea.

Valley Of Yser Flooded

The valley of the Yser, north of Dunkerque, also was flooded from Nieuport to Ypres over a width of more than two miles.

The German air force launched violent bombing attacks against the retreating Allies and against the warships at Dunkerque, but was itself suffering heavy losses.

The Germans were estimated to have lost nearly one hundred planes today alone.

The late developments indicated the embattled rear guard might still reach the sea despite the German advances on the southern wall of the Allied armies of the north.

Forms Side Of Corridor

This wall, extending from Cassel to Gravelines, formed one side of the forty-mile-long corridor of escape running northwest from the region of Lille to Dunkerque.

The other side was formed by an Allied line running from Nieuport to Ypres along the Yser river, and here the French War Ministry spokesman declared that the Nazi rush was being held.

While the broken Allied battalions which already had reached Dunkerque were being moved across the English Channel under cover of the guns of the British and French fleets, others were pouring down the corridor, forcing a bloody passage at points where the Nazi advance guards sought to bar them.

German Line Smashed

The Germans were successful during the day in throwing a light line across the corridor from Cassel twelve miles northeast to Poperinghe, but French rear-guard tanks at once smashed into it.

The German advance on the southern wing had its first big success of the day in the capture of Mount Cassel—two miles from the town itself—and was carrying on tonight.

Declared by a French spokesman to be outnumbered nearly three to one, the Allies left the tragic fields of Flanders, punished as they never had been. Many areas were alight with fires of burning buildings and torn by the incessant explosion of thousands of guns.

French Keep Chins Up

Despite the loss of Flanders—which gave the Germans control of 10,000 square miles of rich territory, virtually all of France's coal-mining region and about half her industrial area—the French authorities took it with chins up.

"Now, more than ever, American industrial aid is absolutely necessary," said a spokesman for the Ministry of Information.

But in the face of defeat and devastation, the French spoke with pride of the "glory" of the Allied struggle from the beginning of the battle to its present end and declared, in contrast to Berlin reports, that there had not been "a single surrender."

270,000 Against 700,000

To illustrate the grave peril of the surviving Allied companies, a French authority said they numbered about 270,000 men, in eighteen divisions, of which ten were French and eight were British, against 700,000 Nazis—forty infantry divisions and eight armored columns.

The rescue of the men of Flanders was attempted under almost incredible hazards. The Channel was alive with small, lethal German torpedo boats and bombing aircraft were thick in the sky.

The Allied fleets had not only to lay down a screen of fire to protect the transports but to aid in the desperate delaying actions by which the troops still standing to their guns made a last attempt to beat off Germans closing in from three sides.

President Lebrun sent a radio message to Gen. Georges Blanchard, commander of the French forces in Flanders, conveying France's admiration for the heroic struggle of General Blanchard's troops.

The President said the battle of Flanders would go down in military history as one of the greatest of all times.

British Version: Some Divisions Safe

London, May 30 (AP)—Thousands of first arrivals from the Flanders battleground reached England tonight in warships, transports and hospital ships—their uniforms torn and their faces grimy, bearded and powder-burned.

[By the Associated Press]

London, May 30—The British Expeditionary Force and its French companions-in-peril fought today toward Dunkirk and possible escape in a tremendous rear-guard battle against the death grip of the Nazi military machine.

Germans were closing in on the Allies despite continuous bombing and machine gunning by the Royal Air Force.

Some success in the withdrawal was indicated by a statement in authoritative circles that some divisions had reached the safety of a southeast port in England.

Meanwhile, the "grim struggle goes on," these circles added.

(Neutral military circles in Berlin expressed the belief today that the British must have succeeded in getting quite a number of men out of the swiftly closing German trap in Flanders, since movements of transports off the English Channel coast have been reported under way for the last four days.)

Fleet's Ring Of Fire Aids Embarkation

The Ministry of Information said tonight that "troops not immediately engaged have been evacuated" from the Flanders pocket and that "numbers of troops already have reached the country."

Big guns of the Allied fleet dropped a ring of fire around Dunkirk as retreating Allied troops fought off the Germans rushing to land a knockout blow in the last hours of the bloody battle of Flanders.

Fierce rear-guard actions covered the flight of the main Allied columns, falling back the last twenty miles to the sea.

A hospital ship arrived at a south coast English port loaded with British Expeditionary Force wounded, its portholes smashed by machine-gun bullets and its funnels riddled.

Southeast England Like Front Line

The southeast coast of England took on a "front line" appearance, with streams of women and children leaving it in fear of German bombers, carrying portable possessions with them.

The Government is expected to order all civilians to leave the southeast coast if Germany consolidates her air bases on the French coast—only five minutes by bomber away from England.

Battling the numerically superior Nazi air force, British aviators yesterday claimed to have disabled sixty-nine planes—a ratio of seven-to-one to their own losses.

The war, which has robbed many British homes of their sons, touched the royal family itself, it was learned today. Lord Frederick Cambridge, cousin of King George VI, was killed in action with the British Expenditionary Force.

Partial Success Seen In Rear-Guard Fight

The at least partial success of the rear-guard fight in Flanders was seen in the fact that French as well as British soldiers were brought to safety, despite the German claim that Dunkirk harbor, from which the Allied navy is removing the fleeing troops, had been rendered untenable by air attacks.

Many wounded soldiers are being safely transported across the Channel to England despite the fact, the British charge, that a hospital ship was bombed unsuccessfully yesterday and two others were sunk in Dieppe harbor recently.

The stream of soldiers, wounded and refugees landing after hazardous voyages across the Channel merged with the flow of women and children from the southeast English coast area to create a huge mass movement toward the west from the oncoming Nazi *Blitzkrieg*.

In Dover, preparations were said to be under way to withdraw 3,000 school children under Government supervision.

Motorists Added To Home Defense

The country-wide organization of the Royal Automobile Club, including hundreds of telephone boxes, road patrols, branch offices and tabulated routes covering every road in the island, has been incorporated into Britain's defense system.

For the people of the United Kingdom, it was not a question of whether the fury of German arms would strike at the British Isles, but when the attack would come.

News dispatches from Paris said German military preparations in Zeeland, seized from the Dutch, and in Norway, captured last month, could not be explained as local operations.

"Numerous troops lately stationed in southern Germany and parts of Austria have been withdrawn," wrote the correspondent of the London *Telegraph* from Paris. "If the northern offensive had failed, the German command would have tried to seize Switzerland. Now it has determined to stake all its resources in northern France against the British."

British military circles said that the expeditionary force still held its main base depots in Flanders, but acknowledged that "we, of course, have lost a great deal of material."

Taught the "lesson of Norway and the low countries," Britain is searching out organizations suspected of masking Nazi activities under other names.

Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Security, told the House of Commons today that 8,800 persons of German and Austrian nationality have been interned, although many of them professed to be "refugees" from the Hitler regime. He said the

number of such nationality in the country "is approximately 31,000 males and 42,000 females."

Clubrooms are being raided, restrictions have been tightened to prevent aliens from owning automobiles, boats or airplanes.

Sir John made no reply to a question by Lady Astor: "Is it wise to lock up a man but leave his wife free?"

(Last week Sir Oswald Mosley, head of the British Union of Fascists, was interned. Lady Mosley remained at liberty.)

Sir John told a questioner that England would not ban greyhound racing because hard-pressed workers needed such relaxation. Lady Astor commented:

"Does he know how shocked the men who have been fighting are? I have seen some of them coming home and they have been horrified."

In new defense regulations, the Government gave the Home Secretary power to "suppress any newspaper which systematically published matter which, in his opinion, is calculated to foment opposition to the prosecution of the war."

The regulation, which also gives the Home Secretary power to "deal with" printing presses used to print offending newspapers, is expected to lead to suppression of *Action*, Mosley's paper, and the Communist newspaper, *Daily Worker*.

Sir Oswald was detained last week in the Government's drive against fifth-columnists.

The new rules prohibit the use of radio sets in automobiles and provide for confiscation of signaling apparatus. Authorities also were empowered to confiscate land for war use.

Hospital Ship Reported Bombed

The Air Ministry announced that a hospital ship, "clearly marked with a red cross," was subjected to an unsuccessful bombing attack last night in the English Channel.

An Air Ministry communique said:

"A bombing attack on a hospital ship, clearly marked with a red cross, was seen from a British reconnaissance aircraft of the coastal command over the English Channel Wednesday evening.

"One bomb fell very close to the other ship, enveloping it in foam. The British aircraft chased the bomber, which disappeared into clouds."

British military circles said the number of B. E. F. wounded arriving at British ports from across the shell-swept Channel probably was increased, but declined further comment.

Censors stamped "stop" on all interviews with the wounded.

Of earlier reports that two hospital ships had been bombed and sunk in the French harbor of Dieppe, military sources could not say whether any wounded were aboard.

Dieppe, southwest of the German-held corridor to the Channel, has been used chiefly by the British as a hospital base.

Reports 52 Planes Shot Down In Day

An Air Ministry announcement said:

"Royal Air Force fighters yesterday encountered many large formations of enemy aircraft engaged in bombing operations on the French and Belgian coasts. Our aircraft pressed home their attack at every opportunity. No less than fifty-two enemy aircraft were shot down during the day, including twenty-five bombers. Seventeen others were seriously damaged.

"Ten of our fighters are missing, but one of the pilots, although wounded, has since returned safely.

"Naval aircraft carried out an attack on an enemy seaplane base on the Dutch coast. Hangars were destroyed and a number of seaplanes were wrecked. Other naval aircraft shot down an enemy bomber over the North Sea and disabled another.

"One of our reconnaissance aircraft bombed an enemy supply ship at Bergen, in Norway, and set it on fire."

A single squadron of twelve British Defiant fighting planes shot down thirty-seven German planes yesterday, the Air Ministry announced today.

On morning patrol the squadron shot down 17 fighters and a dive bomber and in the afternoon 19 and possibly 21 German bombers, the Ministry said.

One British gunner, believing that his plane was vitally hit, took to his parachute over Belgium, but with that exception every man and machine returned safely.

Detectives made arrests today at an unnamed factory and said charges of sabotage would be made under the Defense of the Realm Act.

Britain's Answer To Air Challenge

(The Boulton Paul Defiant, armed fore and aft and powered to a speed of over 335 miles an hour, is the "secret" plane England built to answer the challenge of Germany's light, fast bombers.

(Described as larger than the Spitfire—Britain's principal pursuit ship—and smaller and faster than the widely used Hurricane, the Defiant is listed in Jane's All the World's Aircraft as "believed to be the fastest airplane of its class in service." It has a swing spread of 39 feet 6 inches, a 1,030-horsepower Rolls-Royce Merlin 111 engine and a power-driven four-gun turret which can fire to the rear as well as ahead.)

Britain's press tried to prevent a slump in the nation's morale as a result of the Allied defeat in Flanders.

While Tommies of the British Expeditionary Force fell back to the English Channel, fighting their way out of the Nazi trap as best they could, the press warned the public to beware of a German propaganda drive to split the Allies by capitalizing on the Flanders disaster.

The *Daily Express*, published by Lord Beaverbrook, now Minister for Aircraft Production, declared that civilians could help their fighting forces by resisting "Hitler's attempts to rouse recrimination between France and Britain" over incidents leading to the final rout in Flanders.

Asserting that "incredible mistakes" were committed by both countries, the *Express* commented that "the people of Britain lingered long in slothfulness while France was fully mobilized for war."

The military commentator of the *News Chronicle* urged the people to view the Flanders battle in its "correct perspective" and face it "as the great disasters of the last war were faced." He contended that Gen. Maxime Weygand, commander of the Allied forces, "to win the war must lose this battle" and cut losses while the Allies mass planes and tanks for a tremendous counter-stroke.

Bomb salvos from the British air force and blasts from British naval guns were reported taking a heavy toll among the Germans as the air and naval arms cooperated in the Allied withdrawal through the Channel port of Dunkirk.

Facing the possible entry of Italy into the war, British diplomacy gave increasing attention to Spain and Russia.

While Sir Samuel Hoare hastened to Madrid, where he has been assigned the task of improving relations with Generalissimo Francisco Franco's Government, the British Government was reported to have decided to give Sir Stafford Cripps, who is en route to Moscow on a trade mission, full Ambassadorial rank.

Sir Stafford was sent to Moscow to explore the possibilities of a trade pact. While he was on his way the Moscow radio announced that the Soviet Government was unwilling to receive him as a trade envoy, and then it was reported Sir Stafford would be made Ambassador. It was explained that the Moscow announcement probably was drafted before the latest communication from the British Government had been received.

ESCAPE ACROSS CHANNEL IS TERMED AS PUNISHING AS BATTLE IN FLANDERS

Tommies Report Swarms of Nazi Planes And Weight Of German Troops Drove Them To Sea—Say They Need More Planes

[By the Associated Press]

A Southeast Port in England, May 30—Thousands of British soldiers smashed army of Flanders, staggering with fatigue from the bloody twenty-day failure across the Channel, landed on home soil tonight.

Their trip across the Channel had been scarcely less punishing than the twenty days spent in ravaged Flanders.

One soldier thus described the embarkation:

"When we were hit (by bombs) we swam ashore, but when the ship didn't go down we swam back to her again to take her out of the harbor. But then she turned turtle and we had to swim again. Some of us were in the water for hours before we were picked up by a British warship."

Telling of suffering continuous air attacks from the very beginning of the Flanders campaign, they all declared it was

But many were lost on the narrow stretch of water that was turned all the way into a raging strip of fire.

With them were many French infantrymen. There were men who told in awe of the might of the German army and air force and of the cheapness with which life was held in the Nazi columns.

Trip As Punishing As Battle

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the great swarms of German planes and the great weight of German numbers that finally pushed them off the Flemish plain.

Hospital ships as well as troopships were targets for Nazi bombs, they declared.

"Our flyers are magnificent," said one, "but it's volume that we need."

Two Float On Table

Another, telling of the Channel trip, thus philosophically described his troubles with a ship that had been hit:

"I was very thankful when, after swimming seven or eight miles, I was able to get hold of a table. Another fellow and I sat on it until we were picked up. All of us were almost naked and we have had no food since yesterday at midday and no sleep for three days.

"But it's back again now to help the army . . .

"It's not only British troops we're bringing over," he explained, "but French and Belgians, too. The Belgians don't want to give up fighting.

Plead For More Planes

"If only they would give us more planes we could tell the Germans a different story. As it is they have got as much as they have given and we have not been bombing and machine-gunning men in the water."

Five Belgian officers in the party declared they were astounded when the order came for the Belgian army to cease fighting.

One Belgian, speaking of King Leopold's capitulation, said angrily:

"I was asked to hand over my revolver. I immediately refused and with my companions I made for the coast and finally we reached the British and French.

Refuse To Obey Leopold

"We do not intend to stop fighting on orders of Leopold—and there are thousands of other Belgian soldiers of the same opinion. The British and French are still making a magnificent show in the north."

The withdrawals from Flanders, which already have cost the British three destroyers and a number of auxiliary craft, went on tonight while those remaining on the French side were fighting a great rear-guard action to hold Dunkerque until the retreat is complete.

There was no indication of the total number of the British able to withdraw.

Over and over these returning men, many blood-stained and black with powder, emphasized the need for planes and more planes.

They told of Germans attacking in waves of fifty planes time after time, literally filling the air over big salients.

They accused the Nazi flyers of mass murder of refugees, flying 200 feet off the ground and sparing nobody—not even the children.

"They mowed them down with machine-gun fire like grass under a mower," said one man.

Said a returning artillery sergeant:

"We have been bombed night and day until we have got really used to it. The Germans are poor shots and our casualties have not been heavy although they rained bombs on us.

Says Nazis Are No Match For R. A. F.

"Their airmen are no match for the R. A. F. and they know it. Yesterday we watched one (British) Spitfire pilot take on seven machines and bring down three of them. The German airmen seem to concentrate their attacks with dive bombers, then come down low and let go with machine guns."

A non-commissioned officer of a line regiment:

"It's not been a fair fight yet. Our infantry have not had a real chance to get to grips. The Germans have no heart for meeting us in fair and square infantry attacks."

A private, who had been shot in the foot, declared he wanted to go back as soon as his wound healed, adding:

"I cannot forget the way those Huns treated the refugees."

"Plenty To Remember Us By"

A sergeant major asserted:

"Although we come back wounded we have given them plenty to remember us by. At times the slaughter was wholesale. Column after column (of Germans) was mowed down by our Bren guns. The morale of our men was superb. When they were embarking bombers raided the ships and one (ship's) gun crew was put out of action. Wounded men went to take a share in feeding the guns."

A trooper carried a cloth doll as a present for his young daughter; it had been blown out of a toy shop window in a Belgian town by a bomb, he said.

A Glasgow youth said the wounded men "lived like rabbits in the sand dunes" of the Channel coast until the navy "came along and did a grand job of work."

Wade Out Up To Necks

Able Seaman A. B. Bradley said that when the boats of his rescue ship were sent ashore to look for the British troops the men came out wading up to their necks in the water.

Shortly afterward German planes swooped down and the rescue work was carried out in a hail of bombs.

"On our way home, however, we got some revenge," said Bradley. "Our gunners brought down five Dornier Flying Pencils."

Another Tommy exclaimed:

"I never believed anything like the wall of fire our ships put up to screen troops was possible."

Mathematically Straight Line

"Shells fell in a mathematically straight line behind our positions, while beyond the line British planes dropped bombs like hail.

"Jerry never had a chance to get at us."

Still another eyewitness said:

"From a long line of British warships poured an unending stream of shells to form a barrage beyond our line, while squad after squad of bombers poured tons of explosives on German troop concentrations."

An army officer said "our losses in the last few days have been far less than might be expected, but the slaughter among the Germans has been incredible."

Credit Air Force And Navy

Some soldiers had not had time to shave for days. Uniforms were torn. Burnt powder covered their faces. Some were so tired they fell asleep as soon as they reached the special trains pulled onto the piers to take them off the transports.

They acknowledged their air force and navy had saved them.

"Thanks," called a young soldier to a navy man on the road.

"Buy them one for me," called another at sight of an air force man.

The battle-worn troops were said by their officers to be arriving in thousands, "exhausted but with high morale."

places in trains and motor busses. But they slumped into their seats too tired and worn to do much of this.

With uniforms stained and shredded, they were a battle-scarred lot.

Typical was a heavy fellow with several days' growth of beard. He gave a tired grin and said:

"We've had a terrible time this 'ere last fortnight . . . swimming canals . . . nights without sleep . . . bombings . . .

"Fifty or more Jerry planes would sail over and drop their bombs. Just as we were getting over that, here would come

Loaded down with full equipment, shipload after shipload arrived.

Police and military guards kept crowds from the piers, pressing for a glimpse of loved ones known to have been in the "hell" of German concentrated fire.

Veterans Given Big Cheer

But coast dwellers got near enough to the disembarking warriors to give them a great cheer.

The soldiers were singing, shouting and waving as they took

fifty or so more, and so on, in relays."

The Tommies were not too tired to lean out of train windows and wave the "thumbs up" salute to people on station platforms.

All ranks said the Germans took a terrific pounding in spite of their temporary gains of territory.

British Flyers Superior

The Tommies said, too, that the Royal Air Force showed "marked superiority" over German flyers, man for man and plane for plane, despite its far inferior numbers.

One group reported that German planes bombed them steadily before embarkation and told of raids by bombers on their steamer after they had left port.

A few of this group were wounded slightly.

All ranks told also of urgent need for more air power to support the land troops.

A veteran of the last war said the German advance was accomplished "by sheer weight of numbers."

Mile-Long Barrage Laid

"The British put up a barrage a mile long to stem the advance," he added.

"I fought in the last war, but I have never seen anything like it. The Germans advanced right into it, disregarding human life. Their casualties must have been tremendous."

Another soldier said fleeing refugees hampered movements of the Allied troops throughout. He added:

"The Germans drove tanks right over them, caring nothing for men, women or children. It was mass murder in the first degree."

Soldiers said that throughout the embarkation they were machine-gunned and bombed from the air. Many were still wet from swimming to ships and wading to boats.

Naval crews who brought them to England were as tired as the troopers themselves and had to be relieved on arrival.

Leaders Of England Describe Invasion As Really Imminent

[*By the Associated Press*]

London, May 30—Invasion of England itself was described by Britain's leaders tonight as really imminent.

Several defense sources gravely affirmed the belief that the Nazi forces across the narrow Channel soon would resume pursuit of the weary expeditionary troops, saved at the acknowledged cost of three British destroyers and several other surface ships.

Inviolate since 1066, while Britain fought its wars on foreign soil, the kingdom doggedly dug in for the worst.

Battle Marks On Vessels

The ferocity of Nazi attacks upon the vessels was grimly underscored in tattered lines of gunfire and bomb holes in the funnels of the warships, transports and hospital craft put to desperate rescue duty in the Channel.

The Admiralty conceded the loss of the destroyers Grafton, Wakeful and Grenade, a small transport and various auxiliary ships in connection with the withdrawal of troops.

An evening communique gave official affirmation of the report that a successful withdrawal of at least part of the trapped forces has been effected.

The communique said the withdrawal operations had been carried out to date "with great skill and daring."

German Claims Denied

"The German high command has claimed to have inflicted very large losses on naval units and transports which they protect," the Admiralty said. "As usual, these bear no relation to facts."

The withdrawal was facilitated by the heroic stand at Calais of the small British force sent to France last week to maintain communications.

This force, which arrived just in time to find that the main body of the British Expeditionary Force was withdrawing toward Dunkerque, proved "of invaluable assistance" in the retreat, the communique said.

"Among Most Heroic Deeds"

"This action," it continued, "will count among the most heroic deeds in the annals of the British army."

The communique did not say exactly what happened to this small force, but mentioned that "its refusal to surrender Calais until it contained a large number of the enemy" was accomplished "in spite of repeated attacks and of continuous air and artillery bombardment."

The Royal Air Force was credited with successful screening of the withdrawing troops. In "constant engagement with the enemy," the communique said, "the Royal Air Force destroyed over seventy-seven enemy aircraft."

Sir John Anderson, Home Secretary, told the people, meanwhile, that "there is every prospect of early call upon the civil defense."

He urged all units to keep "fully manned and in a state of readiness and efficiency."

Communiques issued almost simultaneously on air, naval and land operations gave details of the perilous Channel battle.

77 Nazi Planes Downed

"Latest reports show," the Air Ministry said, "that at least seventy-seven aircraft were destroyed by our fighters during the day.

"Meanwhile Royal Air Force medium bombers were attacking enemy transport columns and armored fighting vehicles, destroying bridges and machine-gun emplacements."

The communique said repeated attacks had been made upon German-held air fields, "causing extensive fires in hangars and surrounding buildings."

The Admiralty said in reporting losses of the destroyers and other vessels that "operations of this nature cannot be carried out without losses."

Both Built In 1936

The Grafton and Grenade, both built in 1936, were of 1,335 tons each and carried 145 officers and men. Each carried four 7.7-inch guns, six smaller guns and eight torpedo tubes.

The Wakeful, 1,100 tons, was completed in 1917 and refitted in 1939. It carried four 4-inch guns with two heavy machine guns.

The transport lost was a small one, the Abukir, 689 tons.

The Admiralty said "the next of kin of the casualties are being notified as details become available," presumably meaning that few rescues were made.

Vice-Admiral Sir James Somerville assured the kingdom in a broadcast tonight that British naval forces are prepared to meet any kind of a German attempt at invasion.

At the same time the Health Ministry said it might be necessary to broaden the areas of the east and southeast from which children are leaving next week.

Already 39,000 children, comprising sixty-one per cent. of the school population of fifteen cities, are ready for evacuation starting Sunday.

Malcolm MacDonald, Health Minister, in a broadcast, called on all parents to register their children for transfer, and declared the risk of early bombing was "real."

Promise Fight To Finish

In official circles, a fight to the finish was promised.

Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, declared that Adolf Hitler no longer can have "the seat at the conference table which so long has awaited him." He added:

"The Allies are forces against which Hitler may deliver one defeat, two defeats, defeat upon defeat, but which I believe he cannot overcome."

That the Channel fight strikes into virtually every British home was illustrated in today's news that the royal family had

Citizens Are Ashen-Faced

In the streets, the stores and the trains for the first time since the war started a reluctance to discuss the happenings is evident. Ashen-faced citizens, almost all of them awaiting word of a relative or a friend, can no longer bear to talk about it.

The entire southeast coast of England has become a front line. Women and children are leaving. The Government is expected to order all civilians out of the area soon.

If Germany consolidates her air bases on the French coast she will have her bombers five minutes away from England.

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lost a member in action. The victim was Lord Frederick Cambridge, first cousin of King George.

Naval Hero Believed Dead

Another probable victim was Capt. David William Simpson, a naval hero who was decorated early this year. He is missing and believed dead.

Comfort is found, however, in the news that the withdrawal is being accomplished with better-than-hoped-for results. One press source said:

"Quite obviously nothing can be given out about the operations now in progress, for even a single word might still further jeopardize and imperil the lives of this brave force which, through a fortnight of slaughter and carnage, has displayed a gallantry and courage that will make their names live forever."

Appeal For Nurses

Other developments of the day:

The Health Ministry appealed for nurses—as many as quickly as possible.

The Government said huge losses of equipment were suffered in abandoning positions across the Channel. It was destroyed to keep it from the Germans.

Huge billboards across England bore the slogan, "Go [illegible] It." This symbolized the dedication of the [illegible]ion's men and materials to the mightiest task [illegible]he kingdom's history.

[illegible] crews started tearing down signposts which [illegible]d be useful in directing invaders.

P[illegible] was given the Government to suppress newspapers printing anti-war material.

The Air Ministry charged German planes had bombed hospital ships plainly marked with the Red Cross.

The Royal Air Force, toast of the kingdom these days, asserted it had disabled at least sixty-nine enemy planes in the last day's operations, the German losses being seven times those of the British.

Concentration On Munitions

President Duncan of the Board of Trade told Commons every resource "must now be concentrated on immediate production of armaments." Much industrial strength previously devoted to export trade must be diverted to munitions, he added. Duncan forecast rationing of materials and labor.

Householders with steel shelters were ordered to assemble them at once.

The sugar ration of troops on leave was halved.

B. E. F. Begins Reaching Home

LONDON, May 30 (A. P.).—By thousands, first arrivals from the Flanders battleground reached England tonight in warships, transports and hospital ships.

The ships were convoyed across the English Channel through a tempest of bombs and machine-gun fire.

Describing the arrival, a dispatch tonight from "a southeast port in England," read:

"Powder-begrimed and bloodstained veterans of the desperate twenty-day campaign in Belgium and northern France told in tired voices tonight of 'terrific German losses' as they escaped to this haven in Britain.

Thousands of these war-weary troops, dazed and glassy-eyed from their sleepless horrors, came ashore as the Allies withdrew their fire-raked forces from the country surrounding and protecting certain channel ports of the Continent from German invaders.

"They came in warships and transports, and their wounded came in hospital ships convoyed across the rough channel through showers of bombs.

"Some soldiers had not had time to shave for days. Uniforms were torn. Burnt powder covered their faces. Some were so tired they fell asleep as soon as they reached the special trains pulled onto the piers to take them off the transports.

"They acknowledged their air force and navy had saved them.

" 'Thanks,' called a young soldier to a navy man on the road.

" 'Buy them one for me,' called another at sight of an air force man.

"The battle-worn troops were said by their officers to be arriving in thousands, 'exhausted but with high morale.'

"Loaded down with full equipment, shipload after shipload arrived at this port. Police and military guards kept crowds from the piers, pressing for a glimpse of loved ones. But coast dwellers got near enough to the disembarking warriors to give them a great cheer.

"The soldiers were singing, shouting and waving as they took places in trains and motor buses. But soon they slumped into their seats, too tired and worn to do much of this."

The Admiralty announced tonight that the destroyers Grafton, Grenade and Wakeful had been lost.

One small transport, the Abukir, 689 tons, also was sunk.

Certain auxiliary vessels also were said to be lost in actions covering the withdrawal of troops.

Further Withdrawal Announced

One hospital ship was reported to have undergone a strafing while loading casualties in a French port.

The battle on the French and Belgian channel coast, the base of the Allied withdrawals, still raged, the Ministry said, adding that more than seventy German aircraft had been destroyed and many others damaged through yesterday.

"In view of increased German pressure on their northern and southern flanks," the Ministry's announcement said, "the British Expeditionary Force and French forces in the north have been forced to fall back toward the coast where the battle is now raging."

French as well as British troops were being brought into England as a result of the evacuation along the channel.

The small British Expeditionary Force sent to Calais last week in the face of the German mechanized sweep to the coast performed invaluable assistance to the main body of the B. E. F. "by its refusal to surrender," the War Office said tonight.

The Calais force, unable to maintain contact between the channel port and the main body of the British, concentrated on defense, a War Office statement said. The action, it was said, will be counted "among the most heroic deeds in the annals of the British Army."

The communique did not say what happened to the holding force.

The Government is expected to order all civilians out of the southern coastal area soon. If Germany consolidates her air bases on the French coast she will have her bombers five minutes away from England.

In official circles, a fight to the finish was promised.

Asserting that there is "every prospect of an early call upon the civil defense services," the Home Secretary tonight urged them all to keep fully manned and in a state of readiness and efficiency.

The civil defense services include the organization to combat parachute troops and air raid precautions units.

The Government said that huge losses of equipment were suffered in abandoning positions across the Channel. It was destroyed to keep it from the Germans.

Comfort is found, however, in the news that the withdrawal is being accomplished with better than hoped for results. One press informant said:

"Quite obviously nothing can be given out about the operations now in progress, for even a single word might still further jeopardize and imperil the lives of this brave force which, through a fortnight of slaughter and carnage, has displayed a gallantry and courage that will make their names live forever."

Air Force Toasted.

Meanwhile the Health Ministry appealed for nurses—as many as quickly as possible.

The Royal Air Force, toast of the Kingdom these days, asserted it had disabled at least sixty-nine enemy planes in the last day's operations, the German losses being seven times those of the British.

A single squadron of twelve British Defiant fighting planes shot down thirty-seven German planes yesterday, the Air Ministry announced today.

On morning patrol the squadron shot down seventeen fighters and a dive bomber and in the afternoon nineteen and possibly twenty-one bombers, the Ministry said.

One British gunner, believing that his plane was vitally hit, took to his parachute over Belgium, but with that exception every man and machine returned safely, it was said.

Wounded Brought Back.

Many wounded soldiers are being safely transported across the channel to England despite the fact that the British charge that a hospital ship was bombed unsuccessfully yesterday and that two others were sunk in Dieppe Harbor recently.

A hospital ship arrived today at a south coast port, carrying wounded of the British Expeditionary Force. The portholes had been smashed by machine-gun bullets and the funnels were riddled.

British spokesmen said that German planes attacked the vessel in a French port yesterday while it was taking on wounded men.

The stream of soldiers, wounded and refugees landing after hazardous voyages across the channel merged with the flow of women and children from the southeast English coast area to create a huge mass movement toward the west from the threatened blitzkrieg.

For the people of the United Kingdom, it was not a question of whether the fury of German arms would strike at the British Isles, but when the attack would come.

News dispatches from Paris said that German military preparations in Zeeland, seized from the Dutch, and in Norway, captured last month, could not be explained as local operations.

BRITISH DECREE PRESS CONTROL

May Suppress Mosley Paper and Daily Worker.

5 ARRESTS IN A FACTORY

Fascist Headquarters Is Raided at Northampton.

LONDON, May 30 (A. P.).—The Government issued new defense regulations today, giving the Home Secretary power "to suppress any newspaper which systematically publishes matter which in his opinion is calculated to foment opposition to the prosecution of the war."

The regulation, which also gives the Home Secretary power to "deal with" printing presses used to print offending newspapers, is expected to lead to suppression of "Action," organ of Sir Oswald Mosley's British Fascist group, and the Communist newspaper Daily Worker.

Sir Oswald was detained last week in the Government's drive against fifth columnists.

The new rules prohibit the use of radio sets in automobiles and provide for confiscation of signaling apparatus. Authorities also were empowered to confiscate land for war use.

Arrests at Factory.

Detectives made arrests today at an unnamed factory and said charges of sabotage would be made under the defense of the realm act.

The headquarters of the Fascist British Union at Northampton, ancient fortified town sixty miles north of London, was raided today and four men were arrested.

Taught "the lesson of Norway and the Low Countries," Britain is searching out other organizations suspected of masking Nazi activities under other names.

Highway crews started tearing down signposts which would be useful in directing invaders.

Clubrooms are being raided, 8,800 German and Austrian men and women have been interned—although many of them professed to be refugees from the Hitler regime—and restrictions have been tightened to prevent aliens from owning automobiles, boats, bicycles or airplanes.

Even Americans are included under the drastic regulations and a curfew order effective June 3.

Arrests have increased daily, with charges ranging from studying maps to taking gas company blueprints.

More in Prospect.

Sir John Anderson, Minister of Home Security, said that more arrests were to come. He hinted in the House of Commons that the authorities had information of masquerading pro-Nazi organizations and said the offices of the Anti-Vivisection Society had been raided because of information that British Fascists were operating from there.

He made no reply to a question by Lady Astor: "Is it wise to lock up a man but leave his wife free?"

Last week Sir Oswald Mosley, head of the British Union of Fascists, was interned. Lady Mosley remained at liberty.

Sir John told the House of Commons today: "The number of persons of German and Austrian nationality in this country is approximately 31,000 males and 42,000 females of whom about 5,600 and 3,200, respectively, are interned."

Nazis Tell of Destroying Foe

BERLIN, May 30 (A. P.).—The British and French armies in the Flanders-Artois trap are being destroyed, the German High Command announced today, and the German air force has sunk three Allied warships and sixteen transports of the fleet attempting to effect withdrawals from the pocket.

British and French troops able to reach the channel coast through the raking bombardment of the German air force and German artillery were said to have plunged into the sea, trying to swim to the small British boats lying at anchor to carry them away.

These boats and protecting warships were the particular targets of the German fighter and destroyer units in the air.

More than sixty ships were said to have been hit by the rain of bombs, including the three warships and sixteen transport vessels reported sunk.

Ten warships and twenty-one merchant ships of all sizes were reported "seriously damaged or fired."

Say Destruction Is Near.

The High Command said that the battle of Flanders and Artois is "nearing an end with the destruction of the English and French armies fighting there."

Many French units, cut off from all hope of escape to the sea with their British comrades by the German capture of Lille, French industrial city, were reported laying down their arms. These men—no one here knew their number—were compressed into an area twelve miles square south of Lille, sliced off from the main Flanders pocket.

This smaller pocket dangled at the Lille apex of the triangular trap around the British Expeditionary Force and other French units. The base of the triangle, about forty miles from Lille, was a twenty or thirty-mile strip of French and Belgian coast, Dunkirk at the center of the line.

The British Expeditionary Force, caught with the French forces in the Flanders-Artois trap after the Belgian surrender, is in complete dissolution, said the High Command.

Leaving enormous quantities of war material behind, the British are fleeing to the sea, according to the Germans.

Anti-aircraft artillery, firing point blank at Allied boats seeking to remove the shattered forces from the channel shore, was credited wtih sinking one patrol boat and damaging ten others, including five speedboats.

Pursuit and destroyer plane units protecting the "monster attack" of the German land forces shot down sixty-eight Allied planes, the High Command said.

Report Troops Encircled.

South of the Poperinghe-Cassel line, on the southern fringe of the Flanders pocket, German forces were reported to have converged from the west, east and south, thereby encircling and cutting off numerous strong enemy groups.

Neutral military circles here expressed the belief today that the British must have succeeded in getting quite a number of men out of the swiftly closing German trap, since movements of transports off the English Channel coast have been reported under way for the last four days.

On the southern front—along the lower edge of the German salient through northern France to the channel—an Allied tank attack was repulsed on the lower Somme river. South and southwest of Amiens troop concentrations in forests were bombed, according to the daily communique.

In all, the High Command said eighty-nine Allied planes were destroyed yesterday, including the sixty-eight shot down by pursuit and destroyer groups. Seventeen were said to have been picked off by anti-aircraft gunners and the remainder destroyed on the ground.

The Germans acknowledged that fifteen of their own planes were missing.

Air attacks were concentrated on ships lying off Ostend, fallen Belgian port, and Dunkirk, French seaport just forty-five miles from the English shore and 108 miles of sea from London.

Fires raged in Dunkirk and the Germans asserted that the harbor had been rendered useless by the bombing of locks which had preserved the water level in the anchorage basins. The basins were said to have turned into mud flats.

Two flying corps under Gens. von Richthofen and Grauert swept over the channel for the assault on the warships and transports.

Von Richthofen, cousin of the late world war ace, Baron Manfred von Richthofen, was commander of the Condor Legion which Germany sent to the Spanish civil war.

Some Reported Surrendering.

German sources said that some of the French troops were throwing down their arms in surrender to escape the bombardment of the power-diving planes. Many such groups were said to have surrendered south of Lille—in a twelve-mile square pocket, cut off from the main area of envelopment.

The British Expeditionary Force was pictured by German sources as being cut to pieces almost within sight of the chalk cliffs of Dover.

Desperately the Allies tried to save some of the thousands trapped by the German sweep to the coast through northern France and along the Belgian coast, over territory yielded in the surrender of the Belgian Army ordered by Leopold III.

The High Command indicated with its statistics on ships sunk, planes downed and material abandoned that the Allies had taken heavy punishment.

Although the Flanders-Artois mop-up would conceivably place Germany in position for a cross-channel attempt to invade England, the Nazi press hinted that France, rather than the British Isles, would be the next major target.

Newspapers carried stories charging French frightfulness paralleling world war propaganda stories about the Germans.

Rumors that Germany might be offering a separate peace to France were hotly denied in Berlin.

Accuse French of Sadism.

"Nobody with the slightest show of authority is in position to make any such statement," authorized informants said.

"We have no reason to look at the French any differently than at the English. When it comes to Sadism the French even have the edge on the English."

There have been allegations recently of maltreatment of German prisoners by the French, especially French Colonials.

Authorized informants said the "spirit of fight-to-the-finish against both the French and English" was "further inflamed as it becomes more evident that the French sent sadistic colored races against the white man."

The Allied air forces struck behind the western front into Germany last night, but again the Germans declared the attacks were "against unimportant non-military objectives."

DNB, official news agency, said three bombs dropped Tuesday night on the residential section of Gelsenkirchenbuer, in western Germany, killed two civilians, injured four and caused considerable property damage.

Answering a British declaration that Allied bombers were not intentionally attacking civilians, DNB said:

"Under the same token they could bomb Cologne Cathedral and say it was not intended. Germany is chalking up all these things."

The Germans admitted that the Flanders resistance was fierce and that their losses were heavy.

In a special announcement earlier today, the German High Command specified Dunkirk and Ostend as the targets of last night's aerial attack.

Meanwhile today, as the Nazi press hinted that France rather than Great Britain would be the objective of the next major drive of Adolf Hitler's war machine, the German army concentrated its full mechanized might upon quick defeat of half a million Allied troops in the battle of Flanders.

Reports from the front today only strengthened the German conviction that the beleaguered Allied armies are doomed to surrender or annihilation in short order. They told of the capitulation of groups of French soldiers encircled by the Germans south of Lille, and informed spokesmen added that there was a noticeable weakening of French resistance at many points within the Nazi steel trap.

In German eyes, it appeared that only a miracle could save the Allied forces from capture or utter destruction.

The Germans looked to the continued pounding of their dive-bombers, tanks and heavy artillery to reduce the French and British to capitulation on the best possible terms in a very short time.

The Germans admitted that Allied resistance was fierce, that the trapped men were selling their lives dearly and that the German losses were heavy in the smashing drive to close out this chapter of the war in the west. But they could see only one outcome—and that a Nazi victory.

Sums Up Foe's Position.

One German observer summed up the seemingly hopeless position of the Allies in four points:

1. The separation of the British and French forces—with the British penned in a rough triangle running from Lille to the sea and the French encircled south of that city—has made military co-operation between the two impossible.

2. The encirclement of the two forces has weakened each so much that they have not the strength to cut through the German lines.

3. The terrific Nazi air artillery bombardment of Dunkirk, the only major port held by the trapped Allied troops, has cut off the last possible avenue of escape by sea.

4. German control of the coast—with Nazi bombers ranging over the sea and Nazi speedboats roaming the channel and North Sea waters—has blocked any shipment of reenforcements either in men or supplies by the sea route.

The German military authorities meanwhile reported that the German forces were mopping up in Lille, the most important industrial city in the northwestern corner of France, and applying tremendous pressure on the isolated French to the south and the British to the north.

Concede Sea to British.

It was admitted that the British still had the sea at their back, but this, the Nazis said, seemed to offer little chance for escape, since the harbor of Dunkirk has been subjected to blasting German artillery fire and is reported to have been in flames for three days. No other port still in the hands of the Allies, in this sector, it was said, has facilities for the rapid embarkation of large numbers of troops.

Moreover, German bombers were reported to be darting up and down the coast, ready to pounce upon any transport and prepared to tackle even the sturdiest of warships.

The possibility of any large numbers of British escaping was consequently regarded as negligible, and the phrase "a futile waste of blood," which the Germans have often used before in speaking of the Poles, the Norwegians and the Belgians, was again being heard in military circles.

The triangle in which the British were hemmed in, was described as starting on the Belgian coast at a point south of Ostend, running southeast from there to Roubaix and Lille, then back to the coast on a line through Hazebrouck to a point on the French coast between Gravelines and Dunkirk. Its sides were about fifty miles long, and its base on the sea about thirty miles wide.

30.24-2623

30.24-2623

Nazis Claim General's Capture

BERLIN, May 30 (A. P.) (By Radio).—Gen. Rene Prioux, commander of the French First Army, was captured with his entire staff on May 29 near Steenvoorde, east of Cassel, according to an official German announcement.

The British and French armies in the Flanders-Artois trap are being destroyed, the German High Command announced, and the German air force has sunk three Allied warships and sixteen transports of the fleet attempting to effect withdrawals from the pocket.

British and French troops able to reach the channel coast through the raking bombardment of the German air force and German artillery were said to have plunged into the sea, trying to swim to the small British boats lying at anchor to carry them away.

These boats and protecting warships were the particular targets of the German fighter and destroyer units in the air.

More than sixty ships were said to have been hit by the rain of bombs, including the three warships and sixteen transport vessels reported sunk.

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Say Destruction Is Near.

Ten warships and twenty-one merchant ships of all sizes were reported "seriously damaged or fired."

The High Command said that the battle of Flanders and Artois is "nearing an end with the destruction of the English and French armies fighting there."

Many French units, cut off from all hope of escape to the sea with their British comrades by the German capture of Lille, French industrial city, were reported laying down their arms. These men—no one here knew their number—were compressed into an area twelve miles square south of Lille, sliced off from the main Flanders pocket.

This smaller pocket dangled at the Lille apex of the triangular trap around the British Expeditionary Force and other French units. The base of the triangle, about forty miles from Lille, was a twenty or thirty-mile strip of French and Belgian coast, Dunkirk at the center of the line.

The British Expeditionary Force, caught with the French forces in the Flanders-Artois trap after the Belgian surrender, is in complete dissolution, said the High Command.

Leaving enormous quantities of war material behind, the British are fleeing to the sea, according to the Germans.

Anti-aircraft artillery, firing point blank at Allied boats seeking to remove the shattered forces from the channel shore, was credited with sinking one patrol boat and damaging ten others, including five speed boats.

Pursuit and destroyer plane units protecting the "monster attack" of the German land forces shot down sixty-eight Allied planes, the High Command said.

Report Troops Encircled.

South of the Poperinghe-Cassel line, on the southern fringe of the Flanders pocket, German forces were reported to have converged from the west, east and south, thereby encircling and cutting off numerous strong enemy groups.

Neutral military circles here expressed the belief today that the British must have succeeded in getting quite a number of men out of the swiftly closing German trap, since movements of transports off the English Channel coast have been reported under way for the last four days.

On the southern front—along the lower edge of the German salient through northern France to the channel—an Allied tank attack was repulsed on the lower Somme River. South and southwest of Amiens troop concentrations in forests were bombed, according to the daily communique.

In all, the High Command said, eighty-nine Allied planes were destroyed yesterday, including the sixty-eight shot down by pursuit and destroyer groups. Seventeen were said to have been picked off by anti-aircraft gunners and the remainder destroyed on the ground.

The Germans acknowledged that fifteen of their own planes were missing.

Air attacks were concentrated on ships lying off Ostend, fallen Belgian port, and Dunkirk, French seaport just forty-five miles from the English shore and 108 miles out sea from London.

Fires raged in Dunkirk and the Germans asserted that the harbor had been rendered useless by the bombing of locks which had preserved the water level in the anchorage basins. The basins were said to have turned into mud flats.

Two flying corps under Gens. von Richthofen and Grauert swept over the channel for the assault on the warships and transports.

Von Richthofen, cousin of the late world war ace, Baron Manfred von Richthofen, was commander of the Condor Legion which Germany sent to the Spanish civil war.

Some Reported Surrendering.

German sources said that some of the French troops were throwing down their arms in surrender to escape the bombardment of the power-diving planes. Many such groups were said to have surrendered south of Lille—in a twelve-mile-square pocket, cut off from the main area of envelopment.

The British Expeditionary Force was pictured by German sources as being cut to pieces almost within sight of the chalk cliffs of Dover.

Desperately the Allies tried to save some of the thousands trapped by the German sweep to the coast through northern France and along the Belgian coast, over territory yielded in the surrender of the Belgian Army ordered by Leopold III.

The High Command indicated with its statistics on ships sunk, planes downed and material abandoned that the Allies had taken heavy punishment.

Although the Flanders-Artois mop-up would conceivably place Germany in position for a cross-channel attempt to invade England, the Nazi press hinted that France, rather than the British Isles, would be the next major target.

Newspapers carried stories charging French frightfulness paralleling world war propaganda stories about the Germans.

Rumors that Germany might be offering a separate peace to France were hotly denied in Berlin.

Accuse French of Sadism.

"Nobody with the slightest show of authority is in position to make any such statement," authorized informants said.

"We have no reason to look at the French any differently than at the English. When it comes to Sadism the French even have the edge on the English."

There have been allegations recently of maltreatment of German prisoners by the French, especially French Colonials.

CHARGE FRENCH HELD ENVOYS

Germans Say Indignities Were Inflicted.

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PROTEST IS SENT TO PARIS

Nation Declares It Took Brussels Staff 13 Days to Get Home.

BERLIN, May 30 (A. P.).—Germany protested vigorously today through the Swedish legation in Paris against alleged treatment of the German embassy staff in Brussels while en route home via France and Switzerland, declaring it was contrary to all international usage.

The protest alleged that it took 206 members of Germany's mission in the Belgian capital headed by Ambassador Vicco von Bulow-Schwante, thirteen days to reach Germany because the French broke a promise to the Belgians to let the Germans through France unmolested.

However, the German protest said, fourteen were taken from their train at the French-Belgian border and subjected to indignities and maltreatment in an attempt to elicit diplomatic secrets.

Of the fourteen, it is charged that three were removed and found only much later as "captives" at Boulogne when the Germans took that Channel port.

It was authoritatively stated that the Ambassador agreed to leave Brussels by a French-Swiss route after receiving assurances that the mission could travel unmolested. At the French border, however, [illegible] started, the Germans charge.

An official German account said the French secret service, "in an undignified manner," examined the passports of the arrested fourteen.

The Ambassador was not allowed to communicate with a Belgian Foreign Office representative accompanying the party and attempts to lodge a protest were futile. Inquiries into the fate of the fourteen were at first without result.

After waiting twelve days in vain for information regarding three staff members held—the other eleven were returned by special train—Ambassador Von Bulow-Schwante decided to have the train proceed to Switzerland since the situation of the women and children aboard was becoming precarious and the attitude of the French population at the border station was described as threatening.

The sharpest protest was then launched by way of Sweden, which has the German representation in France. [illegible]

TORTURE LAID TO FRENCH BY NAZI DIPLOMAT

MAY 31 1940

Envoy To Brussels Claims Soldiers "Scolded" Members Of Party

Von Bulow-Schwante Says Train Was Held Up Twelve Days

[By the Associated Press]

Berlin, May 30—Germany's Ambassador to Brussels, Vicco von Bulow-Schwante, told the foreign press tonight his diplomatic party of 206, including 130 women and children, was subjected to indignities and torture in France in an effort to obtain diplomatic secrets.

The German Government has protested the treatment in sharply-worded communication through the Swedish legation in Paris.

Train Delayed, Claim

Von Bulow-Schwante said French authorities broke their promise not to interfere with the party, held them for thirteen days, arrested some and confined the rest under "conditions unworthy of human beings."

He described "uncouth, ill-mannered treatment and a scolding" by soldiers and police who boarded the train, which was held twelve days awaiting those placed under arrest.

All but three, who were taken to Boulogne, finally returned.

Meanwhile, von Bulow-Schwante said, he and his companions were held in "virtual imprisonment" with treatment "worse than that accorded common prisoners."

After several days women and children were allowed short daily walks but men were forced to remain in the coaches without sleeping cars and under orders not to open windows.

NAZIS EXPECT NEW SENSATION FROM HITLER

MAY 31 1940

Announcement Reported To Concern Italy's Entry Into War

Berlin Claims Capture Of French General And Rout Of Foe

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, *Friday*, May 31—Adolf Hitler has summoned Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, to general headquarters in the west to prepare a "sensational announcement," dealing perhaps with Italy's entry in the war, a usually reliable source reported early today.

Also, the prediction was made in authorized quarters that another impending *Blitzkrieg* development would be a revival of a high pressure submarine drive so that the U-boats can be relieved from the region of Britain "for more distant waters."

Summons A Hasty One

Hitler's summons to Goebbels was a hasty one. The source that reported it gave it as his opinion that the "sensational announcement" would have to do with Italy.

He said he understood that there was an agreement between Hitler and Mussolini that Italy would enter the war only after Hitler has assured il Duce that the French air force is so demolished as no longer to constitute a threat to Italy's chief industries.

Most In Po Valley

Most of these are in the Po Valley, in the north of Italy.

Whether this assurance has been forthcoming, now that Germany has won the bloody battle of Flanders and claimed great inroads in the French and British air strength, is a matter of speculation.

Likewise, it was not known exactly when the announcement can be expected.

As for manpower, reliable German sources estimated last night that France has but 3,000,000 men left to face 8,000,000 Germans and, possibly, 4,000,000 Italians.

1,000,000 Casualties

Of the original 4,000,000 Frenchmen under arms, about 1,000,000 were declared either to have been killed, taken prisoner or to be facing annihilation within the next few days in the German pincer movement.

Of these remaining 3,000,000, German sources estimated that 1,000,000 are needed as possible defenders against Italy. Another 1,000,000 are said to be lined up between the Somme and Aisne rivers protecting Paris. One million are said to be in the Maginot Line.

These disclosures and estimates were made a few hours after the Reich's Foreign Minister, Joachim von Ribbentrop, had transmitted to the French Government through Sweden an official warning of reprisals in the event German flyers captured by the French are mistreated, and after a parade of other indications that German anger is now being directed in the main against France.

Paris Next Goal?

Now that the battle of Flanders is ending in a tempest of death from land and sky for the Allied troops attempting to escape to England across the Straits of Dover, there is wide speculation concerning a great onslaught on France's Somme-Aisne line, then Paris.

Should Italy enter the war, her position in the south, against France, would be much easier if the French troops were engaged against a great German offensive in the north. Many military observers also believe a

deeper plunge into France is necessary for Germany before its forces can directly attack England with the fullest effect.

Nazis Report Capture Of French General

Berlin, May 30 (AP)—Germany's thundering guns and diving bombers took terrific toll on the Allied flight from Flanders tonight as the Nazi armies announced capture of the veteran French general Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux, with hundreds of his troops.

Prioux and his mechanized men had been fighting to hold open the lower end of the Allied escape corridor to the sea.

The Berlin radio said the 61-year-old general, commanding parts of the First French army, was trapped yesterday with his entire staff at Steenvoorde, just east of Cassel—barely twenty miles from Dunkerque, France.

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Wide Destruction Claimed

It was added that "the number of prisoners taken by the Germans cannot yet be estimated, even approximately."

The high command claimed "destruction" of the escaping armies of the Allies and their ships by the score.

Two whole flying corps, land guns, and even the leveled muzzles of anti-aircraft weapons tore at the remnants of the British Expeditionary Force, struggling in the sea and along the coast between Dunkerque and Osten.

French Debacle Cited

Behind the British were the French, many of their units cut off from the shore, declared by the high command to be annihilated or laying down their arms, helpless, uncounted.

Despite these scenes, with the German air force claiming the sinking of three warships and sixteen transports and the bombing of a total of sixty ships, neutral military men here believed the British must have succeeded already in taking a considerable number of troops out the Flanders trap.

They said there had been transport movements off the Channel coast for four days.

War Enters Wide-Open Phase

Yet to Germans the bloody coastal chapter written by massed dive bombers and German artillery opened up a "tremendous perspective for the future," in the words of the authoritative commentary, *Dienst aus Deutschland.*

Dienst said the war is entering a wide-open phase, and that the first great attack of the German air fleet in the Dunkerque-Ostend area was a prelude not only to increased air assaults but to intense submarine warfare conducted from Belgian and Dutch bases.

Most Germans, watching straws in the wind, believe the fury of the land and air attack will descend within the next few weeks upon the French armies shielding Paris.

Paints Grim Picture

The German high command painted a grim picture of the plight of the Allies plunging off the Channel coast, almost within sight of the white cliffs of England.

"The bitter battle of Flanders and Artois is nearing the end with the destruction of the English and French armies fighting there," it said.

"The British Expeditionary Force since yesterday is also in complete dissolution. Leaving enormous quantities of war materials behind, the English are fleeing seaward.

"Swimming and in small boats, the enemy is attempting to reach English ships lying in the roads outside the harbor, upon which our air force bore down with destructive effects. . . ."

Havoc By Airmen

The two flying corps which wrought such havoc at Dunkerque and Ostend were commanded by Generals von Richtofen and Gravert, the former a cousin of the late World War ace, Baron Manfred von Richtofen.

Their bombs wrecked the anchorage locks at Dunkerque, making the harbor useless, and the British rescue ships had to stand out to sea.

Fires swept the town.

In addition to the three warships and sixteen transports (claimed) sunk by the air force, the high command said ten warships and twenty-one merchantmen were damaged badly or set afire and that artillery and anti-aircraft sank one patrol boat and damaged eleven patrol boats or speedboats.

TWO MORE FRENCH GENERALS TAKEN, GERMANS REPORT

MAY 31 1940

Correspondent Says They Were Captured in Town of La Capelle.

BERLIN, May 30 (A. P.).—The capture of two French generals in the French town of La Capelle was reported today in a broadcast by a German war reporter.

Motorized troops and tanks were said to have broken through the town's fortifications in the face of heavy fire from behind trees, hedges, windows and basements as well as from pillboxes.

Infantrymen, under cover of the tanks, stormed the houses of the town with hand grenades, but the principal resistance came from the post office, it was said. When guns had crumbled the walls of the structure "two elderly French officers stepped out without arms, one a division general and the other a brigadier," said the broadcaster.

"A German tank speeded up, carrying a German general, who told them: 'Gentlemen, I regret the circumstances under which we meet. May I express my respects regarding the brave manner in which your troops fought this battle?' "

Meanwhile La Capelle, the broadcast said, was taken and the German advance continued.

Some In Rome See Action Next Week

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[By the Associated Press]

Rome, May 30—Premier Mussolini has summoned his Cabinet for next Tuesday to discuss "important matters" and some foreign quarters believed that action might be taken then to plunge Italy into war.

The possibility that a war decision might be announced that day or shortly afterward, however, was only a matter of conjecture.

Next Tuesday's meeting was decided on when the Cabinet last met, May 1, but publication today by most newspapers of a reminder that the meeting was coming was considered an indication that the session would be unusually important.

Stock Speculation Warning

At the same time the press published a warning against speculative rumors in the Stock Exchange, denying a rumor that the exchange would be closed or a moratorium declared at the first shock of Italian entrance into the war.

United States consular officials received instructions to advise Americans seeking to leave Italy but unable to get accommodations on the United States liner Manhattan to go to Bordeaux, France, and board the liner Washington.

The Manhattan began to take passengers and freight aboard at Genoa today. Cots were placed in the salons to accommodate extra passengers. The liner is to sail Saturday.

Il Giornale d'Italia published a dispatch from Salonika, Greek port on the Aegean Sea, speculating on the likelihood of an Allied attack there. Salonika was a springboard for the Allied World War campaign in the Balkans.

The dispatch said plans to disembark the Allied eastern army at Salonika on April 29 had been abandoned because of German successes in Norway and "differences" between Gen. Maxime Weygand, then Near Eastern commander, and Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, whom he succeeded as commander in chief of all Allied land forces.

Italy today expelled Pierre Gallozzi, correspondent of the French newspaper *Paris Soir*. The reason was not made public, but friends said they understood some of his recent articles had been held objectionable.

Allies Add To Fleet In Mediterranean

Alexandria, May 30 (AP)—The Allied fleet units off this eastern Mediterranean base have been further increased. Periodic maneuvers are being held.

Egypt is speeding new defense measures. Thousands of elementary school teachers were mobilized today into special volunteer squads to work as nurses in military hospitals.

The Air-Raid Protection Bureau has asked the Government for funds to finance the evacuation of Cairo, Alexandria and other cities. Museums were closed and priceless antiquities were moved to hidden places.

U. S. STUDENTS FOR PRIESTHOOD WILL QUIT ROME

106 to Sail Tomorrow for Home as War Looms for Italy.

SCHOOLS IN MALTA CLOSED

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Nation Prepares Feverishly With Day 'Awaited 20 Years' Now at Hand.

ROME, May 30 (A. P.).—The entire student body of the North American College, consisting of 106 students for the priesthood, will leave Rome tomorrow morning to return to the United States aboard the liners Manhattan and President Harrison.

Bishop Ralph Hayes, rector of the college, cabled to the home bishops of the students on May 17 advising them of the consular warning to Americans to leave Italy.

Normally the college has 120 students.

The others have already left, because either their families or their bishops thought it advisable because they had finished their studies and had been ordained.

[Dispatches from Valetta, Malta, said that the government of this island, a British Mediterranean naval base, announced today the closing of all schools, effective tomorrow, "as a simple measure of prudence."

War Still Closer.

Italy worked feverishly today preparing for the moment to which Premier Mussolini has been looking forward for nearly two decades—when the nation should go to war for her "aspirations."

Foreign and Italian observers alike expected a decisive step by Italy within a few days, throwing her into the war on the side of Germany. The latest Italian press outbursts against France and England have mentioned Nice, Corsica, Tunisia, Egypt, Gibraltar, Malta, Cyprus and even the Dardenelles as among Italy's "aspirations" and observers believed that the first Italian war blow might be struck southward in the Mediterranean rather than directly at France.

[Under the terms of her alliance with the Allies, Turkey—guardian of the Dardenelles—is pledged to enter the war as an ally of Britain and France in the event of any act of "aggression leading to war in the Mediteranean area."]

At the same time, the recent visit of the Italian Foreign Minister, Count Ciano, to Italian-occupied Albania has caused uneasiness in Yugoslavia and Greece.

Manhattan Taking on Passengers.

Meanwhile today, the United States liner Manhattan began to take passengers and freight aboard at Genoa.

United States Lines officials hoped the ship could leave for home tomorrow, a whole day ahead of schedule, but this was considered unlikely as cots were placed in the salons to accommodate extra passengers fleeing from the European war zones.

Part of the Fascist war preparations centered on perfecting what is called the "third line of defense," consisting of an estimated 10,000,000 women and minors who would have non-combatant roles in wartime.

An announcement said that 27,000 volunteers were being trained to take over various jobs left by the men called to arms, 12,000 in special industrial jobs, 3,000 minors who will be employed on railways, and 12,000 women being trained for numerous other positions.

Volunteers in Rome continued to offer their services for a parachute corps, following the lead of Padua and Trieste workers.

Nicola Marabitto, writing in the semi-monthly political review, Conquista d'Impero (Conquest of Empire), asserted that Italy's "offensive objectives" would be actions by the navy and air force in the Mediterranean and land war in Africa to conquer the Anglo-French controlled Suez Canal, and eventually in the Balkans.

Military experts said that such a plan of campaign fitted in with Italy's failure to mass troops on the Italian mainland.

However, the mainland army was believed being strengthened steadily by the recall of various classes of reservists. This system has made impossible any accurate estimate of the number of men under arms, but competent observers guessed it may approach 2,000,000.

Russia Trades Peace Gestures With Hungary

Moscow Withdraws Troops From Frontier, Budapest Delays Call to Reserves

BUDAPEST, May 30 (AP).—The Soviet Union has withdrawn soldiers from the Hungarian frontier, and Hungary, in return, has suspended plans to call more reserves to her army, it was announced officially today.

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This action, along with others designed to settle Balkan disputes, appeared generally to convince the Hungarian capital that the axis powers, Germany and Italy, might succeed in limiting the scope of the European war to British and French territory. Budapest is strongly influenced by Berlin and Rome.

The military assurances exchanged by Hungary and Russia resulted from an agreement reached by Russia's Premier and Foreign Commisar, Viacheslav M. Molotov, and the Hungarian Minister at Moscow. Officials declared the relations between the two countries now were the best they have been since Soviet troops reached the crest of the Carpathian Mountains last fall in the partition of Poland.

Indications were that a Hungarian economic mission might be sent to Moscow soon.

A lessening of tension here led many Hungarians to believe the interests of Germany, Italy and Russia in southeastern Europe—where these three major powers have a decided voice—nearly have reached an equilibrium.

Belief is expressed in some quarters that the chances of this area remaining peaceful are increased, even if Italy enters the war soon. Yugoslavia's fear of an Italian attack has been quieted by Fascist diplomats, it was reported.

Rumania was understood to be vigorously seeking a settlement of the Bessarabian question with Russia. Bessarabia, a Rumanian province, was part of Czarist Russia and went to Rumania after the World War. Fears have been expressed in the Balkans that concern over Bessarabia might lead to Soviet invasion of Rumania.

30.24-1625

30.24-2625

KING LEOPOLD IS CERTIFIED UNFIT TO RULE

Exile Regime Approves Order Legally Depriving Monarch Of Throne

Cabinet Announces Government In Future Will Be Executed By Decree

MAY 31 1940

[By the Associated Press]

Paris, May 30—The Belgian Government in exile tonight approved an order legally depriving King Leopold III of his throne "in the name of the Belgian people."

". . . Considering the country under the power of the invader," said the Government order, "The Ministers in council certify that it is impossible for the King to rule."

After the King's capitulation to the Germans, Premier Pierlot announced that such action against him would be taken.

Government By Decree

The order will be published tomorrow under date of May 28—the day of the surrender.

The Cabinet also announced that future acts of the Belgian Government would be executed by Government decree.

Paul Van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium, said in an interview today:

"All the living forces of the nation who have escaped the enemy must be assembled and reinvigorated and put to the common cause which Belgium and her Allies are defending."

Van Zeeland Not Despairing

Van Zeeland said he "does not despair for Belgium"—despite the surrender of the Belgian army by King Leopold—because "one is conquered only when he recognizes himself conquered."

"You can easily understand how I feel now, after hurrying back from America as in 1914," he said, "and upon arriving finding myself confronted by the worst."

Film Star Joins Allies

Paris, May 30 (AP)—Robert Montgomery, American motion-picture actor, arrived today in Paris from London to become an ambulance driver with the American field service.

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He said he joined the volunteer group because "it affords a chance for a practical application of President Roosevelt's good-neighbor policy."

Mrs. Montgomery, the former Elizabeth Bryan Allan, planned to return to the United States on the liner President Roosevelt, dispatched to Ireland to return Americans to their homeland.

Norse Imperil Nazi Retreat

Fleeing Narvik Garrison's Escape to Sweden Is Reported Blocked.

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STOCKHOLM, May 30 (A. P.).—Fighting a rear-guard action to cover their retreat toward the Swedish frontier, German troops withdrawing from the Norwegian ore port of Narvik were today reported in danger of having their retreat cut off by Norwegian troops deployed along the border.

Dispatches from the Swedish frontier said that the Germans were working their way along the railroad line from Narvik east into Sweden, while the Nazi air force sought to relieve the pressure on the troops by intensified bombing attacks.

Allied and Norwegian forces which ousted the Germans from the town were said to have completed the occupation of Narvik itself and to be engaged in mopping-up operations south of this port.

Warships Give Terrific Fire

Accounts of the final drive to occupy the city, contained in dispatches from Swedish war correspondents, said that the attack began at midnight of last Monday. An undetermined number of Allied warships, their guns lobsing a terrific barrage, drove straight toward the north side of the city, with landing parties ready.

German warplanes tried desperately to block the landing. But with the Nazi machine-gun nests overlooking the city already well cleaned out by artillery fire from the north side of narrow Rombak fjord, the occupation was established.

The several hundred civilians said to have remained in Narvik, underwent a night of terror as the struggle of German planes against Allied land and sea forces went on through Tuesday morning.

The Allies are also said to have landed additional forces at Ankenes, on a rocky promontory directly southwest of the city.

French General In Command.

LONDON, May 30 (A. P.).—British military spokesmen said today that the Allied troops which captured Narvik were commanded by a French general.

Although it was known that 100 prisoners were captured and that the rest of the German garrison escaped eastward toward the Swedish border, information on the operations still was scarce here.

The Air Ministry said that a reconnaissance plane bombed a German supply ship at Bergen, Norway, and set it afire.

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Nazis Minimize Blow

BERLIN, May 30 (A. P.).—The occupation of Narvik by the Allies was regarded by the German press today as an insignificant reverse.

Said Adolf Hitler's Volkischer Beobachter:

"It is a useless success. The enemy enters a town reduced to a heap of ruins by a week's bombardment."

In its regular communique today the German High Command said that the fighting around Narvik was continuing "unabatingly." The German garrison, driven from the town proper, took up mountain positions outside the port and, the Germans said, are being re-enforced.

In connection with the war in Norway, the Germans also said that "several planes were destroyed on the ground."

German chasseurs pushing northward from Trondheim, 400 miles from Narvik, were reported to have taken Fauske, east of Bodo, and a German submarine was credited with sinking seven Allied steamships totaling 38,480 tons, apparently off the Norwegian coast.

Bodo is about 165 miles southwest of Narvik.

Fleet Guns Raze Defenses

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—A Briton who witnessed the capture of Narvik yesterday said the port was wrested from the Germans by French, Polish and Norwegian troops while the heaviest guns of the British fleet silenced shore batteries and reduced the German positions to heaps of smoldering ruins.

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The fall of Narvik, held by Germans since the April 9 invasion of Norway, came at 11:20 p. m., exactly an hour after the British fleet started bombarding the German defenses. French troops in a military landing craft crossed the fjord at 10:45 under severe German fire and made a landing on the headland west of the beleaguered port.

The French deployed through the hills and attacked across strongly defended wooded country while the British warships kept up their bombardment. Polish troops attacked from the south and Norwegians stormed the eastern defenses, aided by the naval barrage.

It was said here that the Allied troops which captured Narvik were commanded by a French general. It was known that 100 prisoners were captured and the rest of the German garrison escaped eastward toward the Swedish border.

Railroad Mined, Berlin Says

Further details of the fighting at Narvik were reported by Swedish newspapers Thursday, the Berlin radio said last night in a broadcast heard in New York. A correspondent of the newspaper "Tidningen" reported that a large British warship was set on fire by a "full hit" and presumably sunk, the radio said. Other stories citing the devastating effect of German air raids on British naval forces and transports were also quoted by the broadcast.

It added that a British advance along the iron ore railroad running to Sweden was quite impossible, as all the bridges and tunnels had been mined by the German forces and could be destroyed at any time.

France Finds A Hero And A Scapegoat

[Henry C. Cassidy, 30-year-old Bostonian, of the Paris Bureau of the Associated Press, covered the Western front last fall at the outbreak of the war. He gained a first-hand knowledge then of the men directing the Allied forces and writes the following story on the basis of this knowledge.]

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By HENRY C. CASSIDY, Associated Press Staff Correspondent

Paris, May 30 (AP)—A strange twist in the fortunes of war has taken two of France's finest generals in the field and made one a hero, the other a scapegoat.

The hero is Gen. Georges Blanchard, whose army fought a losing battle against the Germans in Flanders after King Leopold's surrender of the Belgian forces.

The scapegoat is Gen. Andre Corap, whose army was broken by the Germans in the battle of the Meuse on May 15, opening France to invasion and the German rush to the English Channel.

Corap More The Hero Type

These two are the first of the active French commanders in the field whose parts in the war have been made public here. (Berlin also has reported the capture of Gen. Henri Giraud.)

I knew them both early in the war when their armies were holding sectors side by side on the Belgian border.

Corap was more the hero type.

Rotund in shape and bluff in manner, he had his headquarters in a hunting lodge in the Ardennes Mountains decorated with scowling boars' heads, spreading antlers and other trophies.

Talked Volubly Of His Doings

He talked volubly of his campaigns in Africa and his capture of Abd-el-Krim in 1926 during the Riff war.

"I talked to Abd-el-Krim like a child and told him a country like his, which dated from yesterday, should never try to make war against a nation like France, which dates back centuries," Corap said.

"Some day you may be telling Hitler the same thing," a young staff officer interjected, and Corap nodded.

Blanchard seemed more the studious type.

Tall, dark, serious in manner, Blanchard had his headquarters in the schoolhouse of a northern industrial town, with maps and documents spread across tables and on walls.

Blanchard Talks Soberly

He talked soberly of the complicated defenses of his sector with its pillbox line and inundation zone.

Before the war Blanchard had been director of the center for high military studies, where he succeeded Gen. Maxine Weygand, the new Allied generalissimo.

When Germany invaded the Low Countries on May 10 the armies of Corap and Blanchard went into action together.

Their Two Armies

Corap's army swung along the Meuse Valley, took the full blast of the German offensive, and broke.

Premier Reynaud announced to the Chamber of Deputies on May 21 the "complete disorganization" of Corap's forces.

Blanchard's army marched into Belgium, was ordered to retreat May 15 and was cut off by the Germans.

Since then Corap has fallen into the oblivion of defeated warriors, and Blanchard has become France's first great hero of the war.

NAZI SUBMARINES SINK THREE SHIPS

39 Seamen Are Missing Off Spanish Coast.

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LA CORUNA, Spain, May 30 (A. P.).—Three Spanish coast guard cutters fruitlessly searched the Atlantic waters off Cape Finisterre today for a lifeboat containing fourteen missing crewmen of the Argentinian freighter Uruguay, which, with two Allied vessels, fell prey to renewal of Germany's submarine warfare this week.

The 10,348-ton Uruguay was the first ship under an American flag to be sunk during the war.

The other victims were the French ship Marie Jose, 5,000 tons, sunk by torpedoes, and the British tanker Telena, 7,400 tons, shelled and set afire. Twenty-five members of their crews, totaling eighty-seven, were missing. The two ships were attacked yesterday off the Spanish coast. The Telena was reported under tow to land after the fire aboard her apparently extinguished itself.

A French lobster boat also was reported sunk, but details were lacking.

The Uruguay, which left Buenos Aires April 26 for Antwerp, Belgium, with grain, was diverted to Britain when Germany occupied Belgium.

Bjorkvall, Pilot, Killed; Fried Ocean Flight in '36

Swede Who Left Baroness Behind Dies in Blast

STOCKHOLM, May 30 (AP).—Kurt Bjorkvall, Swedish pilot who was forced down in an attempted flight in 1936 from New York to Stockholm after he had left behind a disappointed Swedish baroness, was killed with three others today in a hangar explosion. Bjorkvall, thirty-five, was a volunteer in Finland's defense.

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He and the Baroness Eva von Blixen-Finecke were scheduled to make the 1936 flight together, but

at the last minute, he announced he had arranged with the sponsors to buy sole rights to the plane and make the trip alone.

The baroness said Bjorkvall had "backed out" on her. He was forced down in the Atlantic and picked up by a French trawler, then landed on the Irish coast.

Took Off Oct. 7, 1936

Kurt Bjorkvall took off on his attempted New York-Stockholm flight on Oct. 7, 1936. He and the Baroness Eva von Blixen-Finecke had planned the flight under the sponsorship of a Stockholm newspaper, but after a series of delays the newspaper canceled its backing. Bjorkvall then purchased the plane himself, it was reported, and despite the Baroness's pleas that she be permitted to accompany him, hopped off alone.

The plane used in the flight was a Wasp-powered Bellanca, loaded with 700 gallons of gasoline. Bjorkvall ran out of fuel 1,000 miles short of Stockholm and was forced to land in the sea after fighting bad weather for a number of hours. The French trawler attempted to tow the plane to shore but heavy seas prevented its being salvaged.

The Baroness was killed in an auto crash near Bagdad, Irak, March 25, 1938. She was motoring from Calcutta, India, to London when the accident happened.

RED CROSS URGES AID FOR 5,000,000

Asks 22 Nations to Help Refugees in France.

GENEVA, Switzerland, May 30 (A. P.).—The International Red Cross and the League of Red Cross Societies issued a joint worldwide appeal today for immediate help for more than 5,000,000 war refugees swarming into France in desperate condition.

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The appeal was directed to twenty-two Red Cross organizations in Europe, Asia and Latin America.

The United States Red Cross, officials said, already is co-operating to the fullest extent.

The appeal asked European and Asian groups to speed clothing, shoes, layettes, bedding, cooking utensils, surgical instruments and dressings, non-perishable foods and tents to the nearest French ports.

A separate appeal went to Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Cuba, the Dominican Republic, Mexico, Venezuela and Uruguay asking for preserved meats, wheat, corn, chocolate, coffee, sugar and cotton goods.

"The world never before has faced such a horrible mass of war-driven, despairing and suffering humanity as is flooding France today," said Count Derouge, secretary of the general league societies.

Bullitt Honors Paris Unknown Soldier's Grave

Reynaud Joins Tribute to War Dead; Kennedy Lays Wreath on London Tomb

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PARIS, May 30 (AP).—American Ambassador William C. Bullitt, accompanied by Premier Paul Reynaud of France and officials of American war veterans' organizations, laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier today in a brief Memorial Day ceremony.

Religious services later were held at the American Cathedral Church, where six crosses, symbolic of the six American World War cemeteries in France and Belgium, were grouped around the altar. Ceremonies at the cemeteries, except that at Surenes, near Paris, were barred by the war.

Kennedy Attends Service

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—While hundreds of Americans waited in Ireland for a ship to transport them from the war zone, Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy and scores of others atttended a memorial service today for 600 United States soldiers, sailors and Marines of the last war buried in British cemeteries.

When the brief service at St. Margaret's Church ended, Mr. Kennedy went to near-by Westminster Abbey and placed a wreath on the tomb of Britain's Unknown Soldier. "We know your prayers are with this nation," said the subdean of the Abbey, accepting the wreath, "and that you stand for the same things we do."

U.S. CEMETERIES IN GERMAN HANDS

Three of Six Graveyards in Europe Under Nazis.

PARIS, May 30 (A. P.).—Three of the six American cemeteries in France and Belgium are in German hands and a fourth is under fire, the Rev. Frederick Beekman said today at Memorial Day services in the American Cathedral Church.

The names of the cemeteries were not mentioned.

Crosses symbolic of all six cemeteries were dropped around the altar.

The American Ambassador, William C. Bullitt, accompanied by Premier Reynaud and officials of American war veteran organizations, laid a wreath on the tomb of the Unknown Soldier in a brief Memorial Day ceremony.

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Capt. D. J. R. Simson Killed Serving Royal Navy

LONDON, May 30 (A. P.).—The death of Capt. David James Robert Simson, "killed while in command of his ship," was announced today. He was the husband of Arlette Thal, daughter of the late G. J. Thal and Mrs. Thal of New York and Paris.

Capt. Simson served on the battleship King George V, which led the line of the British battle fleet in the world war battle of Jutland in 1916.

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The announcement of his death did not name his ship, but said "he died in the way he always wished to do."

Russian Sees War Making World Ripe for Revolt

Proletarian Uprisings Forecast in Many Countries

MOSCOW, May 30 (AP).—The prominent Soviet economist Eugene Varga said in an article today in the bi-monthly paper "Bolshevik" that "war between the imperialist states" has weakened the entire capitalist system. The article added that "victorious proletarian revolutions" in many countries and in their colonial holdings "are maturing."

Under the heading, "United States Imperialists and Latin America," the publication "Communist International" said:

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"The second imperialist war has awakened the masses in Latin-American countries, moving them to ght against imperialist war and for national independence. If the organized revolutionary proletariat is successful in mobilizing millions of workers and farmers against imperialism, then the Wall Street sharks will fail to enslave the peoples of Latin America who want peace, bread and freedom."

BOMBS IN GERMANY

Berlin Reports Damage in Town in the West.

BERLIN, May 30 (A. P.).—DNB, official German news agency, reported today three British air bombs dropped on the residential section of Gelenkirchen-Buer, in western Germany, Tuesday night, killing two and injuring four civilians and causing considerable material damage.

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AMERICANS ON WAY

300 Reach Dublin En Route to Galway to Sail.

DUBLIN, Irish Free State, May 30 (A. P.).—Three hundred United States citizens, accompanied by Commander N. R. Hutchcock of the embassy in London, passed through Dublin today en route to Galway to embark on the liner President Roosevelt Friday.

They traveled by special train. Other Americans joined them here.

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British Pilot Downs 4, Jumps, Swims, Saved

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—The pilot of a Royal Air Force fighting plane turned in this report of his day's work yesterday, says an Air Ministry bulletin:

"Shot down three Nazi fighters and a dive-bomber, jumped by parachute from my crippled Hurricane (fighting plane), swam until picked up by a paddle steamer and landed at Margate."

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Turk Mission Meets Allies

ANKARA, May 30 (AP).—A second Turkish military mission was dispatched today to Beirut to discuss with Allied army chiefs "matters connected with the Turkish-Syrian common border," it was announced officially. Field Marshal Tchakmak, who headed the first mission, returned today from Beirut. His vice-chief of the general staff, Gen. Assim Gumduz, headed the new mission.

French Call Men of 1919-'20

PARIS, MAY 30 (AP).—The French army called up today two new contingents, ordering men born in the last three months of 1919 or in the first three months of 1920 to report for military service June 8.

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French Mayor Departs And Job Is Forfeited

PARIS, May 30 (A. P.).—The Mayor of Corbeil, who packed up his furniture and left his job several days ago, was discharged by the prefecture of the Seine and Oise Department in a war measure.

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Paris city officials discussed with Premier Reynaud the question of maintaining the security of the Paris region.

Jerusalem Blackout Ordered for Monday

JERUSALEM, May 30 (A. P.).—The first blackout in the history of the ancient city of Jerusalem was ordered today for next Monday. Authorities are not taking any risks regarding the inviolability of the Holy City in the matter of air raids.

MAY 31 1940

New Zealand Debates Bill To Draft Men and Money

Compulsory Service Planned; War Council Plan Fails

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, May 30 (AP).—A government bill placing all persons, their property and services at the disposal of the Governor-General was introduced in Parliament.

Prime Minister Peter Fraser said that immediate provision would be made for compulsory service.

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Joint War Council Blocked

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, May 30 (AP).—Negotiations between the government and the opposition National party for formation of a war council were broken off today. Prime Minister Fraser initiated a move last Sunday for a council to include Cabinet ministers and representatives of the opposition, employers, trade unions and farmers.

Hint About Pro-Nazis

LONDON, May 30 (A. P.).—The Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, hinted in the House of Commons today that authorities had information of masquerading pro-Nazi organizations, and said the offices of the Anti-Vivisection Society had been raided because of information that British Fascists were operating from there.

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At Northampton, the headquarters of the British Union, Fascist organization, was raided and four men were arrested. Detectives made arrests today at a factory, the name of which was withheld, and said charges of sabotage would be made under the defense of the realm act.

Fifth Column In Belgium

A Southeast Port in England, May 30 (AP)—British soldiers returning from Flanders today told the same story of fifth-column treachery there as in Holland and Norway.

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"The country is overrun with spies," said one. "Each time we changed positions we were bombed by enemy planes shortly after."

Troops in Flanders Praised by Lebrun

PARIS, May 30 (A. P.).—President Lebrun sent a radio message today to Gen. Georges Blanchard, commander of the French forces in Flanders, conveying France's admiration for the heroic struggle of Gen. Blanchard's troops.

The President said that the battle of Flanders would go down in military history as one of the greatest of all times.

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Australia to Order 49 Lockheed Bombers

CANBERRA, Australia, May 30 (A. P.).—The Australian Government decided today to place forty-nine Lockheed Hudson bombers, on order in the United States, at the disposal of Great Britain.

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Eire's Defense Council Holds 1st. First Session

Belfast Truck Fires Laid to I. R. A. War on De Valera

DUBLIN, May 30 (AP).—The new Eire Defense Council held its first meeting today.

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Truck Fires Laid to I. R. A.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 30 (AP).—Destruction during the night of several delivery trucks owned by Charles Porter, a news agent, was attributed today to a campaign of the outlawed Irish Republican Army against Premier Eamon de Valera's newspaper, "The Irish Press."

The trucks had been sprinkled with gasoline, and police expressed belief that bombs had been used to wreck them. Porter and other news agents reported they had been warned by the I. R. A. against handling the De Valera publication.

Swedish Warships Greeted

CORK, Ireland, May 30 (AP).—A civic welcome was accorded six ships of the Swedish Royal Navy, which arrived here today for refueling and supplies. They were four destroyers, a tanker and a supply ship recently purchased from the Italian government.

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GEORGE VI'S COUSIN KILLED IN BATTLE

Lord Cambridge Was Captain in Coldstream Guards.

LONDON, May 30 (A. P.).—Lord Frederick Cambridge, a first cousin of King Georg VI, has been killed in action, it was learned in London today.

Lord Frederick, a captain in the Coldstream Guards, was the second son of Queen Mary's oldest brother, the last Marquess of Cambridge.

He was reported last Sunday as missing in action.

Lord Frederick was born on September 23, 1907, the second son of the Marquess of Cambridge with the given names Frederick Charles Edward.

He was a captain in the Coldstream Guards.

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The Marquess of Cambridge was the eldest son of the Prince and Duke of Teck. On June 22, 1911, the Duke of Teck was granted the style of Highness but relinquished for himself and his issue the use of the styles, titles and designation "highness," "prince," "Duke of Teck and "of Teck" in the kingdom of Wurttemberg or German empire to him or to them belonging, and assumed for himself and issue the surname Cambridge by royal license on July 14, 1917, according to Burke's Peerage.

30.24-2627

30.24-2627

Parachute Flares Shot Across Rhine By French

Poilus Try To Pick Off Trench-Digging German Sappers Revealed In Glare

Basel, Switzerland, May 30 (AP)—The French shot hundreds of parachute flares over toward the German bank of the Rhine tonight and tried to pick off trench-digging sappers revealed in the glare as the front along the Rhine continued an exhibition of war activity.

Here, where it is known that both the German and French Rhine forces have been greatly reduced to back up the action in the northwest, it was said, however, that such activity was "inconsequential."

Last week French artillery shelled German Rhine communications three days in succession.

Throughout the war both sides on the Rhine front have resorted to frequent attempts to fool one another.

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Irish Manufacturers Want Mercantile Marine

Government Action Urged To Cope With Supply Problems Created By War

Dublin, May 30 (AP)—Irish manufacturers today urged the Government to establish an Irish mercantile marine to cope with supply problems created by the war.

Development of American sources of supply also were advocated by the manufacturers, members of the southern branch of the Irish Manufacturers' Federation.

Normal imports, it was pointed out, are unavailable because of the war.

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URGES BELGIUM TO KEEP UP FIGHT

Van Zeeland Says Nation Is Not Conquered.

PARIS, May 30 (A. P.).—Paul Van Zeeland, former Premier of Belgium, said in an interview here today:

"All the living forces of the nation who have escaped the enemy must be assembled and re-invigorated and put to the common cause which Belgium and her Allies are defending."

Mr. Van Zeeland said that he does not despair for Belgium—despite the surrender of the Belgian Army by King Leopold III—because "one is conquered only when he recognizes himself conquered."

"You can easily understand how I feel now, after hurrying back from America as in 1914," he said, "and upon arriving finding myself confronted by the worst."

BERLIN, May 30 (A. P.).—German spokesmen disclosed today that Col.-Gen. Walther von Reichenau, commanding the German right wing sweeping through the Low Countries, conducted the negotiations which resulted in the Belgian Army's capitulation.

The Belgian negotiator was Major-Gen. de Rousseaux.

Secrecy was maintained as to the whereabouts of King Leopold of the Belgians, who surrendered at the head of his army.

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MEXICO CITY, May 30 (A. P.).—Belgian residents of Mexico City were summoned to the Belgian legation today to vote whether they favor the decision of King Leopold III to surrender to German arms or whether they will support the Refugee Government in Paris in its continued fight.

Luxembourg Forming Legion To Fight Back

Legation In Paris Calls On All Citizens Of Military Age To Join Allied Cause

Paris, May 30 (AP)—Little Luxembourg, taken over by German troops the first day of the invasion of the Low Countries, is forming a legion in France to fight back.

The Luxembourg Legation in Paris called on all citizens of military age in France to join and "contribute as much as they can to the success of the Allied cause."

The grand duchy, four-fifths the size of Rhode Island, had an army of only 250. It was undefended and neutral under international agreement dating back to 1867.

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DAMAGE LAID TO I.R.A.

News Delivery Trucks Are Wrecked in Belfast.

BELFAST, May 30 (A. P.).—The destruction during the night of several delivery trucks owned by Charles Porter, a news agent, was attributed today to a campaign on the part of the outlawed Irish Republican Army against Premier Eamon de Valera's newspaper, the Irish Press.

The trucks were sprinkled with gasoline and the police expressed the belief that bombs had been used to wreck them.

Porter and other news agents reported that they had been warned by the I. R. A. against handling the De Valera publication.

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BEDOUINS READY TO FIGHT ITALIANS

Wandering Nomads Flock to Egyptian Outposts.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 30 (A. P.).—Wandering Bedouin tribesmen from the western desert bordering on Libya flocked to Egyptian military outposts today to volunteer for defense of their country.

The youthful nomads, who previously had refused to join the Egyptian Army, now believe that Italy soon may make a hostile move. Many recruits are sons of Bedouin chieftains who fled Italian rule in Libya.

Moslem high priests throughout the nation exhorted the men to be ready to give their lives defending the country, and declared their religion might require such a sacrifice. Husbands were told to inform their wives, who are barred from the mosques, that they might be required to work behind the lines in event of war.

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FRAU DOLLFUSS FLEES

Widow of Chancellor to Move to Canada.

LONDON, May 30 (A. P.).—Frau Englebert Dollfuss, widow of the Austrian Chancellor who was assassinated in the attempted Nazi putsch in 1934, has arranged to sail for Canada with her two children.

The westward drive of Adolf Hitler's forces influenced her decision to leave the quiet rural cottage in which she has lived for two years.

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Casualty List Given By British War Office

Seven Killed Or Fatally Wounded, According To Seventh Publication At London

London, May 30 (AP)—The War Office today published its seventh casualty list. Covering an unspecified period, it named:

Seven killed or fatally wounded, 16 wounded, 190 missing, 12 died. This brought the totals listed to 50 killed, 150 wounded, 557 missing, 2,065 died. The previous total of 29 taken prisoner was not changed.

An official Admiralty casualty list announced 6 were presumed killed and 14 wounded in the loss of the destroyer Wessex, and 15 presumed killed and 3 wounded in the loss of the naval trawler Charles Boyes. Both ships were sunk May 26.

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ROME OUSTS FRENCH WRITER

Some Recent Articles Found Objectionable By Fascists

Rome, May 30 (AP)—Italian authorities today expelled Pierre Gallozzi, French correspondent of the newspaper Paris *Soir*.

The reason was not made public, but friends said they understood Italians had found some of Gallozzi's recent articles objectionable.

He was the first foreign correspondent to be expelled in 1940 but the twelfth since August 1, 1938, and the second representative of the Paris *Soir* to be put out of Italy within the last year.

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Swiss Warn of Phone Spies

Public Told to Beware of 'Guess Who This Is Tricks'

BERNE, May 30 (AP)—The army general staff warned the Swiss people tonight against "guess who this is" telephone tricks by men and women foreign agents seeking military and economic secrets.

The Swiss were told spies have been telephoning responsible officials and starting the conversation with point-blank questions which might be answered thoughtlessly before identifying the person making the call.

Cooper Says Foe Can Win Battles But Not the War

Freedom in Danger, He Tells Press, but Not Hopelessly

LONDON, May 30 (AP).—Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, told a Foreign Press Association luncheon today that Fuehrer Adolf Hitler preferred "other methods of getting his way" to the conference table, and added, "We can assure him now that the seat at the conference table which so long has awaited him awaits him no longer, and he will never receive an invitation."

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Cooper said freedom was "in danger, but not, I believe, in hopeless danger, for I have complete confidence still as to the result of this conflict."

Hitler may defeat the Allies repeatedly, but he cannot win the final victory, said Cooper. "These are forces upon which Hitler may deliver one defeat, two defeats, defeat upon defeat, but which I believe he cannot overcome."

He asserted some Belgian troops had ignored the command of King Leopold to lay down their arms in Flanders. "There were some who did not hear it—whose ears were deaf to it as Nelson's eye once was blind to a command—and who still are fighting side by side with the Allies."

Hawaiian Detachment Made Part of U. S. Fleet

Order to 30 Ships Indicates Stay in Mid-Pacific

HONOLULU, May 30 (AP).—An order incorporating the Hawaiian detachment of approximately thirty warships into the United States Fleet was issued today. It was interpreted immediately in Navy circls as indicating the fleet would not return soon to California bases. The Hawaiian detachment heretofore had operated as a unit.

An officer on the staff of Admiral James O. Richardson, fleet commander in chief, explained that the change was in the interest of simplification of administration.

The Hawaiian detachment arrived last October and has been under the command of Admiral Adolphus Andrews, who will resume his normal post as commander of the scouting force.

Navy officers indicated the Hawaiian detachment was not eliminated but would not operate separately until the fleet returned to the mainland.

Preparations for resumption of training operations June 9 are being carried forward at Pearl Harbor.

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Army to Have Four More Brigadier-Generals

WASHINGTON, May 30 (A. P.).—President Roosevelt signed today a bill increasing the number of brigadier-generals in the army from 46 to 50.

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Vivien Leigh Called For British Service; To Take First Ship

New York, May 30 (AP)—Vivien Leigh and Laurence Olivier, English actors now playing on Broadway in "Romeo and Juliet," were summoned home by the British Government today to enter war service.

The screen and stage stars said they recently volunteered, in letters to the British Ministry of Information, to serve in any available capacities.

They announced they would close their Broadway run June 8 and take the first homeward-bound ship.

Olivier last December confirmed reports that the two "hoped to get married some day."

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England Gives Patents On Famed Motor To U.S.

Rolls-Royce "Merlin" Airplane Engine Now Can Be Produced In American Plants

Washington, May 30 (AP)—England turned the patents on its prize airplane engine over to the United States today to facilitate production of power plants both for the American and Allied air fleets.

The announcement was made by Dr. George Jaekson Mead, aircraft adviser to Secretary of the Treasury Morgenthau.

Mead said the British gave this Government full rights to use in any desired manner the patents to its famed "Merlin"—a twelve-cylinder, liquid-cooled Rolls-Royce—the same engine powering British "Spitfires," "Hurricanes" and other speedy pursuit ships.

Friend Of King Leopold Seeks U. S. Citizenship

Armand Denis, Belgian Explorer, Calls Criticism Of Ruler At This Time "Absurd"

Hartford, Conn., May 30 (AP)—Armand Denis, of Putnam, Belgian explorer, who is a friend of King Leopold III, revealed today that he had applied for United States citizenship, pointing out that he was "a subject of the King of the Belgians" but that those words "don't mean anything" now that the Belgian Cabinet has repudiated Leopold.

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Denis, husband of Leila Roosevelt, with whom he has paired in many exploring trips, called "absurd" the criticism of Leopold as a "traitor" and said "we don't know yet what horrible things have happened over there."

Denis, father of four American-born children, has been a resident of the United States off and on for seventeen years, but not until this year had he completed sufficient continuous residence to apply for naturalization.

40% Of Germany's Mechanized Force Claimed Lost In Drive

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House Members Quote General Marshall On Probable Toll In English Channel Drive

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 30—Well-informed House members said today Gen. George C. Marshall, army chief of staff, told a House appropriations subcommittee it was estimated that forty per cent of the German army's mechanized equipment had been destroyed in the Nazis' desperate drive to the English Channel.

Members said this estimate gave rise to speculation that the tide of Europe's battle might turn in the near future in favor of the hard-pressed Allies, since it seemed that Germany's acknowledged superiority in mechanized equipment could not be maintained in the face of such terrific losses.

Nazi Activities Reported

Committee members said the army also was described as disturbed by reports of Nazi activities in South American countries, particularly Brazil and Uruguay, as well as in Mexico.

They said army reports on the subject were borne out by published reports from Montevideo which said the President of Uruguay had asked the Congress there to adopt measures for dealing with "fifth column" dangers and to strengthen the army and navy.

Chairman Snyder (Dem., Pa.), of the appropriations unit, said the most reliable information available indicated there were "good-sized Trojan horses" in Brazil and that, with "all due respect to the Mexican Government," it was feared similar conditions existed in that country without the Government's knowledge.

Some Minimize Danger

Other committee members, however, sought to minimize the danger of such activities to the country. They declared that even if the present Brazilian Government were overthrown, the successor would not be necessarily inimical unless dominated by some European or other foreign power.

Legislators said they had been informed that Brazil had been acquiring war supplies from Germany in exchange for agricultural and other products and for about $80,000,000 worth of the latter had received munitions which would cost this country $200,000,000 to produce.

Commenting on lessons learned from the European war, some committee members said it was apparent the army was going to have to develop armor-piercing shells for use against heavy tanks.

Ulster Doubling Constabulary.

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 30 (A. P.).—Northern Ireland's special constabulary strength of 12,500 will be doubled and used as a volunteer defense force, it was announced officially today. In the event of invasion the force will be absorbed by the militia.

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Berlin Broadcast Warns U. S.

New York, May 30 (AP)—E. B. Ward, a Berlin newscaster who represents himself as a former American newspaperman, sent a Memorial Day warning today to the United States against participation in the present European War.

In a broadcast heard by CBS in New York, Ward said:

"The United States was defeated in the last war. It wasn't their war. It was a European War and the peace effected was a sham. It only set the stage for the next (present) war.

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"If the United States is misguided into following the example of 1917 it will add new crosses to the cemeteries and many billions to an already overwhelming debt."

Women to Serve as Air Pilots in France; Contribute Rings to War Chest in Britain

PARIS, May 30 (A. P.).—One hundred Frenchwomen aviators will be admitted to the Air Army for flying in non-battle regions, the Official Journal announced today.

They must be between the ages of 21 and 40 years and must have had at least 300 hours of solo flying.

LONDON, May 30 (A. P.).—British women have started contributing rings to the national war effort.

One woman sent her engagement ring "to help our country in its fight against evil." Another contributed the wedding ring of the mother of a soldier who won the Victoria Cross, Great Britain's highest war decoration.

They were sent to the London Daily Telegraph, which said that they were being forwarded to the Treasury.

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British Raid Fascist Offices.

LONDON, May 30 (A. P.).—The headquarters of the Fascist British Union at Northampton, ancient fortified town sixty miles north of London, was raided today and four men arrested. The British Union leader, Sir Oswald Mosley, already is in jail, with a number of his followers.

Kennedy Confers With George VI.

LONDON, May 30 (A. P.).—King George granted an audience today to the United States Ambassador, Joseph P. Kennedy, in Buckingham Palace.

MAY 31 1940

Say London War Office Wires Were Cut.

A broadcast heard on the wave length of the Berlin radio today by the National Broadcasting Company said that some of the telephone wires in London, leading to the Central Command, have been cut in spite of all precautions against fifth column activities.

Americans Stranded Abroad

London, May 30 (AP)—Several hundred Americans are stranded in Great Britain and Ireland without the $300 each asked for passage to the United States on the liner President Roosevelt, sailing from Galway, Ireland, next week.

MAY 31 1940

State Department Sends Passage Funds

Washington, May 30 (AP)—A State Department official said today the department had allotted funds from its own limited appropriations to enable needy Americans to travel home from Europe aboard the President Roosevelt.

Congress gave the State Department a special fund of $500,000 last autumn for special war emergency work. Most of this was expended at that time, when around 80,000 Americans were brought back from Europe.

A portion of the fund was also required for the many transfers of foreign service officers necessitated by the war.

MAY 31 1940

Liner Washington Sails With Red Cross Supplies

New York, May 30 (AP)—Bound for southern Europe to carry Americans out of the war zones, the United States Lines' 24,269-ton Washington, largest passenger liner in America, sailed today with a cargo of first-aid supplies destined for Red Cross units.

The ship, its sides and decks emblazoned with its name and fifteen-foot-high American flags, also carried eleven men heading for the war fronts to act as ambulance drivers for the American Volunteer Ambulance Corps and the American Field Service in France. There were seventy-seven passengers in all, twenty-seven of them Americans. In addition, she carried 2,693 sacks of mail.

MAY 31 1940

The ship was diverted from her normal run to Genoa and Naples to pick up Americans at Lisbon and Bordeaux, in addition to Genoa.

Her capacity of 1,080 passengers has been expanded to 1,962 by installation of 100 special berths and 781 cots.

Prof. Guiseppe Bastianelli, personal physician to Benito Mussolini, returned to Italy aboard the ship, cutting short his stay in the United States "because they stopped the Italian ships from running." The Italian line has postponed its westward sailings.

Also aboard were Archer Woodford, United States Consul at Hamburg, Germany, and H. Freeman Matthews, first secretary of the American Embassy at Paris.

The Texts of the Day's War Communiques

German

BERLIN, May 30 (AP)—The German High Command's communique this morning follows:

On the afternoon and evening of May 29 strong groups of two flying corps under the leadership of Generals Grauert and von Richthofen attacked English warships and transport vessels in the harbors and sea regions arpund Ostend and Dunkerque, which were to remove the remainder of the defeated English Expeditionary Force to their homeland.

The attack, in which units of all the armed forces participated, was aimed at more than sixty ships. Three warships and sixteen transports, among them ships of more than 15,000 tons, were sunk by concentrated bomb attacks.

Thirty-one other ships received full hits and were badly damaged, part of them being made unmanageable and part set afire.

The locks of the harbor of Dunkerque were completely destroyed and the harbor basins emptied.

Pursuit fliers, who, in common with the bombers, carried on the fight against the English transport undertaking, shot down sixty-eight planes.

The group of Colonel von Masson distinguished itself in particular. Ten other planes which protected the loading operations were shot down by anti-aircraft fire.

The anti-aircraft guns sank in addition a smaller warship and heavily damaged five others with direct hits.

Later the High Command gave out the following:

The bitter battle of Flanders and Artois is nearing the end with the destruction of the English and French armies fighting there.

The English Expeditionary Force since yesterday is also in complete dissolution. Leaving enormous war materiel behind, the English are fleeing seaward.

Swimming and in small boats, the enemy is attempting to reach English ships lying in the roads outside the harbor, upon which our air force bore down with destructive effects, as already announced.

More than sixty ships were hit, of which three warships and sixteen transports were sunk. Ten warships and twenty-one merchant ships of all sizes were seriously damaged or fired.

Our anti-aircraft and artillery also sank one enemy patrol boat and damaged five others, as well as five speedboats.

Pursuit and destroyer plane groups, participating for protection of a monster attack of German fighting units, shot down sixty-eight enemy planes.

South of the line of Poperinghe-Cassel, out troops attacking from the west, east and south joined, thereby encircling and cutting off numerous strong enemy groups.

During the storming of an armored stronghold at Hazerbrouck on May 28, one armored Pioneer Battalion under command of First Lieut. von Bodecker distinguished itself especially.

On the southern pront, an enemy tank attack on the lower Somme [River] was repulsed.

South and southwest of Ameins, troop concentrations in the forests were bombarded.

Enemy losses yesterday totalled eighty-nine airplanes, of which sixty-eight were shot down in air fights, seventeen by anti-aircraft fire and the rest destroyed on the ground. Fifteen German planes are missing.

The fight around Narvik is continuing unabatingly. Our troops occupied mountain positions outside the city, and they are being reinforced. Fighting planes raided one airport. Several planes were destroyed on the ground.

Our mountain Chasseurs, pushing northward from Trondheim, took Fauske, east of Bodoe.

One of our submarines reported sinking seven enemy steamers with a tonnage of 38,480.

30.24-2629

30.24-2629

British

LONDON, May 30 (AP)—Today's War Office communique follows:

The Royal Navy has been and is giving all possible help and support to British and French land forces which are operating in the vicinity of the French and Belgian coasts under enemy pressure.

MAY 31 1940

Warships are giving support and covering fire to the troops impeding the enemy's movements and have inflicted considerable punishment upon the German advanced forces.

Wounded and a large number of other elements have already been safely withdrawn.

These operations are being conducted ceaselessly by day and night with coolness and determination in face of fierce opposition, particularly from the air.

The German High Command has claimed to have inflicted very large losses on naval units and transports which they protect. As usual, these bear no relation to facts.

Operations of this nature cannot be carried out without loss.

H. M. Destroyers Grafton, Grenade and Wakeful and certain small auxiliary craft have been lost. The next of kin of the casualties are being notified as details become available.

One small transport, the Abukir, of 689 tons, has been sunk.

The spirit and conduct of all concerned are beyond all praise. The operations are proceeding.

The Air Ministry gave out the following statement this morning:

Royal Air Force fighters yesterday encountered many large formations of enemy aircraft engaged in bombing operations on the French and Belgian coasts.

In spite of the presence of strong enemy fighter escorts, our aircraft pressed home their attack at every opportunity. No less than fifty-two enemy aircraft were shot down during the day, including twenty-five bombers. Seventeen others were seriously damaged.

Ten of our fighters are missing, but one of the pilots, although wounded, has since returned safely.

Naval aircraft carried out an attack on an enemy seaplane base on the Dutch coast. Hangars were destroyed and a number of seaplanes seen to be wrecked. Other naval aircraft shot down an enemy bomber over the North Sea and disabled another.

One of our reconnaissance aircraft bombed an enemy supply ship at Bergen in Norway and set it on fire.

Our heavy bombers were again active during the night in support of Allied forces.

A bombing attack on a hospital ship clearly marked with a red cross was seen from a British reconnaissance aircraft of the coastal command over the English Channel Wednesday evening.

One bomb fell very close to the ship, enveloping it in foam. The British aircraft chased the bomber, which disappeared into clouds.

The Air Ministry made the following supplementary announcement in the afternoon:

Throughout yesterday the main effort of the Royal Air Force was concentrated on relieving pressure on the flanks of the Allied armies in Flanders.

Our fighters, in a magnificent series of actions, repeatedly broke up formations of enemy fighters and bombers. Very severe losses were inflicted on the enemy.

Latest reports show that at least seventy-seven enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters during the day.

Meanwhile, Royal Air Force medium bombers were attacking enemy transport columns and armored fighting vehicles and destroying bridges and machine-gun emplacements. These operations continued all day. All our aircraft returned. One attacking Messerschmitt was shot down. Operations by heavy bombers followed during the night.

Aircraft of the coastal command and of the fleet air arm engaged in reconnaissance and bombing operations on the French and Belgian coasts, shot down two enemy aircraft and damaged two others. Ten of these aircraft are missing, but crews of at least three have been rescued. Fuller reports have now been received of operations which took place on Monday in the Sedan area.

Medium bomber aircraft of the Royal Air Force, operating from France, attacked a number of enemy airdromes, causing extensive fires in hangars and surrounding buildings. They also successfully bombed supply depots and trains.

All our aircraft returned.

On the same day our fighters on offensive patrol in this sector shot down eleven enemy aircraft and damaged three more. It was on this occasion that one of our auxiliary fighter squadrons engaged a formation of twenty-four enemy bombers escorted by twenty fighters and shot down nine bombers and one fighter without loss to themselves.

In the Narvik area on May 27 and 28 thirteen enemy aircraft were destroyed by our fighters.

The War Office gave out the following:

Last week a small British force was sent to hold Calais and to attempt to maintain communication with the British Expeditionary Force.

Finding itself unable to carry out the latter task in face of strong enemy mechanized forces, it concentrated on the defense of Calais.

In spite of repeated attacks by the enemy and of continuous air and artillery bombardment, the garrison held out for several days.

By its refusal to surrender, it contained a large number of the enemy and was of invaluable assistance to the main body of the British Expeditionary Force in its withdrawal on Dunkerque. This action will count among the most heroic deeds in the annals of the British Army.

The Ministry of Information summarized the activities of all services as follows:

In view of increased German pressure on their northern and southern flanks, the British Expeditionary Force and French forces in the north have been forced to fall back toward the coast, where the battle is now raging.

This operation has been carried out with great skill and daring. Troops not immediately engaged have been evacuated with the assistance of the Royal Navy.

This operation is proceeding with success and numbers of troops have already reached this country.

The withdrawal and evacuation have been screened by the Royal Air Force, who have been constantly engaged with the enemy. Over seventy enemy aircraft were destroyed and many others were damaged yesterday on this front.

One squadron of new Defiants, fighter planes, destroyed in two sorties thirty-five of the enemy without loss to themselves. British troops are operating with the French in the sector south of the Somme.

MAY 31 1940

French

PARIS, May 30 (AP)—The communique of the French High Command this morning stated:

"Various operations mentioned in yesterday evening's communiqué continued during the night. Violent fighting on the Yser (river) and in the region of Cassel. On the Somme and the remainder of the front, no new developments."

Tonight the High Command gave out the following:

Amid incessant fighting our troops of the north are carrying out with vigor and in good order movements decided upon by the High Command.

On the greater part of the Somme front fighting with favorable results is being carried on.

There is no change in the situation on the Aisne and on the eastern front.

A party of French infantry commanded by Sergeant Guillet brought down with machine-gun fire a Heinkel the day before yesterday and a Junker.

PARIS, May 30 (UP)—The text of a French Air Ministry communique tonight follows:

On May 29 and 30, despite unfavorable atmospheric conditions, our air force carried out important missions on the northern front day and night.

An important group of bombers comprising more than sixty planes, active late in the evening and at night, attacked and harassed with precision German reinforcements, supply columns, air fields, strategic roads and bridges. Dozens of tons of bombs were dropped, especially on Somme River bridges.

Moreover, precious information of the enemy's movements was gathered.

Along the course of the Somme a region north of the river was explored and photographed by reconnaissance planes.

Our chasers limited themselves to covering these missions, in view of bad weather and almost non-existent activity by enemy aviation.

One of our bombers was forced to land in unoccupied territory, and the crew is safe. One bomber machine-gunned a strong column, then shot down one Heinkel 126.

CANADA SEIZES FASCIST CHIEFS

Seven Members of National Unity Party Held.

MAY 31 1940

MOUNTIES GET THEIR MEN

Arrests Based on Sections of Law Covering Dominion Defense.

MONTREAL, May 30 (A. P.)—The arrests of the leader and the treasurer of the National Unity Party, a Canadian Fascist organization, were announced today a few hours after the Royal Canadian Mounted Police had taken into custody five other members of the organization.

The police said that they had arrested Adrien Arcand, the party chief, and Dr. Noel Decarie, treasurer, for alleged infractions of the defense of Canada regulations.

Others taken into custody were: Maurice Scott, leader of the party's uniformed iron guard; Henri Arcand, its national director of transport; Marius Gatien, its national director of propaganda; Paul Giguere, national adjutant of the party's legionnaires, and G. R. Barck, party organizer at nearby Ville St. Laurent.

The seven men ware named in blanket charges covering arrests here and at Toronto, where Joseph C. Farr, party organizer, and John M Lorimer, described by the police as a member of the group, were taken into custody yesterday.

The warrants were based on sections of the defense of Canada act forbidding statements tending to "cause disaffection to his Majesty the King or to interfere in any way with the success of his Majesty's forces or to prejudice their security or training, safety of the State or prosecution of war.".

The charges included printing and publishing of such statements.

More than twenty homes and offices of alleged party leaders were raided last week.

MONTREAL, MAY 30-(AP)-ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE CRACKED DOWN TODAY ON THE NATIONAL UNITY (FASCIST) PARTY, ARRESTING AND ARRAIGNING IN COURT EIGHT OF ITS TOP LEADERS ON CHARGES UNDER THE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS.

THE BLOW AGAINST THE FASCIST ORGANIZATION CAME AFTER POLICE SIFTED THROUGH A MASS OF EVIDENCE SEIZED A WEEK AGO IN MORE THAN 20 RAIDS ON HOMES AND OFFICES OF LEADERS AND MEMBERS OF THE PARTY.

ARRESTED AND ARRAIGNED TODAY WERE THE FOLLOWING:-

ADRIEN ARCAND, SELF-STYLED NATIONAL FUEHRER. MAY 31 1940

DR. NOEL DECARIE, NATIONAL TREASURER.

HUGHES CLEMENT, PROVINCIAL ADJUTANT OF THE PARTY LEGIONNAIRES.

MAURICE SCOTT, LEADER OF THE PARTY'S UNIFORMED GUARDS.

HENRI ARCAND, NATIONAL DIRECTOR OF TRANSPORT.

MARIUS GATIEN, NATIONAL ADJUTANT OF THE LEGIONNAIRES.

G.R.BARCK, PARTY ORGANIZER AT NEARBY VILLE ST.LAURENT.

STRIKING SWIFTLY BEFORE DAWN, SQUADS OF POLICE ROUNDED UP SCOTT, HENRI ARCAND, GATIEN, AND BARCK. MEANTIME, OTHER MEMBERS OF THE FORCE ARRESTED ADRIEN ARCAND AND DECARIE AT ARCAND'S SUMMER HOME AT NOMINGUE, QUE., MORE THAN 100 MILES NORTH OF HERE IN THE LAURENTIAN MOUNTAINS.

THE MEN WERE CHARGED UNDER SECTIONS OF THE DEFENSE OF CANADA REGULATIONS WHICH MAKE IT AN OFFENCE FOR ANYONE TO SPREAD REPORTS OR MAKE STATEMENTS LIKELY TO INTERFERE WITH PROSECUTION OF THE WAR.

BZ937PED

WINDSOR, ONT., MAY 30-(CANADIAN PRESS)- A HUNDRED MEN OF THE ESSEX (TANK) REGIMENT WERE SENT TODAY TO THE STRATEGIC ST. LUKE ROAD BARRACKS ACROSS THE INTERNATIONAL LINE FROM DETROIT. MAY 31 1940

(COL. C.E. REYNOLDS, PRESIDENT OF THE CANADIAN CORPS ASSOCIATION, SAID RECENTLY AT TORONTO THAT 7,500 GERMAN BUND MEMBERS ACROSS THE DETROIT RIVER WERE ARMED AND A DIRECT MENACE TO WINDSOR.)

MEANWHILE, EIGHT MEN WERE ADDED TO THE ROYAL CANADIAN MOUNTED POLICE DETATCHMENT IN WINDSOR, BRINGING ITS STRENGTH TO 17. MARINE PATROLS IN THE DETROIT RIVER, SEPARATING WINDSOR AND DETROIT, WILL BE INCREASED AND SPECIAL GUARDS WILL BE ASSIGNED TO 24-HOUR DUTY AT THE TUNNEL AND BRIDGE LINKING THE CITIES.

POLICE REPORTED THE ARREST OF A MAN IDENTIFIED AS ALFRED SCHLECTER, 28, WHOM THEY DESCRIBED AS AN ENEMY ALIEN. HE WAS HELD FOR INVESTIGATION.

CP49 JPL 3B30

PARIS, MAY 30-(AP)-LOUIS JACQUINOT, FORMER UNDERSECRETARY OF STATE, NOW AN ARTILLERY LIEUTENANT, HAS BEEN SERIOUSLY WOUNDED IN ACTION.

SF535PED MAY 31 1940

PARIS, MAY 30-(AP)-A BELGIAN GOVERNMENT SPOKESMAN SAID TODAY SEVEN GROUPS OF BELGIAN SOLDIERS STILL WERE FIGHTING WITH THE ALLIES DESPITE KING LEOPOLD'S ORDERS TO SURRENDER. THE NUMBER OF MEN WAS NOT KNOWN.

WM1146AED MAY 31 1940

LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-THE NORWEGIAN HIGH COMMAND IN A COMMUNIQUE REPORTED BY REUTERS (BRITISH NEWS AGENCY) SAID TODAY THAT REINFORCEMENTS HAVE BEEN SENT TO THE DEFENSE OF BODOE, NORTHWEST NORWEGIAN PORT WHICH HAS BEEN SUBJECTED TO INCESSANT BOMBING.

THE CITY HAS BEEN CLEARED OF CIVILIANS.

FH1225AED MAY 31 1940

30.24-2631

30.24-2631

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

ROME, MAY 31-(AP)-REPORTS FROM BERLIN THAT ADOLF HITLER HAS SUMMONED HIS PROPAGANDA MINISTER TO PREPARE AN ANNOUNCEMENT CONCERNING ITALY'S PART IN THE WAR REACHED ROME TOO LATE FOR OFFICIAL COMMENT, BUT OBSERVERS SAID THEY THOUGHT IT HIGHLY UNLIKELY PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S PRECISE INTENTIONS WILL BE KNOWN BEFORE HE STRIKES.

WHILE EXPECTANCY WAS HIGH THAT ITALY WOULD ENTER THE WAR SOON, FEW EXPECTED ANY SORT OF DECLARATION OF WAR.

THE BERLIN REPORTS CAUSED NO SURPRISE HERE. ALL INDICATIONS HAVE BEEN THAT ITALIAN INTERVENTION, WHEN IT COMES, WILL BE EITHER INDEPENDENT OR AT GERMANY'S SIDE.

THE CHIEF QUESTION WAS WHETHER ITALY WOULD STRIKE DIRECTLY AT FRANCE, AT FRENCH AND BRITISH POSSESSIONS, OR LAUNCH ON AN INDEPENDENT BALKAN TANGENT WHICH WOULD MENACE SUCH POWERS AS GREECE AND TURKEY AND ULTIMATELY THE ENGLISH AND FRENCH.

THE UNITED STATES EMBASSY WAS SILENT EARLY TODAY ON REPORTS THAT IL DUCE HAD INFORMED PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT HE INTENDED TO HONOR HIS MILITARY PLEDGES TO THE GERMAN FUEHRER.

ONE EMBASSY OFFICIAL SAID, "IT'S A BLANK," BUT REFUSED TO ELABORATE ON THE CRYPTIC REMARK.

MEANWHILE, ITALY WENT AHEAD GETTING READY HER WAR MACHINE, BUT CASTING NO LIGHT ON WHEN IT MAY MOVE.

PREMIER MUSSOLINI XXX (3RD GRAF NIGHT LEAD)

RG1002PED

ROME--2ND ADD 2ND NIGHT LEAD ITALIAN X X MAY MOVE.

AMERICANS, WHOSE DUTIES KEPT THEM IN ITALY, DASHED OFF WHAT THEY BELIEVED PROBABLY WOULD BE THEIR LAST LETTERS HOME TO GO BY BOAT BEFORE ITALY IS CUT OFF BY SEA FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CITIZENS PRESSED FOR EXIT VISAS.

EVERYONE WATCHED AN APPROACHING CABINET MEETING TUESDAY IN EXPECTATION A WAR STATEMENT WOULD FOLLOW OR PRECEDE IT CLOSELY. IT WAS ANNOUNCED YESTERDAY THE CABINET WOULD MEET TO CONSIDER "IMPORTANT MATTERS."

(USUALLY THE MOST IMPORTANT DECISIONS OF ITALIAN POLICY, SUCH AS A WAR ANNOUNCEMENT, WOULD BE MADE AT A MEETING OF THE FASCIST GRAND COUNCIL, WHICH INCLUDES SOME MEMBERS OF THE CABINET, AND OTHER IMPORTANT ITALIAN LEADERS.

(SO FAR NO SUMMONING OF THE COUNCIL HAS BEEN MADE. ALTHOUGH A MEETING COULD BE CALLED ON SHORT NOTICE, IT USUALLY IS DONE IN ADVANCE. THE COUNCIL MEETS AT 10 O'CLOCK AT NIGHT, SO THAT A MEETING OF THAT BODY COULD COINCIDE WITH ANY SUDDEN WAR DEVELOPMENTS.)

IN THE FASCIST PRESS X X X 4TH GRAF NIGHT LEAD.

UX1138PED

IN THE FASCIST PRESS, ONE EDITORIAL DECLARED "ENGLAND AND FRANCE ARE 25 YEARS BEHIND THE TIMES" AND CONCLUDED THAT "THIS SUFFICIENT REASON TO GUARANTEE THEY WILL LOSE THE WAR."

CIVIL MOBILIZATION REGULATIONS PUBLISHED TODAY WILL, UPON ORDER OF MUSSOLINI, SUBJECT TO SERVICE MEN UP TO THE AGE OF 70, BOYS DOWN TO THE AGE OF 14, AND WOMEN FROM 14 TO 60. THEY WOULD BE

ASSIGNED TO VARIOUS NON-COMBATANT TASKS.

LATEST PRESS ACCOUNTS HAVE MENTIONED NICE, CORSICA, TUNISIA, EGYPT, GIBRALTAR, MALTA, CYPRUS AND THE DARDANELLES AS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF ITALY'S INCREASING "ASPIRATIONS."

THE EXODUS OF AMERICANS CONTINUES. THE ENTIRE STUDENT BODY OF THE NORTH AMERICAN COLLEGE, CONSISTING OF 106 STUDENT PRIESTS, WILL LEAVE ROME TOMORROW ABOARD THE U.S.LINERS MANHATTAN AND PRESIDENT HARRISON. OTHER AMERICANS WILL BE ABOARD.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE ADVISED AMERICANS UNABLE TO GET ACCOMMODATIONS TO GO TO BORDEAUX, FRANCE, AND BOARD THE LINER WASHINGTON.

RQ853PED

JUN 1 1940

BERLIN, MAY 30-(AP)-NEUTRAL MILITARY CIRCLES HERE EXPRESSED THE BELIEF TODAY THAT THE BRITISH MUST HAVE SUCCEEDED IN GETTING QUITE A NUMBER OF MEN OUT OF THE SWIFTLY CLOSING GERMAN TRAP IN FLANDERS, SINCE MOVEMENTS OF TRANSPORTS OUT THE ENGLISH CHANNEL COAST HAVE BEEN REPORTED UNDER WAY FOR THE LAST FOUR DAYS.

WR838PED

JUN 1 1940

BERLIN, MAY 30-(AP VIA RADIO)-DNB, OFFICIAL GERMAN NEWS AGENCY, DECLARED TODAY THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND HAD RECEIVED INFORMATION THAT GERMANS CAPTURED BY THE BRITISH "ARE TREATED AS IF THEY WERE MURDERERS OR CANNIBALS, INSULTED TERRIBLY AND THREATENED WITH DEATH."

THE AGENCY DECLARED RELIABLE REPORTS FROM THE FRONT INDICATED THE EVER-INCREASING EXTENT TO WHICH CAPTURED GERMAN SOLDIERS ARE "SHOCKINGLY ILL-TREATED BY ENGLISH OFFICERS AND MEN."

WHEN PLACES OCCUPIED BY THE BRITISH ARE ATTACKED BY THE GERMAN AIR FORCE, ARTILLERY OR MECHANIZED UNITS, THE BRITISH FLEE AND LEAVE THE GERMAN PRISONERS TO THEIR FATE, THE AGENCY ASSERTED. OFTEN THESE PRISONERS ARE LIBERATED BY THEIR GERMAN COMRADES, DNB SAID.

"GERMANY WILL NOT FORGET THE BESTIAL TREATMENT OF GERMAN WAR PRISONERS BY THE ENGLISH," DNB STATED. "GERMANY WILL NOT ALLOW THESE CRIMES TO REMAIN UNPUNISHED."

WD109PED

JUN 1 1940

BERLIN, MAY 30-(AP VIA RADIO)-GERMAN FOREIGN MINISTER JOACHIM VON RIBBENTROP NOTIFIED THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT TODAY THAT GERMANY WOULD RETALIATE WITH BLOOD FOR BLOOD IN ANY INSTANCES OF MIS-TREATMENT OF CAPTURED NAZI AIRMEN OR PARACHUTE TROOPS.

JUN 1 1940

THE STATEMENT, SENT TO SWEDEN FOR RELAY TO PARIS, GAVE INSTANCES FROM REPORTS VON RIBBENTROP SAID HE HAD RECEIVED THAT "MEMBERS OF GERMAN AIR FORCES AND PARACHUTE TROOPS MADE PRISONER BY THE FRENCH ARE MEETING WITH TREATMENT IN UTTER CONTRAST TO THE REGULATIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW AND TREATIES IN FORCE X X X ."

HE SAID GERMANY "WILL HENCEFORTH TREAT MEMBERS OF THE FRENCH AIR FORCE FALLING INTO GERMAN HANDS EXACTLY ACCORDING TO THE FRENCH EXAMPLE" AND WILL "RETALIATE MOST SHARPLY AGAINST ANY CASE OF FIRING AT GERMAN FLIERS WHO ARE IN DISTRESS IN THE AIR AND DESCENDING WITH PARACHUTES OR AGAINST ANY CASE OF MURDER OF GERMAN FLIERS."

ED508PED

JUN 1 1940

LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-KING GEORGE GRANTED AN AUDIENCE TODAY TO THE UNITED STATES AMBASSADOR, JOSEPH P.KENNEDY, IN BUCKINGHAM PALACE.

FH727AED

30.24-2633

30.24-2633

LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-A STEEL-HELMETED GERMAN OFFICER IN FIELD BOOTS ARRIVED AT VICTORIA STATION LATE TONIGHT UNDER BRITISH ESCORT AND IT WAS OBVIOUS THAT THE PRISONER WAS EXPECTED.

SEVERAL OFFICERS AND MILITARY POLICE WERE WAITING AT THE STATION.

THE GERMAN OFFICER WAS HUSTLED TO A MILITARY TRANSPORT OFFICE.

UX1053PED

LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-POLICE HELD TODAY A POLE NAMED OLGIERD GEDYMIN, 45, AFTER DISCOVERING $1,385 IN UNITED STATES CURRENCY SEWN INTO THE LINING OF HIS VEST.

GEDYMIN WAS CHARGED UNDER DEFENSE FINANCE REGULATIONS REQUIRING THAT UNITED STATES CURRENCY BE OFFERED FOR SALE TO THE TREASURY.

N805AED

LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-THE COUNTRY-WIDE ORGANIZATION OF THE ROYAL AUTOMOBILE CLUB, INCLUDING HUNDREDS OF TELEPHONE BOXES, ROAD PATROLS, BRANCH OFFICES AND TABULATED ROUTES COVERING EVERY ROAD IN THE ISLAND, HAS BEEN INCORPORATED INTO BRITAIN'S DEFENSE SYSTEM.

FH800AED

LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-A SWEDISH RADIO ANNOUNCEMENT HEARD IN LONDON TODAY TOLD OF MOPPING UP OPERATIONS BY THE ALLIES IN ARCTIC NORWAY.

ALLIED TROOPS WERE SAID TO HAVE ADVANCED ALONG RAILROADS TOWARD THE SWEDISH FRONTIER AND INTO THE DISTRICT SOUTH OF NARVIK ON THE HEELS OF GERMANS DRIVEN OUT OF THE IRON ORE PORT YESTERDAY.

WE324PED

LONDON, MAY 30-(AP)-FIVE BRITISH SOLDIERS AND 12 NORWEGIAN REFUGEES HAVE REACHED A SCOTTISH PORT AFTER ESCAPING FROM GERMAN-OCCUPIED SECTIONS OF NORWAY. THEIR BOAT WAS WRECKED ON ROCKS OFF THE SCOTTISH COAST.

W1232PED

LONDON, MAY 30 (AP)---THE BRITISH ARE MENACED "IN GRAVER DEGREE THAN EVER BEFORE AND A DESPERATE EFFORT IS REQUIRED TO RECOVER," J.C. LITTLE, MEMBER OF THE NEW LABOR SUPPLY BOARD TOLD THE AMALGAMATED ENGINEERING UNION AT MORECOMBE TODAY.

"HITLER AND HIS HORDE ARE AT THE DOOR AND FOR THE NEXT FOUR MONTHS THE FATE OF THIS COUNTRY AND THE TRADE UNIONS COOPERATIVE MOVEMENT AND ALL OUR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS ARE IN THE BALANCE."

REFERRING TO FIFTH COLUMNISTS, LITTLE SAID, "THERE MAY BE A MOVEMENT HERE AS FORMIDABLE AS THAT REVEALED IN BELGIUM, HOLLAND, DENMARK AND NORWAY. WE HAVE NO YET TO REALIZE THE SIGNIFICANCE AND POSSIBILITY OF IT."

SINGAPORE, MAY 30 (AP).-AN UNOFFICIAL MALAYAN WAR FUND WAS INSTITUTED TODAY FOR THE PURCHASE OF A SQUADRON OF BOMBING PLANES AT AN ESTIMATED COST OF $1,000,000.

CHUNGKING, MAY 30-(AP)-TRUSTEES ADMINISTERING THE SINO-BRITISH BOXER FUND TODAY CANCELED EXAMINATIONS SCHEDULED FOR AUGUST TO SELECT STUDENTS FOR ADVANCED STUDIES IN ENGLAND, BECAUSE OF INTENSIFICATION OF THE EUROPEAN WAR.

TWENTY-FOUR CHINESE STUDENTS WHO WERE SUCCESSFUL IN LAST YEAR'S TESTS HAVE BEEN UNABLE TO GO TO ENGLAND.

HOWEVER, EXAMINATIONS TO SELECT 20 STUDENTS TO GO TO AMERICA FOR STUDY ON SINO-AMERICAN FUNDS ARE EXPECTED TO BE HELD IN AUGUST AS SCHEDULED.

-GZ-MOOSA 454PM PJ----642AED-

BELFAST, NORTHERN IRELAND, MAY 30-(AP)-NORTHERN IRELAND'S SPECIAL CONSTABULARY STRENGTH OF 12,500 WILL BE DOUBLED AND USED AS A VOLUNTEER DEFENSE FORCE, IT WAS ANNOUNCED OFFICIALLY TODAY.

THE FORCE WILL BE COMMANDED BY SIR JAMES COOKE SOLLIS, PRESENT NORTHERN IRELAND AGENT IN LONDON. IN THE EVENT OF INVASION THE FORCE WILL BE ABSORBED BY THE MILITARY.

WD1022AED

VALETTA, MALTA, MAY 30-(AP)-THE GOVERNMENT OF THIS ISLAND, BRITISH MEDITERRANEAN NAVAL BASE, TODAY ANNOUNCED CLOSING OF ALL SCHOOLS, EFFECTIVE TOMORROW, "AS A SIMPLE MEASURE OF PRUDENCE."

FW551AED

ALEXANDRIA, MAY 30-(AP)-THE ALLIED BATTLE FLEET IN THE EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN WAS JOINED IN PRACTICE MANEUVERS TONIGHT BY PLANES OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN A DEMONSTRATION OF READINESS FOR ANY NEW FLAREUP IN THE EUROPEAN WAR.

EGYPT, SPEEDING DEFENSE PREPARATIONS, LOOKED TO THE FLYING AND FLOATING FORTS TO HELP SAFEGUARD HER SHORES.

SCHOOL TEACHERS WERE ORGANIZED IN SPECIAL SQUADS TO SERVE AS NURSES IN MILITARY HOSPITALS. THE AIR-RAID PROTECTION BUREAU ASKED FOR FUNDS TO FINANCE EVACUATION OF PRINCIPAL CITIES IN CASE OF EMERGENCY.

PRICELESS ANTIQUITIES LINKED WITH EGYPT'S LONG HISTORY WERE MOVED TO SECRET HIDING PLACES.

Z1036PED

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 30-(AP)-RESENTFUL CROWDS OF ARGENTINES SURGED THROUGH THE STREETS OF BUENOS AIRES TONIGHT FOLLOWING A LONG INTERVIEW OF PRESIDENT ROBERTO ORTIZ WITH GERMAN AMBASSADOR EDMUND VON THERMANN OVER THE U-BOAT SINKING OF THE MERCHANTMAN URUGUAY OFF THE SPANISH COAST.

30.24-2635

30.24-2635

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 30-(AP)-THE FIRST WAR TORPEDOING OF A SHIP FLYING THE FLAG OF AN AMERICAN REPUBLIC, THE 3,425-TON ARGENTINE FREIGHTER URUGUAY, BROUGHT EXPRESSIONS OF "DEEP CONCERN" IN THE FOREIGN MINISTRY TODAY.

FOREIGN MINISTER JOSE MARIA CANTILO, WHO ANNOUNCED THE SINKING OF THE GRAIN-LADEN SHIP, DECLINED TO SAY WHAT ATTITUDE HIS GOVERNMENT MIGHT TAKE UNTIL HE HAD STUDIED ALL THE DETAILS.

HE SAID THE URUGUAY, WHICH SAILED APRIL 26 FOR ANTWERP, BELGIUM, WAS HALTED BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE TUESDAY NIGHT 140 MILES OFF SPAIN, THAT CAPT. ANTONIO GARCIA AND HIS CREW WERE ORDERED TO ABANDON SHIP AND THAT THEN A TORPEDO WAS FIRED INTO HER HULL.

OWNERS OF THE URUGUAY SAID SHE HAD BEEN SAILING UNDER ALLIED CONVOY FOR LIMERICK, IRELAND, HAVING CHANGED HER COURSE AFTER THE GERMAN INVASION OF BELGIUM.

A FISHING BOAT BROUGHT 13 OF THE CREW OF 28 TO SPAIN. THE OTHERS WERE LAST REPORTED ROWING TOWARD THE SPANISH COAST IN A LIFEBOAT.

FH628AED

BUENOS AIRES--FIRST ADD NIGHT LEAD ARGENTINE XXX SPANISH COAST.

THE STREET CROWDS WERE IN AN UGLY MOOD OVER REPORTS THAT HALF THE CREW OF THE URUGUAY WAS LEFT AFLOAT IN LIFEBOATS 140 MILES FROM THE SPANISH COAST. FOURTEEN MEMBERS OF THE CREW ARE MISSING.

POLICE DISPERSED A GROUP OF ANGRY YOUTHS HEADED FOR THE GERMAN CLUB.

A MAN WAS ARRESTED AFTER HURLING STONES THROUGH THE PLATE GLASS WINDOWS OF THE DEUTSCHE LA PLATA ZEITUNG, ONE OF THE OLDEST GERMAN PAPERS IN SOUTH AMERICA.

AMONG OTHERS TAKEN INTO CUSTODY WERE TWO SONS OF CARLOS NOEL, PRESIDENT OF THE CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES.

THE ZEITUNG, PRO-NAZI IN POLICY, PULLED DOWN AN IRON CURTAIN OVER ITS WINDOWS, SHUTTING FROM SIGHT THE BULLETINS ON THE WAR IT USUALLY DISPLAYS.

ARGENTINE OFFICIALS REFUSED TO DISCLOSE ANY DETAILS OF THE INTERVIEW WITH THE GERMAN AMBASSADOR BUT SAID "THE ENTIRE SITUATION BROUGHT ABOUT BY THE WAR," WAS DISCUSSED.

RQ1022PED

MADRID, MAY 30-(AP)-TEN SURVIVORS OF THE FRENCH LOBSTER BOAT JULIEN ARRIVED TODAY AT CORCUBION AND SAID THEIR SHIP HAD BEEN SUNK BY A GERMAN SUBMARINE OFF CAPE FINISTERRE TUESDAY.

SF559PED

NICE, FRANCE--(CORRESPONDENCE OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS)--OUTWARDLY AT LEAST THIS RIVIERA PLAYGROUND OF THOUSANDS OF AMERICANS REMAINS PEACEFUL AND QUIET.

BOTH ON THE FRENCH AND ITALIAN RIVIERAS THERE IS AN ABSENCE OF MILITARY ACTIVITY.

THE NUMEROUS FRENCH TROOPS ASSIGNED TO BORDER DUTY ARE OUT OF SIGHT.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE ESTIMATED THAT FROM 500 TO 600 AMERICANS ARE IN NICE AND VICINITY. NORMALLY THERE ARE ABOUT 1,500 AMERICAN RESIDENTS AND APPROXIMATELY 1,000 AMERICAN TOURISTS USUALLY ARE PRESENT.

NOW MANY HAVE LEFT FOR HOME, FOR SOUTHWEST FRANCE AND SPAIN.

THE AMERICAN CONSULATE IS EXTREMELY BUSY, HANDLING ABOUT 200 CALLS A DAY. THE INQUIRIES FLUCTUATE WITH THE WAR NEWS.

ALL DANCE HALLS AND THEATERS, EXCEPT MOVIE HOUSES, ARE CLOSED. THE CASINOS CLOSED MAY 22.

A SEMI-BLACKOUT PREVAILS AT NIGHT.

THERE ARE NO FOOD SHORTAGES BUT SUGAR WILL BE RATIONED STARTING JUNE 1.

N815AED

MAY 31 1940

BERN, SWITZERLAND, MAY 30-(AP)-AN EYEWITNESS TO THE BATTLE IN FLANDERS, WHO ARRIVED HERE THROUGH GERMANY, SAID TONIGHT THE BELGIAN ARMY HAD BEEN CUT TO BITS AND THAT THERE WAS NO REASON TO WONDER WHY KING LEOPOLD HAD CAPITULATED.

"WHOLE REGIMENTS SIMPLY VANISHED UNDER GERMAN FIRE THE DAY BEFORE THE SURRENDER," SAID THIS EYEWITNESS, WHO LEFT THE WAR ZONE THE DAY LEOPOLD GAVE UP.

"IF THAT WAS NOT ENOUGH TO BRING A SURRENDER, THE TROOPS' MORALE WAS SHATTERED BY THE PRESENCE OF MASSES OF REFUGEES LITERALLY ON THE ARMY'S SKIRTS.

"GERMAN BOMBERS STRIKING AT BELGIAN SUPPLY LINES STRUCK THE REFUGEES, TOO--BELGIAN REFUGEES.

"MANY BELGIAN SOLDIERS SEEMED STARK MAD, TORN BETWEEN A DESIRE TO CONTINUE THE FIGHT AND THE INABILITY TO AVOID BRINGING GERMAN FIRE ON REFUGEES WHO SHARED THEIR CAMPS."

RQ1025PED

MAY 31 1940

MONTREAL, MAY 30-(AP)-THE CANADIAN LEGION TODAY URGED THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT TO SPEED THE WAR EFFORT BY TAKING "IMMEDIATE STEPS TO CONSCRIPT MANPOWER, WEALTH, NATIONAL RESOURCES, BUSINESS, INDUSTRY AND OTHER INSTITUTIONS."

THE LEGION DECIDED UPON ADVICE OF ITS NEWLY ELECTED PRESIDENT, ALEX WALKER OF CALGARY, TO SEND A "SMALL COMMITTEE" OF ITS DOMINION COUNCIL TO OTTAWA TO DISCUSS THE SITUATION WITH CANADIAN GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS.

A PROPOSAL THAT A LARGE DELEGATION BE SENT TO OTTAWA WAS WITHDRAWN BY ITS SPONSOR AFTER WALKER DECLARED SUCH A MOVE "AT THIS TIME WOULD NOT ACCOMPLISH ANY USEFUL PURPOSE."

MAY 31 1940

BZ942PED

NEW YORK, MAY 30-(AP)-REAR ADMIRAL YATES STIRLING, RETIRED, TODAY DECLARED THAT THE UNITED STATES "SPIRITUALLY IS NOW AT WAR", AND ASKED, "WHY NOT ACTIVELY?"

SPEAKING AT A MEMORIAL DAY SERVICE, THE FORMER COMMANDANT OF THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD ASSERTED THAT "AMERICA MUST CHOOSE AND CHOOSE QUICKLY, FOR NO TIME CAN BE LOST. THE MONSTER IS AT OUR GATES..."

BUT ANOTHER SPEAKER--MRS. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT, IN AN ADDRESS AT FERNCLIFF CEMETERY IN NEARBY ARDSLEY, N.Y., MAINTAINED THAT "WE MUST NOT BE RIDDEN BY OUR FEARS" AND URGED HER LISTENERS TO DISCARD HYSTERIA, FEAR AND HATRED.

SHE SAID THE UNITED STATES FACED THE DOUBLE CHALLENGE OF REALIZING IT WAS A PART OF A DISORDERED WORLD AND OF ADJUSTING ITS BELIEFS CAREFULLY.

30.24-2637

"WE MUST KEEP OUR NATION STILL FIRM IN THE WAY WE HAVE BELIEVED WAS THE DEMOCRATIC WAY OF LIFE," SHE CONTINUED, "--NONE OF US KNOW FROM DAY TO DAY WHAT MAY HAPPEN."

EARLIER, A SOBER-FACED AND SILENT THRONG OF A HALF-MILLION PEOPLE LOOKED ON UNDEMONSTRATIVELY AS A LINE OF 25,000 MARCHERS PARADED TO MARTIAL AND PATRIOTIC MUSIC ON RIVERSIDE DRIVE.

ONLY ONCE, AS THE RANKS OF SOLDIERS, SAILORS, AND OTHER VETERAN GROUPS AND CIVILIAN ORGANIZATIONS, PASSED, DID THE SPECTATORS BREAK INTO APPLAUSE.

THAT WAS WHEN SEVEN GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC CIVIL WAR VETERANS UNFALTERINGLY MARCHED TO THE SLOW BEAT OF TWO DRUMS, FOLLOWED BY SEVERAL ONE-LEGGED SURVIVORS OF THE AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES OF THE WORLD WAR, HOBBLING ALONG ON THEIR CRUTCHES.

FOLLOWING THE PARADE, AT THE ANNUAL CEREMONIES AT THE SOLDIERS AND SAILORS MONUMENT, LIEUT.GENERAL HUGH A.DRUM, COMMANDER OF THE FIRST ARMY, REMINDED THAT "AFTER EACH CRISIS THAT THIS COUNTRY HAS FACED, WE PRAY THAT IT WILL BE THE LAST, BUT WHILE WE HOPE WE NEVER TAKE THE TIME TO PREPARE.

"AGAIN OUR MINDS TURN TO PREPAREDNESS. THE FUNDAMENTAL APPROACH TO KEEPING US OUT OF THIS WAR IS THAT THE OTHER FELLOW IS AFRAID TO ATTACK US. THE EXTRAORDINARY EXPENDITURES NOW NECESSARY FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE ARE THE RESULT OF THE NEGLECT OF THE LAST 20 YEARS."

PS1039PED

30.24-2637

NEW YORK, MAY 30-(AP)-A BROADCAST IN GERMAN ON THE WAVE-LENGTH OF THE BERLIN RADIO AND HEARD BY CBS TODAY PROCLAIMED THAT "NOW THE GERMAN PEOPLE HAS STARTED TO FINISH UP FOREVER THIS ETERNAL DISTURBER OF ITS PEACE"--FRANCE.

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FH308AES

NEW YORK--FIRST ADD BERLIN RADIO XXX FRANCE.

IT SAID THAT "AGAIN AND AGAIN THE FUEHRER OFFERED THE OUTSTRETCHED HAND TO FRANCE" BUT THE LATTER "HAS AGAIN AND AGAIN SABOTAGED THIS GERMAN WILL FOR PEACE."

THEN IT WARNED:

"GERMANY'S PATIENCE IS NOW AT AN END AND THE FRENCH WILL NOW HAVE TO FEEL THE WAR WHICH THEY HAVE SOUGHT TO BRING UPON GERMANY.

"XXX FRANCE WILL HAVE TO FEEL THE PUNISHMENT UNTIL SHE HAS LOST ALL DESIRE FOR FURTHER ASSAULTS ON GERMANY."

FH311AED

NEW YORK, MAY 30-(THURSDAY)-(AP)-A BROADCAST HEARD ON THE WAVE LENGTH OF THE BERLIN RADIO THIS MORNING BY NBC SAID SOME OF THE TELE-PHONE WIRES IN LONDON, LEADING TO THE CENTRAL COMMAND, HAVE BEEN CUT IN SPITE OF ALL PRECAUTIONS AGAINST FIFTH COLUMN ACTIVITIES.

FH1250AED

THE WAR TODAY

BY DEWITT MACKENZIE

THE "END OF THE WORLD" HAS COME TO THE DROWSY PORT OF DUNKERQUE AND THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

HISTORY OF WARFARE NEVER BEFORE HAS PUT TOGETHER SUCH A PICTURE OF SAVAGE CHAOS ON LAND AND SEA AND IN AIR AS HAS DEVELOPED FROM THE ALLIED ATTEMPT TO SALVAGE WHAT LIVES THEY CAN FROM THE HUNDREDS OF THOUSANDS OF THEIR TROOPS WHO HAD BEEN TRAPPED BY THE HITLERITES.

FOR THE FIRST TIME WE HAVE A MAJOR BATTLE BETWEEN THE GERMAN FORCES OF THE AIR AND THE ANGLO-FRENCH SHIPS OF WAR AS THE ALLIES STRUGGLE TO PERFORM THE ALL BUT IMPOSSIBLE TASK OF GETTING THEIR BROKEN TROOPS EMBARKED FOR WITHDRAWAL. IT IS THE INITIAL TEST OF STRENGTH ON A LARGE SCALE BETWEEN THE AIR AND SEA.

GERMAN REPORTS CLAIM THE SINKING OF BRITISH WARSHIPS AND TRANSPORTS. THAT'S NOT SURPRISING. WE KNOW WITHOUT BEING TOLD THAT MANY VESSELS WILL GO DOWN IN THE FURY OF THE CONFLICT, AND THAT A GREAT NUMBER OF AIRPLANES WILL BE DESTROYED.

WE KNOW TOO THAT THOUSANDS OF MEN MUST BE STRUGGLING IN THE CHOPPY WATERS OF THE CHANNEL ALMOST WITHIN SIGHT OF THEIR BELOVED CLIFFS OF DOVER.

SO WE COME TO THE END OF THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS--A MAJOR GERMAN VICTORY.

BUT WE HAVEN'T REACHED THE END OF THE BLITZKRIEG WHICH THE GERMANS SAY WILL FINISH THE WAR. THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS IS JUST ONE PHASE OF HITLER'S GREAT GAMBLE. SO WHAT NEXT?

FIRST WE MUST NOTE THAT THE GALLANT STAND MADE BY THE ALLIED ARMIES OF THE NORTH IN FLANDERS HAS ENABLED THE FRENCH TO CONSOLIDATE A LINE RIGHT ACROSS NORTHERN FRANCE FROM ABBEVILLE ON THE CHANNEL EASTWARD ALONG THE SOMME RIVER AND CLEAR TO THE MAGINOT FORTIFICATIONS.

THIS MEANS, BY THE WAY, THAT THE NAZI FORCES HAVE BEEN HALTED IN THEIR RUSH A VERY CONSIDERABLE DISTANCE SHORT OF THE TERRITORY WHICH THE KAISER OVERRAN IN THE EARLY DAYS OF THE WORLD WAR.

(MORE).

FIRST ADD THE WAR TODAY BY DEWITT MACKENZIE XXX OF THE WORLD WAR.

THAT LINE IS NOT ONLY FOR THE DEFENSE OF PARIS, BUT FOR THE FAR MORE VITAL PURPOSE OF PREVENTING A DISASTROUS BREAK-THROUGH BY THE GERMANS IN THEIR AVOWED EFFORT TO CRUSH THE ENTIRE FRENCH ARMY. THE LINE ALSO PROVIDES THE KICKING-OFF PLACE FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INVADERS.

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GERMANS IN THEIR AVOWED EFFORT TO CRUSH THE ENTIRE FRENCH ARMY. THE LINE ALSO PROVIDES THE KICKING-OFF PLACE FOR OFFENSIVE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE INVADERS.

HITLER NOW WOULD SEEM TO HAVE TWO LINES WHICH HE CAN PURSUE. HE CAN ATTEMPT HIS PROJECT OF INVADING ENGLAND, NOW THAT HE HAS WON THE BATTLE OF FLANDERS, OR HE CAN TRY TO SMASH SOUTHWARD TO PARIS AND KNOCK THE FRENCH OUT.

IN THIS CONNECTION THE GERMAN PRESS TODAY IS CHARGING THAT BRITAIN AND FRANCE ARE TRYING TO PERSUADE SWITZERLAND AND PORTUGAL TO ACCEPT ALLIED PROTECTION. THE NAZIS SAY THE ALLIES ARE MAKING "ANOTHER EFFORT TO BRING MORE NEUTRALS INTO THE WAR."

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THAT SORT OF COMMENT HAVING PRECEDED ALL THE RECENT GERMAN INVASIONS OF NEUTRAL TERRITORY, ONE NATURALLY WONDERS WHETHER HERR HITLER IS GETTING READY TO TRY TO TAKE OVER SWITZERLAND IN AN EFFORT TO TURN THE FRENCH RIGHT WING WHERE THE MAGINOT LINE ENDS. IF THAT IS HIS PURPOSE, THEN PRESUMABLY HE WILL TRY THE ASSAULT ON FRANCE BEFORE HE ESSAYS THE ENGLISH CHANNEL.

HOWEVER, WE SHALL HAVE TO WAIT A BIT TO SEE, FOR THERE IS NO PRESENT INDICATION OF THE FUEHRER'S PLANS.

THIS DETONATION OF GREAT BOMBS AS THEY RIP AT THE FOUNDATIONS OF EMPIRES TENDS, I FEAR, TO MAKE US OVERLOOK THE PLIGHT OF CIVILIANS IN THE FIGHTING ZONE. THE SPEED OF MECHANIZED WARFARE TURNS PEACEFUL CENTERS INTO SLOUGHS OF SLAUGHTER WITHOUT WARNING.

THE DEATH TOLL MUST BE TERRIBLE AS THESE HELPLESS FOLK ARE TORN BY BOMBS AND SHELLS, AND EVEN GROUND BENEATH THOSE MONSTER TANKS WHICH ARE LIKE CREATURES OF FRIGHTFULNESS OUT OF A NIGHTMARE. BUT MAYBE THOSE WHO DIE QUICKLY ARE THE MORE FORTUNATE, FOR THE POSITION OF A HOST OF THE LIVING IS PITIABLE.

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS THE OTHER DAY ESTIMATED THAT 5,000,000 BELGIAN AND FRENCH REFUGEES WERE FLEEING FROM THE PATH OF THE STORM. JUST SO WE SAW THEM STREAMING OUT OF THIS SELF-SAME COCK-PIT OF EUROPE IN THE WORLD WAR, ONLY NOT SO MANY AS NOW ARE STRUGGLING TO ESCAPE FOR THE SECOND TIME IN A BRIEF QUARTER CENTURY.

A166

WE USED TO ENCOUNTER LONG LINES OF OLD WOMEN AND MEN AND CHILDREN, PLODDING HOPELESSLY ALONG THE HIGHWAYS WITH THEIR PITIFUL BELONGINGS --HUNGRY, ILL, HERE AND THERE DROPPING INTO MERCIFUL DEATH FROM EXHAUSTION. I'LL NEVER FORGET HOW WHEN ARMY HORSES DIED ON THE ROADWAY FROM ENEMY FIRE THESE REFUGEES WOULD RUSH AND SLASH AT THEM WITH KNIVES, OR TEAR AT THEM WITH THEIR HANDS, IN HOPE OF GETTING A BIT OF FOOD.

THAT'S THE SORT OF THING GOING ON NOW, MULTIPLIED BY NOBODY KNOWS HOW MANY TIMES. THE MENTAL STRAIN OF ALL THIS HORROR ON THE CIVILIAN POPULATIONS OF THE BELLIGERENT COUNTRIES IS IMMEASURABLE. THEY WON'T RECOVER FROM THE SHOCK IN THIS GENERATION, AND THE CHILDREN OF THE NEXT WILL BEAR THE MARKS.

WD1 01 6AED

Allies Take Abbeville

Bridgehead in Somme Drive; Three-Quarters of B.E.F. Escapes From Flanders; Planes Drop Food to

Troops Fighting Toward Coast

Allies Snatch 160,000 From Flanders Trap

By DREW MIDDLETON.

London, June 1 (Saturday) (AP).—The Allied navies have snatched three-fourths of the British Expeditionary Force in Flanders from the German-set death trap, it was reported today as an armada of ships of all types continued to bring home thousands of survivors. Great Britain took new heart from the assurance that she had escaped total disaster in the Channel horror.

While official figures are lacking, this report would indicate that some 130,000 or more British troops had been evacuated along with uncounted thousands of their allies.

Reliable British sources said the original strength of the B.E.F. in Flanders was 175,000 men. French and Belgian forces evacuated up to last night were reported to number at least 30,000.

Thousands more were massed at Dunkirk wharves, waiting for ships, while their comrades-in arms fought desperate rear-guard actions to cover the retreat from the dwindling Allied foothold around the city.

Rescue Sensational.

The sensational plucking of troops from the French shore and transporting them across the Channel—in possibly one of the greatest naval actions of all time—is being accomplished despite an infestation of spies, incessant bombing, midget torpedo boat activity and a land assault into which the Germans flung much of their might.

Tell of Huge Nazi Losses.

Returning Tommies declared Nazi losses in Flanders were five times as great as those of the Allies.

Both French and British sources estimated the German casualties in Flanders at 500,000 men.

A naval spokesman declared the loss of a small transport, three destroyers and several auxiliary vessels was trivial compared with the lives saved.

The rescue fleet, embracing barges, tugs and even ancient stern-wheel steamers, crossed between lanes of warships and under big squadrons of bombing and fighter planes. Some of the craft have made as many as four trips in 24 hours.

Although the rescue of the bottled-up Allied army remained Britain's greatest concern, informed London observers said they looked for an early attempt by Hitler to divide England and France with separate peace offers. There was no indication that the British or French would heed them.

BATTLE-WEARY TOMMIES STILL POURING HOME

100,000 Reported Back, With "Thousands More At Dunkerque"

[By the Associated Press]

A Southeast Port In England, May 31—Dead tired, aching for home, the men of the B. E. F. poured on into England tonight, adding chapter after chapter to their epic.

From big liners to tiny boats with only a few men aboard, a great armada brought them home, poured them onto troop trains and went back, under the fire of German guns and bombers, for more.

Tonight the total of the British, French and Belgians brought over the tortured Channel ferry routes of war was somewhere near 100,000. But one of them said: "Thousands more were massed at the Dunkerque wharves early this morning waiting for ships."

Anxious Families Wait

On the narrow station platforms along the way to London stood the anxious wives and wide-eyed children of the B. E. F., straining to see the windows of the rocketing troop-filled trains.

They were waiting, too, with dread, for the casualty lists that have not come.

In London, when they opened one compartment door today they found a British officer dead, his own pistol beside him.

From this port even the fishing boats and the trim little holiday motor craft went across the Channel today and came back, loaded with men in khaki.

Navy And Air Force On Guard

The navy and the air force stayed grimly on guard.

Across the Channel the sun gleamed on the white shore line of France and the green fields beyond.

The black plume of smoke from a huge fire burning near Dunkerque mounted the sky.

"It is an inferno over there; a hell made by man," said one artilleryman.

"The Germans asked for a truce to bury their dead after a thirty-six-hour barrage had held up their advance.

"There's No Truce"

"We replied: 'There's no truce.' And we gave them another seven hours of barrage."

Another soldier said the Germans shelled the British on the Dunkerque wharves with long-range guns.

"There were some killed," he added.

Every sort of a story was told of the new German strategy of war. Here was one, told by a Tommy:

"We found 10,000 almost perfect, counterfeit, 10-franc notes on one plane that we brought down. Parachute troops are being given this money to disorganize French finances."

Parachute Troops Riddled

Another Tommy told what happened to parachute troops in Flanders:

"I have seen German corpses landing with as many as fifty bullets in them," he said. "They were killed long before they reached the ground."

Through the lush green countryside of England sped train after train of the mud-stained men.

At the wayside stations they were deluged with fruit, cigarettes, tea, cookies.

The waiting women surrounded the soldiers, plied them with soft drinks, acted as postmen for hastily scribbled postcards to wives and sweethearts.

Child Welcomes Brother

On one platform, a 6-year-old girl sprang into the arms of a grimy soldier. It was her brother, unheard from for six weeks.

One soldier held a bottle of beer to the lips of a sailor who had both arms swathed with bandages.

Many of the men limped until they saw a sympathetic eye upon them; then they straightened fiercely.

Padres straight from the front and women of the auxiliary territorial services came back with the fighters.

One white-haired vicar praised the discipline of the men on the bomb-blasted beaches across the Channel. There, he said, they hid in the dunes until rescue came.

Women Show Strain

The women of the "ATS," like the soldiers, showed the strain of sleepless nights under constant fire, air raids and lack of sleep.

One story of these air raids and what they do to a man came from a British officer:

"I had six hours' sleep in seventy-two, and when the bombing was at its worst I spent hours lying in ditches, with my teeth clenched and my fingers wedged in my ears, my face buried in the weeds.

"During the last four days we marched miles under incessant bombing and finished up with a ten-mile trek along a rough beach before we got to the boats."

Most of the men coming back were in their early twenties, but there were a few be-medalled war veterans, morose and silent.

French And Belgians Along

With them, too, were the French and the Belgians—those men of Leopold who wouldn't stop fighting when he told them to stop.

In the railway stations, the English officers and men, most of them unable to speak French, passed over hard-boiled eggs, sandwiches and cans of steaming tea to bearded poilus and to chocolate-hued Senegalese with the crescent emblazoned on their turbans or wearing stained, scarlet tarbooshes.

One officer who fought through the Lowlands campaign told how his soldiers salvaged a machine gun and ammunition from a German bomber shot down by the R. A. F. and used the gun to bring down two other German planes.

Gun Taken On Retreat

The gun was mounted on a motorcycle sidecar and taken along on the retreat to the sea.

"Two days later," the officer related, "we were bombed at dawn by a Heinkel. We had with us a trooper who was an expert shot. Using the German machine gun he brought the Heinkel down. . . .

"When we were about to embark, the enemy had been bombing the quayside trying to get our small boat. Just at dusk the last German plane brought down one of our fighters. The British pilot jumped with his parachute and . . . when the German plane circled low over the sheds where we were sheltered, we got in a burst of machine gun fire that brought him down as well."

An infantryman, Private George Turner, exclaimed:

"We are going to win this bloody war!"

Turner had been asked what he thought of the course to date.

An artilleryman said, "as long as it ends soon, we are satisfied."

Robert Atlee, an infantryman, said of the reembarkation:

"Our navy—it was wonderful."

NAZIS RAKE TROOPS WITH FIRE IN CHANNEL "BLIZZARD OF FIRE"

Exhausted Soldiers Reach England Ragged And Caked in Mud After Night-marish Crossing.

(By The Associated Press)

A Southeast Coast Port in England, May 31.—German bombing planes raiding the Allied retreat from Flanders "attempted to pursue our ships right up to the harbor," a soldier of the British Expeditionary Force said on his arrival here today.

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"I never expected to get back alive," he said. "Our work was carried out in a blizzard of bombs and machinegun bullets. Jerry attacked in waves every 10 or 15 minutes. Still they kept coming.

"The fun began when we were about six miles off the coast. That's where we had to run the gauntlet. The bombers not only dropped their loads but attempted to pursue our ships right up to the harbor. Though the Royal Air Force constantly was taking a tremendous toll of Nazi planes, English soil looked mighty good."

Tens of thousands of men of the B. E. F., and their French comrades are being landed every hour at southeast English ports from craft of all sizes and descriptions.

Tommies said that coast fishermen were volunteering to take their tiny, unarmed boats across the channel. One lifeboat, a veteran rescue ship of this war, put out with a crew of men 60 years or more old. Some private motorboat owners left for the French side without waiting for official instructions.

Seven ships docked at a south coast port within two hours. The men were sped away by railroad to bases in scattered parts of England within half an hour of coming ashore.

At another port, a tug came in pulling five barges packed with troops.

As the soldiers landed, housewives handed over their own food supplies when official stores ran short.

Londoners crowded railroad platforms to see the troops and tossed candy, cigarettes, apples and oranges through car windows, even before the trains came to a full stop.

Many telegrams to anxious wives and sweethearts were scribbled on the backs of candy wrappers and empty cigarette packs.

Fewer Wounded

As the streams of battle-scarred Tommies, as well as some of their French and Belgian allies, continued to pour into reception ports today, it was noticeable there were fewer wounded among them. This indicated the majority of the casualties had been given precedence in the retreat and embarkation.

While the men waited to board the long troop trains ready to speed them to the haven of the flowering English countryside, bakers worked overtime providing food. Women volunteers, regardless of fatigue and long hours, cut mountains of sandwiches and served rivers of tea at makeshift canteens for men who hadn't had a square meal for nearly a week and only snatches of sleep for the last two weeks.

"Not a Crumb Left"

A lieutenant-commander in charge of one of the naval vessels bringing home troops said:

"I don't think we have a crumb of food or even a cup of cocoa left in the ship. My men have been magnificent—uncomplaining in the face of bombing and machinegunning. We are quite determined that not a man shall be left behind for want of a ship."

One of the French soldiers among those brought to English shores said that, in the withdrawal toward the coast, "we were machinegunned so often we almost got used to it.

"We always were ready to jump into the nearest ditch to avoid German planes sweeping low and mowing down refugees and others indiscriminately," he continued. "Always there were some who did not rise again. One almost gets used to that, too."

It was announced today that the battle-worn thousands will be given a well-earned rest.

Claim Dumps Destroyed

Already a large proportion of the B. E. F.—its members proclaiming their spirit unbroken after braving hell and high water—is said to have been withdrawn from the Nazi death trap in Belgium and northern France through one of the greatest rear guard actions in military history.

"Before our troops made their retreat," said a British officer, "they have in almost every case succeeded in blowing up gasoline dumps and leaving nothing useful to the enemy. They stayed to do this at the risk of capture or being shot."

The Tommies said word of the surrender of the Belgian army ordered by King Leopold III, which exposed their left flank to the Germans, first came as a rumor which no one believed.

"The Real Thing"

"There already had been rumors of different sorts," a young gunner remarked, "but we realized this one was the real thing a few hours later, when the Germans suddenly appeared all around us.

"They were firing at us from what had been Belgian lines until a short time before. The order was given to retreat. There was nothing else to do.

"Then came hours of tramping along roads and across fields and ditches to the sea.

"We never knew when German machine-guns would begin firing on us from behind some hedge or clump of trees. They seemed to be around every corner."

Astonished by Order

One of a group of five Belgian officers, who said they were astonished at King Leopold's orders to surrender, said that "we do not intend to stop fighting on orders of Leopold—and there are thousands of other Belgian soldiers of the same opinion."

Describing the difficulties of the Belgian campaign, the Tommies said the country was "overrun with spies" who tipped off nearly every move they made to German bombers.

An officer from a destroyer that helped cover the embarkation with her guns and then acted as an escort for the transports described a shattered town in Flanders as he saw it from the bridge of his ship.

"There is not a wall in the place that is more than two feet high," he said. "What I remembered as a jolly little town full of cafes and hotels and gaiety now is just a pile of rubble.

"I saw one bomb hit a big, modern hotel. It collapsed like a pack of cards."

While the navy and merchant marine continued shuttling across the Channel to rescue troops and fishing smacks were pressed into service because they could operate in the shallow waters close to the coast, the returning Flanders veterans loudly praised the Royal Navy and the Royal Air Force that cleared a way across the Channel as German bombers attacked the ships. They charged that German planes bombed hospital as well as troop ships.

"Wall of Fire"

One Tommy said:

"I never believed anything like the wall of fire our ships put up to screen the troops was possible. The din was incredible. Shells were falling in a mathematically straight line behind our positions.

"Above and behind the line British planes dived and dropped a hail of bombs. I take off my hat to the chaps who did that job."

Many of the survivors had to swim to the ships through a hail of bomb splinters. They still were wet and oil-soaked when they landed here. But one of their officers declared:

"Our losses in the last few days have been far less than might be expected. But the slaughter among the Germans has been incredible. The German commanders seem to be throwing away their men's lives."

"Hun" Revived

With the return of B. E. F. survivors, the word "Hun" is being used for the first time since the war started. One soldier, telling of German bombing and strafing attacks on Belgian refugees, said:

"There was no excuse for that. I'll never forget the way those Huns treated the refugees."

Tough Cockneys who insisted they would be returning to France at the first opportunity declared all they wanted was "more airplanes and it will be a different story."

Still Deafened

Still so deafened from the din of battle that they scarcely could hear, they told how Nazi bombers swarmed over the battlefields 50 and 60 at a time. One of them remarked:

"Our casualties were surprisingly small considering the number of bombs that were dropped."

An artillery sergeant said the German airmen were "no match for the RAF and they know it," and told of watching one British fighter take on seven German planes and bring down three of them.

"The hard fact remains that no military operation is so difficult as re-embarkation at the end of a retreat," and added: "There could not have been very much 'fleeing in disorder.'"

Citing the German contention that air power had taken the place of sea power, he admitted Nazi air superiority in numbers but said that the Germans were unable to prevent the embarkation of troops and were unable to inflict more than "minor injuries" on the ships involved. The Germans yesterday claimed to have sunk or badly damaged more than sixty ships engaged in the embarkation operations.

'Magnificent Help.'

The commentator said the men on the ground had been able to see "what magnificent help" they were getting from the navy and the air force.

"When a man on the ground sees a bomb drop, he would like to see an Allied plane chasing the bomber," he said. "It should be remembered that, had Allied planes not been busy elsewhere, there might have been five bombs instead of one."

British Report 90,000 Saved

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—Reliable British sources estimated today that 90,000 British, French and Belgians had been landed in England from the Flanders battleground. About two-thirds of these are British.

The total figure, 90,000, is approximately one-half the original strength of the B. E. F. force of 175,000 in Flanders. Hence about one-third, or 58,000, of the original British force is estimated by these sources to be safely home.

There are no figures here on total British or Allied casualties. However, both French and British sources estimate German casualties at about 500,000.

British Still Continue Evacuation.

British military men said today that evacuation of large numbers of British and French troops from northern France still goes on.

A soldier back from Flanders said tonight that "thousands" of Allied troops still were massed on the Dunkirk wharves early today, waiting for ships to take them across the channel.

A military commentator said that Allied troops now hold a line "a certain distance from the coast."

Commenting on a German claim that the British Army fled to the coast in disorder, the commentator said:

Meanwhile, stiff fighting is in progress at Dunkirk, the embarkation port, and evacuation is proceeding under the protection of Allied naval guns and the "Corunna Line," named after the celebrated Battle of Corunna in Spain on January 16, 1809, when the British under Sir John Moore successfully repulsed superior French forces and embarked.

The spokesman said that a small coastal steamship which left Ostend, Belgium, one night with soldiers, women and children and fifteen German prisoners, was attacked by a German torpedo boat. The torpedo missed and the attacker then came within ten yards and opened fire, whereupon the commentator said, the little ship replied with two submachine guns, silenced the Germans and left their boat drifting.

Tens of thousands of men of the B. E. F. and their French comrades are being landed every hour at southeast English ports from craft of all sizes and descriptions.

British soldiers said that coast fishermen were volunteering to take their tiny, unarmed boats across the channel. One lifeboat, a veteran rescue ship of this war, put out with a crew of men 60 years or more old. Some private motor boat owners left for the French side without waiting for official instructions.

Seven in Two Hours.

Seven ships docked at a south coast port within two hours. The men were sped away by railroad to bases in scattered parts of England within half an hour of coming ashore.

At another port, a tug came in pulling five barges packed with troops.

As the soldiers landed, housewives handed over their own food supplies when official stores ran short.

Londoners crowded railroad platforms to see the troops and tossed candy, cigarettes, apples and oranges through car windows even before the trains came to a full stop.

Jugs of tea were handed up.

Many telegrams to anxious wives and sweethearts were scribbled on the backs of candy wrappers and empty cigarette packs.

May Be Peace Offer.

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—Observers here said today that they were looking for a possible attempt by Adolf Hitler to divide England and France with separate offers of peace.

These persons said that they expected Der Fuehrer to flourish a threat of Italian entry into the war on Germany's side to induce acceptance of such offers.

Studying the possibilities of Der Fuehrer's next move, these observers said they were not discounting his penchant for doing the completely unexpected.

These were the possibilities envisaged:

1. A separate peace offer to France with a great smashing assault by land and air against Paris.
2. A threat of an Italian flank attack.
3. An ultimatum to Great Britain to lay down arms on Hitler's terms or face total war.

Evidence of a determination to forestall any effort of Hitler to separate the Allies or to make peace on his terms was seen in the reiteration that the Allies, fighting as a unit, would make no separate peace on any terms.

The statement by Alfred Duff Cooper, Minister of Information, only yesterday that Hitler will be "denied a seat at any future conference table" was seen as a further sign of Allied solidarity.

Master of Europe's western coast line from Boulogne in France to Bodo in Norway, with the exception of battered Dunkirk, Hitler might attempt to consolidate his lines along the Somme and Aisne rivers in France and then strike at England, as he so often has threatened.

But most observers believed he first would seek to roll up the flanks of the Maginot Line, possibly with Italian aid, in order to free all his forces for the assault on Britain.

Authoritative persons said tonight that Italy had intimated on Tuesday that she considered British-Italian negotiations over contraband control broken off. This indication was said to have been given despite agreement in principle reached last week for an easing of contraband control against Italian ships.

Editorial writers emphasized anew today the "unbreakable bond" of the Allies and attacked as a "damnable lie" the assertion by Nazi propagandists that some discord divides the purpose of Britain and France.

The Evening News said:

"The lesson of Flanders is clear . . . to make good our deficiencies . . . to give the army weapons to meet the enemy on equal terms.

"We have only just entered the tunnel of our difficulties," the News concluded.

With the retreat from Flanders, giving Germany potential bombing bases only five minutes from England's southeast coast, the Government and people concentrated their attention on the "fifth column" menace.

From some quarters came a demand that Gen. Sir Edmund Ironside, Commander-in-Chief of the Home Forces, receive plenary powers to co-ordinate military and civil defense measures, under martial law if necessary.

To make sure that any invading forces dropped from the air would find no effective help from within the country, Scotland Yard pressed hard its hunt for fifth column equipment—arms, munitions and uniforms. The police went through every wharf and warehouse along the Thames, carefully searching furniture and other goods stored there by refugees from the Continent.

More Arrests Made.

In early morning raids in several London districts, an undisclosed number of fifth column suspects were arrested and held for interment.

While the Home Secretary, Sir John Anderson, and the Health Minister, Malcolm Macdonald, warned the nation of the very real and close danger of German bombing attacks, Vice-Admiral Sir John Somerville assured Britons that their defense forces were prepared to meet any attempted Nazi landing, whether from the air or from the sea.

The Home Secretary said that there was "every prospect of an early call upon the civil defense forces," and he told those forces to keep "fully manned, in a state of readiness and efficiency."

Sir John told the House of Commons today that no communists "as such" had been arrested in the United Kingdom in the drive against fifth column elements.

He added that he was unable to say how many of those arrested were "in fact communists."

Moving Children Out.

The Ministry of Health said that England's "front line" areas along the east and southeast coasts would probably have to be broadened, necessitating the withdrawal of a large number of children to safer areas.

In fifteen coast towns 39,000 children, or 61 per cent of the school population have already been registered for removal to districts further west, such as Wales.

Mr. MacDonald told the public that the Government felt that the risk of early bombing is so real that they must now make as complete as possible plans for the evacuation of children.

At the same time the Government, seeking to increase arms production, took a census of machines in all industries to make sure they are working at full capacity.

Instructions were issued to civilians on air raid precautions. The public was warned to stay away from windows because investigation of the crash of a German bomber at Clacton-on-Sea disclosed that most of the injuries suffered were caused by flying glass splinters.

More Aid Raid Shelters.

The authorities said that experience showed that houses provided good shelter against bombs provided precautions are taken. In congested areas, however, work went ahead on additional public air raid shelters.

The Germans' use of incendiary bombs in the Low Countries prompted fresh precautions against fire hazards.

Saddened by the plight of the B. E. F. in the Flanders trap, the public got some cheer from the report that thousands of soldiers were being withdrawn successfully. But they prepared calmly to accept hard tidings.

'No Letters, Please.'

The families of soldiers lost in action informed their friends through brief announcements in newspaper classified columns. Usually they aded the request: "No letters, please."

Embarkation on Large Scale

PARIS, May 31 (A. P.).—The beaten Allied troops of Flanders were declared officially to be escaping through Dunkirk "on a large scale" tonight, while the central French armies pounded at the Germans south of the Somme and reported that they had cleaned out the Abbeville sector in the estuary.

It was said that the Abbeville operations had yielded several hundred German prisoners and many weapons and supply trains. The French estimated their losses there at only a few men killed and one tank destroyed.

It was explained that this meant a general cleanup of Germans in the sector on the southern side of the Somme near Abbeville. There was no report as yet of the recapture of the town itself, which is north of the river.

This apparent prelude to large-scale action on a new front—a front protecting Paris—was reported by the War Ministry spokesman along with a declaration that the flood waters spouting through locks opened by the French were holding back the German effort to smash Dunkirk, the port of exit for the fleeing northern Allies. The city was surrounded by flood water standing to average depth of a foot and a half. Part of the French rear guard in Flanders was acknowledged, however, to be "in difficulties."

Earlier the Ministry of Information announced that two divisions of the French rearguard had fought their way to Dunkirk. These divisions numbering perhaps 30,000 men in all before they underwent the shattering attack in Flanders, were said to have reached the channel port—exit from the northern battle zone—just as Germany's mechanized legions laid siege to the town.

Four Sides Guarded by Tanks.

Armored columns smashed at the Dunkirk gateway and slashed around the French rear guard which covered itself in the manner of Cæsar's forces—boxed in by armored phalanxes. The French infantry and artillery kept to the middle of the moving rectangle while tanks guarded four sides.

The division, said to be commanded by Gen. Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux, whom the Germans say is their prisoner, battered a path part way through the German lines of envelopment during the night and completed the bloody retreat in daylight.

A Ministry of Information spokesman said that Gen. Prioux's men fought a "marvelous battle" and that their losses are "relative' rathed than "catastrophic."

Allied Warships Operating.

French and British warships speeded up the evacuation of the weary, war-worn units which had been fighting off furious Nazi onslaughts.

At the same time, the vessels landed new food and war supplies for the French divisions still fighting at the southern end of the Dunkirk corridor.

The situation of the French troops still inside the Nazi pocket, with German infiltrations threatening them, remained "grave but not desperate," the spokesman said.

A line along various ridges, which the Germans established yesterday, has been fractured, and the French apparently held an advantage for maintaining the breach. The Germans, however, still held Mount Cassel.

Nazi advance units pushed furiously to Mount des Cats, near Godewaersvelde, one of a series of French-Belgian frontier hills about 500 feet high. South of the ridges studding the Flanders Plain, the rest of the Prioux army continued fighting.

The spokesman said that Dunkirk was holding solidly, strongly entrenched by French and British forces. He based this statement on advices received during the night, including word of the arrival of French troops at the port.

Fleets Keep Up Shuttle Service.

The commentator said that the Allied fleets kept up a continuous shuttle service moving in and out of Dunkirk, carrying in supplies to the armies and carrying out tired and wounded soldiers together with auxiliary units whose operations were no longer needed in the battle zone.

The air above Dunkirk has been "literally forbidden" to German planes by the hot fire of naval anti-aircraft guns co-operating with British pursuit squadrons operating from bases in England a few minutes away, the spokesman said.

Like an ancient fortress, Dunkirk is protected by a semi-circular "moat" of muddy water several miles wide which rushed in from the sea when the Allies opened the canal locks.

(Here two words censored) strips (three words deleted) connecting the port with the Flanders pocket from which the Allies are withdrawing are reported firmly held by French and British units.

Military sources said that Germans advancing from the southwest had come to a halt at the water's edge. On the northeast side of the port, they said, the Nazis had not yet reached the water barrier and the Allies were combating them in the area between it and the Yser Canal.

Gen. Prioux's army, the military reported, is retreating in a solid square, giving battle on all sides in a gigantic modern version of a classic Napoleon maneuver.

Somme-Aisne Front Active.

Meanwhile there was renewed activity on both sides of the Somme-Aisne-Meuse front, running from the English Channel east to the Maginot Line. This was limited to localized zones, with the French armies on the Somme launching several small operations which drew German counter-thrusts but left the line unchanged.

Patrol activity was renewed in the Aisne sector east of Rethel.

In the Argonne Forest region, between the Aisne and the Meuse, artillery batteries on both sides shelled each other's positions, and between the Meuse and the Moselle a German raid was repulsed.

The situation of the armies in the Flanders corridor was described as grave but not desperate.

British and French troops fought off German attacks east and west of Dunkirk. The sea front was slightly reduced, running approximately from Dunkirk to Nieuport.

British and French marines were still holding Calais, according to the latest reports available here.

The eastern wall of the Dunkirk corridor was held by part of the British Army and one French division along the Yser Canal line.

The defense line runs approximately from Lambartzyde through Nieuport, passes eastward to the vicinity of Dixmude and then descends in the direction of Ypres.

The western wall where the British have been re-enforced by several French formations and parts of the French mechanized units runs from the coast west of Dunkirk clear to the western end of the line of mounts near Cassel. It descends to the west of Bergues

British Prepare to Be Attacked

Fifth Column Equipment Sought as Arrests Continue—Home Defense Stands By.

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—Great Britain's island kingdom was turned into a formidable fortress today as the possibility of a direct Nazi attack was brought ever nearer by the withdrawal of the British Expeditionary Force from the continental channel ports nearest England.

FOG ASSISTS EMBARKATION; PRIOUX UNITS REACH COAST

Germans Continue to Bomb Troops Fleeing From Flanders—Nazi Casualties Are Estimated in London at 500,000.

30,24-2643

but veers off around Cassel where the Germans yesterday took the mount of the same name.

Carried Out Without Hitch.

While the mechanized rear guard of the retreating forces in Flanders fought to delay the overwhelming German forces seeking to wipe out the Allied pocket, Charles Morice, famous military commentator for the newspaper Le Petit Parisien, said that the retiring movements of the French and British troops "have been executed without halt and in spite of fierce combats. It may be that the Germans have taken prisoner several thousand tired and sick men who could no longer follow. Up to here they have not taken a single entire formation."

Retreat Between Flooded Areas.

Overhead, warplanes of the R. A. F. and the French air arm flew on never-ending missions, bombing the concentrated efforts of forty German infantry divisions and eight Nazi armored car divisions to close in from both sides on the pocketed Allies.

On either side—along the southern edge of the triangle, extending from Cassel to Gravelines, and the opposite line running from Nieuport to Ypres along the Yser River—the Allies were protected by lowland areas flooded to a depth of several yards to stave off German thrusts at the embarkation point.

Added to the protection of opened locks calculated to bog down the German mechanized divisions were French sailors and marines intrenched around Dunkirk.

Vast stretches behind the high-duned seacoast north and south of Dunkirk were gashed by drainage canals that at low tide carry to the channel the Flemish streams which are too sluggish to make their own way.

The Nieuport and Gravelines locks, opened at the channel's peak tide, sent sea waters rushing over the marshes to protect the corridor.

The flooding maneuver freed Allied troops guarding the port zone to bolster the forces streaming into Dunkirk from the bloody Flanders battlefields.

German Wedge Broken.

The main German effort to cut off the retreat centered at Mount Cassel, about halfway between Dunkirk and the Lille sector which Gen. Prioux's rear guard abandoned yesterday.

Whether the attempt to isolate British and French tanks and armored cars under the veteran cavalry commander had succeeded was not known early today.

FRENCH TANKS SMASH LAST GERMAN OUTPOSTS SOUTH OF SOMME RIVER

Help New British Force To Retake Abbeville Bridgehead—Flanders Rear Guard "In Difficulties," But Reported Holding Firm

[By the Associated Press] 164 HENRY CASSIDY

Paris, May 31—French tanks supporting a second British expeditionary force being formed in France pounded at the Germans along the Somme front tonight.

They mopped up the Abbeville sector and it was reported they had regained unbroken command south of Somme.

While this campaign went on, heavy detachments of Allied troops were declared to be pouring through Dunkerque to the historic Channel retreat from Flanders.

"A Certain Activity"

The action to the south was mentioned by the French command's night communique only as "a certain activity," and with the secrecy that customarily surrounds the start of major Allied movements.

The Abbeville bridgehead was taken, but the capture of the town itself—lying to the north of the river—was not claimed. It remained in no-man's land. Hundreds of Nazi prisoners and a mass of German war material were declared seized.

French air activity was greatly intensified on both fronts.

Bombers Drop Food

In the north, where the rear guard of the men of Flanders was struggling to force a passage through the Germans, who sought to cut them off in the mountains southeast of Dunkerque, French bombers defied anti-aircraft fire and low visibility to drop food and munitions for the isolated forces.

More than twenty tons of bombs were launched by two flights of French bombers in heavy attacks on German concentrations north of the Somme and German anti-aircraft batteries and other objectives near Abbeville.

The tanks which led the Allied attack in the Abbeville sector were mostly mediumweights of twenty-three tons.

Nazi Outposts Broken

They were reported to have ridden roughshod over the German anti-tank nests and to have broken up the last of the Reichswehr's outposts on the south side of the river.

In earlier offensive actions during the last seven days on the Somme other German bridgeheads had been wiped out, mainly in the Amiens sector east of Abbeville.

This apparent prelude to large-scale action on a new front—a front protecting Paris—was reported by the War Ministry spokesman along with a declaration that the floodwaters spouting through locks opened by the French were holding back the German effort to smash Dunkerque, the port of exit.

Water Surrounds City

The city was surrounded by floodwater standing to average depth of a foot and a half.

Part of the French rear guard in Flanders was acknowledged, however, to be "in difficulties."

These men were moving in retreat in a bloody rectangle which earlier had been reported holding generally firm under the assaults of the greatest mechanized German army ever to take the field.

Two muddy, weary and savagely punished divisions of the command of Gen. Rene Jacques Adolphe Prioux—originally totaling about 30,000 men—led the strange march into Dunkerque, the Allied port of exit to the sea.

Escape Through Steel Square

They moved through the center of a great box of men and steel, its four walls formed of roaring tanks like the locked shields that once protected the legions of Cæsar.

The Allied corridor of escape stretched from near Lille to Dunkerque.

In a last effort to annihilate the already defeated Allied armies, the Nazis threw into the struggle ten armored divisions and three motorized divisions—virtually their entire mechanized strength—in addition to numerous infantry divisions.

Troops Leaving Regularly

They smashed with all their might at Dunkerque, but the French spokesman acknowledged that, while little was left of the docks and quays, "considerable quantities" of Allied troops were embarking regularly in small boats from which they were being transferred at sea to larger craft.

Off the coast, the British and French fleets laid down a curtain of fire around these men.

While this great northern drama was nearing its close, Italian journalists were leaving Paris today. A Ministry of Information official said that while this did not mean "inevitable" war with Italy, it was possible that the Italians would enter within a few days.

Salutes Flanders Armies

A French military spokesman meanwhile saluted the armies of Flanders for their "marvelous battle." He declared they suffered losses that were "relative" rather than "catastrophic."

Allied quality in the air likewise was declared better. It was reported that the New British Defiance chasers alone brought down thirty-five German planes, without losses to themselves, in one day of fighting.

Nazi Losses At Half Million

Illustrating the cost to Germany of the massive offensive that began with the invasion of the Low Countries on May 10, the semi-official Telefrance Agency declared that since then the Nazis had lost half a million men—a figure which the agency asserted "find itself written in authentic German documents."

Meanwhile, the German military successes in Belgium were said by the French military spokesman to have been "directly due to treason." He spoke particularly of one incident as "distinctly unmilitary." This, he said, was the disclosure that only one officer in a group of fifty Belgians knew how to blow up a vital bridge which the Germans crossed over Belgian canal fortifications.

Situation "Unbelievable"

That situation, he remarked, was "unbelievable."

Gen. Maurice Gustave Gamelin, whose whereabouts had not been discussed since Gen. Maxime Weygand succeeded him as the Allied generalissimo, was understood to be in Paris tonight, although nothing official about him was given out and there was no mention in the press.

There still were conflicting reports as to the whereabouts of the Belgian royal children. One of these, originated in Toulouse, was that they still were at Chateau Montal, in the Lot department in South France.

Ready for "Second Round"

The French military spokesman said that now that the Flanders battle was virtually out of the way the central French armies, massed in the region of the Sommer, were ready for "the second round"—the first having been the operations in the Meuse region and in Flanders, which have ended in German victories.

This next round was expected to be fought on the Somme-Aisne front defending Paris. But there, said the spokesman, the Germans would find that the northern Allied resistance had "lasted just too long for the Nazis' good."

He asserted the Abbeville sector south of the Somme had been completely cleared of Germans after several days of operations in which the French took German prisoners and anti-tank guns, trucks and supply trains with only a few French killed and only one of their own tanks destroyed.

Raids and patrol operations like those along the Maginot line during the first eight months of the war were reported from the rest of the new front.

Losses Not "Catastrophic"

Meanwhile, the armies of Flanders were saluted by the spokesman for their "marvelous battle." He declared they suffered losses that were "relative" rather than "catastrophic."

The arrival in Dunkerque of Prioux's divisions, which for days had stood in a rain of fire to hold open the way of retreat for their comrades, suggested that Allies probably had saved a considerable proportion of their entrapped armies of 270,000 men. London reports during the day put the men already actually landed in England at nearly 100,000.

The French asserted, too, that the Allies had control tonight of the air over Dunkerque. German planes, said the spokesman, had been "literally forbidden" to operate by the combined and continuous fire of naval anti-aircraft guns and of British chaser squadrons operating from bases in nearby England.

One bombardment with high explosive and incendiary bombs razed 100 blocks between the main square and the station of one town. Not one wall is left standing. There is only a mass of stone and charred timbers about two feet high over the whole area.

French Holding Aisne River Line Against Steady German Onslaughts

By H. TAYLOR HENRY,
Associated Press Staff Correspondent.

WITH THE FRENCH ARMIES IN THE FIELD, May 31.—Strongly entrenched French divisions supported by heavy tanks and artillery tonight were holding the line of the Aisne River against steady German attempts to open the Marne plain from the northeast.

While shells screamed overhead and German planes flew low, I visited the important Rethel sector, about 100 miles from Paris.

The general commanding the division holding the sector told me how his troops had established and held for four days a bridgehead at Rethel to cover the withdrawal of the rest of the army to the strong line south of the Aisne.

It was the defense of this bridgehead which in a large measure stopped the Germans from forcing the passage of the Aisne at the same time they were racing for the Channel ports.

So sure were the Nazis of the crossing that a truckload of Germans returning from leave, and captured in the outskirts of Rethel, had received orders to rejoin their units elsewhere.

The situation here on the extreme right flank of the Northern Front, which forms the link with the Maginot Line, now is comparatively calm.

The action for the moment is confined mostly to the traditional artillery duels and to the more modern warfare of clashes of tank against tank, with occasional attacks from German dive-bombers.

Behind the lines, except for bombed towns, there is an almost overpowering feeling of peace and quiet which is only accentuated by the constant dull booming of artillery. Herds of milch cows and goats wander through the deserted streets of the deserted towns.

But far behind the lines the bombing planes have spread their devastation.

Nazis Call Foe Split.

BERLIN, May 31 (A. P.).—The main body of the French forces in the Flanders pocket has been dispersed or captured, and the blasting attack on remnants of their British comrades-in-arms is progressing, the German High Command declared today, aadding ominously that the bulk of the Nazi divisions are now released for new tasks!

Although the Germans acknowledged that the Allied withdrawals to England from the French channel port of Dunkirk were having some success and that their own losses were heavy, they said that the British apparently were benefiting from foggy, poor flying weather.

However, it was reported here that German troops had pressed to within six miles of the port and apparently were laying down a deadly barrage on what is left of the harbor city.

Soldiers Reported Swimming.

The Berlin newspaper, Lokal Anzeiger, in its description of the scene at Dunkirk, said:

"The remaining British force is seeking with every possible means—in small boats or even by swimming—to reach ships which are under protection of night and fog while attempting to save soldiers who can be saved, for England needs every single man now."

It remained to be seen whether the new tasks would be another steamroller drive onto the new French line along the Somme, seventy miles north of Paris, or an attempt to invade England, some twenty miles from the channel coast—or both.

"The main force of German divisions in Artois and Flanders now are released for new tasks"—that was as close as the German High Command came to pointing the way.

Says Unit Was Wiped Out.

While insisting that the main body of French troops caught in the Flanders trap had been dispersed or captured, the High Command added that some of them, though encircled or scattered, were still resisting locally.

It was also acknowledged that remnants of the British Expeditionary Force still offered desperate resistance in the coastal sections around Dunkirk, but the British forces near Cassel, on the southern edge of the Flanders trap, have been annihilated, the High Command said.

"The number of prisoners and the amount of booty could not yet be established even approximately," the communique declared, and continued:

"The attack against the remainder of the English Army in the flat country only a few kilometers deep, protected by the rising waters of canals along the coast between Furnes and Bergues and west of Dunkirk, is in progress. The opponent here is stoutly resisting in order to rescue as many soldiers as possible on ships, if necessary even without equipment."

Overcast skies in the Channel region brought respite to the battered British and French troops that still lived and fought on the coastal plain or within two tiny pockets on the fringe of the triangular trap.

"Air force operations in the course of May 30," said the High Command, "were considerably hampered by weather conditions."

Mosquito Fleet Active.

The murky sky, however, did not shield the Allies entirely, for new destruction, it was stated, was piled on the old at Dunkirk. The German communique said that "harbor facilities again were raided."

Germany's mosquito fleet of torpedo speedboats was stated to have sunk an Allied destroyer off the Belgian coast.

Part of the French forces, apparently in worse position than the British for withdrawal, were squeezed into two subordinate traps north of Lille and south of Lille, which lies off the apex of the bloody Flanders triangle, forty miles or so from Dunkirk. How many poilus were jammed into these two areas—about fifty square miles and twenty-four square miles, respectively—no one knew.

Numbers Not Disclosed.

In telling of the British pocket in the Cassel region, about twenty miles south of Dunkirk, the Germans said that the Tommies had been "crushed" in an attempt to break through for embarkation. How many British died in the Cassel pocket no one knew.

How many men still fought in all the Flanders zone no one knew; but original estimates for the Germans have ranged from 440,000 to 600,000 and for the Allies from 300,000 to 500,000 or more.

The German Navy clamped down on the entire length of Holland's meandering coastline and parts of the Belgian and French shores along territory in German occupation. Whether this had direct bearing on the "new tasks" to be set before Hitler's blitz divisions was another unanswered question.

Whatever goal Hitler picks for his next blow—be it Paris or London—it is expected that several days will be required for the mop-up in Flanders, the overhauling of his war machine and the gathering of equipment at the jump-off points.

French Mop-up Less Urgent.

The mop-up of the French pockets north and south of Lille probably is less urgent than the German plan of crushing the British on the Flanders coast.

The High Command characterized the British there, centered on Dunkirk, as flattened out with the sea to their backs, relying in part on flooding from coastal canals to slow down the German land drive and to hold Dunkirk for shipment of whatever troops and equipment could be taken there.

The pocketed French forces were said in informed quarters to have "practically ceased to exist." They were pictured as offering all the resistance of which they were still capable, but as making no progress to break the German rings of steel and fire around them.

Meanwhile today most German observers believed that the German army's fury would be directed next against the French armies defending Paris.

Berlin spokesmen said that of an original 4,000,000 Frenchmen under arms, about 1,000,000 have been killed or taken prisoner or else are facing annihilation within the next few days in the closing phases of the battle of Flanders.

Of the remaining 3,000,000 men, the Germans estimated that 1,000,000 are needed as possible defenders against Italy, another 1,000,000 along the Asine and Somme rivers north of Paris, and the third 1,000,000 in the Maginot Line.

[Neutral observers placed the French effectives at the outbreak of the war as high as 8,000,000.]

Many military observers here felt that a deeper plunge into France would be necessary before the Nazis could strike out at England, whom they call their arch enemy. Italy's participation in the war, the Germans pointed out, would make Germany's position in such a plunge easier by diverting French armies to the south.

France Is Threatened.

Many straws in the wind have pointed to an attack on the armies defending Paris as the next likely German objective. Observers noted that the resentment of German officialdom against France is increasing daily.

An official notice was sent by Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop to the French Government yesterday, through the Swedish Government, promising prompt and terrible reprisals if German aviator prisoners are killed by French captors.

"Enough of this sentimentality toward the French," this morning's papers were saying.

Berlin noted that Paris denied that any German prisoners had been killed, but was not impressed, insisting, as it had done previously concerning the Governments of Czecho-Slovakia and Poland, that the French Government is no longer in full control of the internal situation.

The impact of the invasion has "knocked the veneer of civilization off France," said the Volkischer Beobachter, Hitler's own paper.

"The French rabble," said the organ, "abuses German prisoners, women become hyenas, and the old French enmity against foreigners is extended even to helpless Belgian fugitives who are called 'dogs of the North' and 'Belgian Boch'."

VICTORY OVER ALLIED FORCES HAILED IN REICH

Germans Are Wondering Where Hitler's Next Blow Will Fall

Answer, Involving Italy, May Come From Goebbels' Talk To Führer

By LYNN HEINZERLING
Associated Press Correspondent

Berlin, May 31—The bloody triumph in Flanders was hailed in Germany tonight as an overpowering blow against British and French morale and a jubilant populace speculated on where Hitler next will strike.

The only official hint of the next order was the high command's enigmatic announcement that the bulk of the Nazi legions in Flanders "now are released for new tasks."

The Flanders cleanup, in the Nazi view, entailed only counting the prisoners and evaluation of booty—plus the harrying of the escaping Allies with land guns, bombers and the quick-striking mosquito fleet in the Channel.

Italy's Course A Factor

During the day the Germans claimed one enemy destroyer was sunk off the Belgian coast by a dashing torpedo boat, which represents the Nazi version of *Blitzkrieg*-gone-to-sea.

In the German capital the question on every tongue was where the next blow might fall; whether it would be directed deeper into France in the wake of a new propaganda campaign with obvious Italian implications, or against England, the original long-range objective of the German war aims.

Bound up in the question of future activity was the course of the axis partner, Italy.

Watching Duce 'With Confidence'

It was implied that the answer to Italy's part might come from a conference to which Hitler hastily summoned Paul Joseph Goebbels, Propaganda Minister, at Western front headquarters.

In Italian circles it was said that Premier Mussolini's entry would be a surprise move that would announce itself in due course.

There was no official confirmation of the Italian reports beyond the authorized assertion that Germany was watching her friendly partner "with confidence."

So confident were the Germans of ultimate victory after their smashing three-week conquest of the Netherlands, Belgium and northern France that there was a common tendency to set forth Nazi war aims again.

Allied Lands As "Border Areas"

The authoritative *Dienst Aus Deutschland* stated that England and France "will be banished in some form to roles of European border areas."

"It is not difficult to see on what basis a new order of peace would develop," *Dienst* said. "Its backbone, according to Berlin views, would be the Berlin-Rome axis."

Dienst said that smaller nations would retain "their natural and legitimate living rights," but that there would be no place in the new European picture for England and France.

Say Channel Fog Helps British

While the Germans acknowledged that the Allied withdrawals to England from the French Channel port of Dunkerque were having some success and that their own losses were heavy, they said the British apparently were benefiting from foggy, poor flying weather.

However, it was reported here that the German speedboat fleet was proving troublesome with its torpedoes launched at British warships and that German troops pressed to within six miles of Dunkerque and apparently were laying down a deadly barrage on what is left of the harbor city.

North and south of Lille, French units continued to resist the German "rub-out" process but their fate was regarded here as sealed. Another small Allied force separated from the main battleground in the north near Cassel.

Dunkerque Scene Described

The Berlin newspaper *Lokalanzeiger*, in its description of the scene at Dunkerque, said:

"The remaining British force is seeking with every possible means—in small boats or even by swimming—to reach ships which are under protection of night and fog while attempting to save soldiers who can be saved, for England needs every single man now."

The press campaign against French "brutality" reached a new height of fury. This developed the feeling that Germans would be driving toward Paris before another week was out.

The "Engelland song" has been supplanted on Nazi lips by the new war song dinned day and night:

"We are marching victoriously far into France."

Hit-Run Tactics Of Nazi Speedboats Described

Berlin, May 31 (AP)—The hit-and-run tactics of Germany's mosquito fleet torpedo speedboats—already credited with sinking five British destroyers in the English Channel—were outlined tonight by DNB.

It published the first report of a war correspondent who went along on one of the daring raids against the Allies.

His boat left a Netherlands harbor after sunset, streaking away for the Channel at thirty-five miles an hour. British bombers attacked when the speedboat was not far at sea, the reporter said, but the bombs missed the fast moving target.

After night fall, it passed an Allied patrol boat, the correspondent said, but this was "too small to be worth a torpedo"—the speedboats carry two each. Nevertheless, the torpedo boat with a burst of speed passed close to the Allied craft and the Germans threw hand grenades aboard.

As the grenades burst, the patrol boat opened machine-gun fire on the Germans, but it was ineffective.

A short while later a 3,000-ton Allied transport loomed out of the darkness and was "promptly torpedoed."

"To sink a vessel of such size is nothing much for a submarine but for a motor torpedo boat it is considered excellent game," said DNB's account, "especially if, as was the case with this steamer, it is crammed with soldiers and valuable war material and hundreds of lookouts.

"They did not see us," the account went on, "—then action. A short time later the motor torpedo boat was safely back in a small Dutch fishing port."

HITLER RECEIVES IMPORTANT WORD FROM MUSSOLINI

Nazi Army Thinks Italy Will Join Fight Soon—Fuehrer Sees Alfieri.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, May 31 (A. P.).—Word spread today through the zone of operations that a communication of the greatest importance has been received from Italy. The general opinion was that Premier Mussolini's entrance into the war was only a question of brief time, possibly a few days.

This information, if correct, is believed to mean that Adolf Hitler considers the French air force no longer a formidable military factor. An understanding was said to exist that the Italian Premier would come in after any formidable danger of attack from the air, for his industrial region, fronting on France, had been removed.

Talk in army circles is to the effect that Germany appears again to have outwitted her enemies and now seems to be planning a concentric attack on Paris with the Italians coming in from the south.

On the Belgian front last week all the talk was that troops would attempt to land in England first. That has changed. Now one hears that artillery shooting across the narrow channel and the Nazi dive-bombers are to keep England in a state of jitters while Britain's last prop, France, is being finished.

Then the road will be considered free for the final onslaught against the British Isles.

Hitler Sees Alfieri.

BERLIN, May 31 (A. P.).—Adolf Hitler received Italy's new Ambassador, Dino Alfieri, today at his headquarters near the western front. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was present at the meeting, DNB, the official German news agency, announced.

Hitler and Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels were reported conferring at Der Fuehrer's general headquarters in the west today to prepare what was expected in high German circles to prove a sensational announcement dealing with the war.

One extremely reliable informant said that it was his opinion that the announcement would concern the question of Italy's entry into the war. He said that Hitler summoned Goebbels suddenly.

There was no immediate indication of when the Goebbels announcement might be made.

Happiness in Berlin.

Official spokesmen were silent, but a buoyant spirit prevailed in Berlin and everywhere the impression reigned that there would be startling developments in the immediate future, now that the great battle of Flanders was drawings to a close—a decided issue.

Although the German Army continued to pound away, with practically every weapon known to man, at the Allied troops still being withdrawn by sea from the Flanders battlefield, military leaders chose to regard this now as a mere mopping up operation and the public turned to the question of "Where next?" and "What next?"

Italian participation in the war on the side of Germany was one possibility. Some highly placed informants said they understood that Hitler and Premier Mussolini had agreed that Italy would enter the war only after Hitler had assured Il Duce that the French Air Force was so demolished as no longer to constitute a threat to Italy's main industries, which lie chiefly in the Po valley, in the North.

Questioned concerning Allied speculation on Italian entry into the war, authorized Germans said today:

"The Italian position in recent days has been so clear that we are astonished that London should so suddenly find it threatening."

One spokesman said that Germany would watch with "supreme calm" the action of Italy as a friendly power.

German and Yugoslav trade discussions have been successfully concluded, authorized persons said today. Details were not announced, but it was said the conversations showed trade can be carried on despite war.

SAY GERMANS FOOLED POILUS

Nazis Aver French Weren't Ready at Seda

REPORTER SEES BATT

3924-2645

Smashed Tanks Indicate Power of Dive Bombers.

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER.

WITH THE GERMAN ARMY ON THE WESTERN FRONT, May 31 (A. P.).—I am with Germany's war machine again. This time places like Lille and Arras and possibly Calais are its ultimate goal.

Meanwhile we are having an opportunity to study the gap in the Maginot Line extension between Sedan and Maubeuge forced by German strategy. All signs point to a complete surprise of the French by the Germans.

A source which I consider most reliable told me, however, that the French intelligence had advance word of the plan for forcing a gap at Sedan.

It was suggested, by the Germans, however, that the French General Staff was so convinced that the old Schlieffen plan, which calls for a wide sweeping move into France via Belgium, would be followed to the letter that it did not deem it likely that Germany would try at the same time to come by way of Luxemburg through the Ardennes Mountains. Or if it came, only weak forces were expected.

Germans declared that they were surprised to find that not even mines had been laid in the Ardennes to hold up the German rush.

However that may be, the fact remains that fighting appears to have been terrific in the section between Sedan and Maubeuge. Sedan itself is a heap of pathetic ruins. Maubeuge also was badly bombed and shelled. Charleville is the same.

What powder did ont destroy, fire finished.

As evidence of the power of the dive bombers are was the fact that the turret of one huge French tank had been blown completely off by a bomb while the rest of this fortress on caterpillars was hurled upside down into a gutter.

At Avesnes, scene of a tank battle, French tanks were telescoped into each other from the joint action of German artillery and Stukas.

It is difficult now to get evidence of just how many tanks participated in these bitter fights. One gets one stock reply: "A huge number."

Rather surprising was the number of Allied baby tanks scattered among the huge fortresses on treads. Apparently in France, as in Belgium, German air superiority decided the issue.

Allied tanks alone availed nothing against the German air, tank and artillery attack.

Another impression gained was that of the individual work done by smallest units of German infantry following closely behind and under cover of tanks.

Like the Indians.

Accounts by eye witnesses agree that the Germans moved and jumped like the Indians of old, always seeking cover and seldom exposing themselves until quite ready for a panther-like leap at the enemy.

They would then hurl bunched hand grenades at enemy tanks, one or several infantrymen aiming at the caterpillar mechanism, while others would aim at the slits in the armor plate behind which the driver sat.

Burned out tanks along the road indicated the effectiveness of this German mode of attack.

To one huge French tank named "Zephyr" some one with a grim sense of humor had fastened an umbrella, apparently in memory of Chamberlain.

NAZIS EXPECT DUCE TO JOIN IN PARIS DRIVE

Burning Question With Army At Front Is When Will Italy Come In

By LOUIS P. LOCHNER
Associated Press Correspondent

With the German Army on the Western Front, May 31.—There is one chief question tonight on German lips along the Western front:

"When will Italy plunge into the war to help crush the forces of France?"

In his secret general headquarters on the front Adolf Hitler tonight received Italy's new Ambassador, Dino Alfieri. Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop was present, too, and the question of Italy's decision—what and when—may have been finally decided there.

France Doomed, Nazis Say

German soldiers everywhere expressed belief that France is doomed.

The flower of her troops—including battalions of her best motorized units—are considered hemmed in the Flanders trap to die or surrender. German military spokesmen said nothing comparable to the "doomed" army of the north is left to guard France.

[Associated Press Editor's Note—Allied sources say "important elements" of the pocketed French force are fighting their way successfully toward Channel ports of embarakation on the heels of the British.]

Mop Up In France First Hinted

Talk behind the German lines hints that Adolf Hitler's strategy now may be to mop up in France before trying the blow across the English Channel at Britain.

Such a plan premeditates concentric attack on Paris, with Germany's Axis partner, Italy, thrusting in from the south.

The talk among the troops last week that Hitler would unleash his armies against England from newly won coast-line bases has switched to a belief that England will be kept "in a state of jitters" by long-range artillery fire across the Channel and sporadic raids by dread dive-bombing *Stukas* until operations in France are cleaned up.

Vast Graveyard Of Tanks

Word was received that an important communication from Premier Benito Mussolini had reached Hitler's military headquarters. No details were disclosed.

My trip back to the battlefront *(Lochner was with the German armies in Belgium last week)* was through fields pockmarked with shell craters and little towns where fire finished what powder did not destroy.

A sixty-five-mile wide graveyard of shell-torn tanks between Sedan and Maubeuge told a story of destruction by dive bombers and armor-piercing ammunition.

It was along this stretch of Belgian-French frontier that Germany punched through French defenses two weeks ago with the feint toward Paris that veered into a death-trap salient to the sea.

Apparently Taken By Surprise

There was every indication that the French were taken by surprise, although one reliable source told me the French had advance word of the plan to drive a wedge at Sedan.

It was suggested that the French high command either disregarded this—firm in the belief the 1914 strategy of a barn-door swing down through Belgium would be followed again—or did not expect a drive in such force.

The wreckage of the once-quiet countryside shows the fighting in the gap was terrific. Sedan has sagged into pathetic ruin. Maubeuge was badly bombed and shelled. Little towns were nearly wiped away.

Twisted Wreckage Everywhere

Everywhere is the twisted wreckage of tanks. Some are upside down. Others are telescoped in heaps as if hurled against each other with terrific fury. Some plunged through the walls of houses, then were buried by the collapse of the walls and roof. Bullet holes penetrated armor several inches thick. Many were blasted to pieces by bombs.

To questions of how many tanks participated in the bitter attack and counter-attack the reply is usually: "A huge number."

30.24-2645

The Day's War Communiques

French

PARIS, May 31 (AP)—The French High Command issued the following communiqué tonight:

In the north our troops continued their march toward Dunkerque, where part of them were able to embark under protection of the navy and air forces despite enemy efforts.

Beyond a certain activity on the Somme, there is nothing to report on the rest of the front.

Despite unfavorable atmosphere conditions, our aviation carried out reconnaissances enabling our bombers to harass the enemy in the region of the north and to cooperate in supplying our troops.

The text of the morning communiqué follows:

In the north operations continued with the same intensity around the entrenched port of Dunkerque.

On the Somme and Aisne [Rivers] some local infantry actions on both sides.

Between the Aisne and the Meuse a fairly violent artillery duel.

Between the Meuse and Moselle an enemy raid was repulsed.

British

LONDON, May 31 (AP)—The following communiqué was issued by the Air Ministry today:

Throughout yesterday and last night relays of Royal Air Force bombers maintained their pressure on enemy lines and communications.

Bridges, tanks, motorized columns and troops were subjected to intense bombing attacks which facilitated the withdrawal operations of the Allied armies. One of our aircraft is missing.

Bombing operations have been continued with great intensity throughout today. Formations of our fighters maintained offensive patrols over the Dunkerque area yesterday. Weather conditions were unfavorable and there was a marked decrease in the enemy air activity. One Dornier bomber was shot down.

Today these patrols continued. Reports so far received show our fighters destroyed twelve enemy aircraft, damaged three others.

Apart from these activities over the Flanders battle area, to which the main effort has been directed, our heavy bombers last night carried out offensive operations against military objectives in Northwest Germany.

A later Air Ministry communiqué, issued tonight, follows:

Many direct hits on enemy troop concentrations and motorized columns on the Nieuport road, on the Belgian coast, were made by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm operating with the Coastal Command Friday afternoon.

The aircraft were out to attack roads on which Germans were bringing up troops and ammunition trucks.

They found the roads crowded, approached at 9,000 feet, then split into two formations. Diving to 2,000 feet, they made simultaneous attacks on two roads. Scores of heavy bombs were dropped. As the smoke of the explosions cleared, the pilots saw craters in one road at an important junction. Near-by houses were demolished.

One pilot saw his bombs make a direct hit on a large open touring car escorted by two motorcycle outriders.

Other bombs fell directly on lorries and bodies of troops.

The second flight saw similar results from their bombs. They watched a large red building at a road junction crumble into ruins, and a particularly fierce explosion followed the last salvo.

Other bombs struck on roads and on houses in a German-occupied village. The whole attack was made in the face of heavy anti-aircraft fire, but none of our aircraft was harmed.

The Admiralty issued the following communiqué:

The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce the loss of H. M. S. Curlew (Captain B. C. B. Brooke), sunk as a result of a bombing attack some days ago off the north coast of Norway.

During recent successful operations in the Narvik area His Majesty's ships have been heavily engaged in bombarding enemy positions on land and in protecting occupied coastal areas and convoys. They have been exposed to incessant bombing attacks in the course of which many enemy aircraft have been destroyed.

The confined and dangerous waters off these coasts restrict the freedom of movement so greatly that occasional losses are inevitable.

It was while engaged in these most arduous operations that H. M. S. Curlew was struck by bombs and subsequently sunk. Difficulty experienced in ascertaining the names of survivors has prevented this announcement from being made before. It is now established that four officers and five ratings [sailors] lost their lives and the next of kin have been informed.

German

BERLIN, May 31 (AP)—The text of today's High Command communiqué:

While the main force of the French troops in Northeastern France either are dispersed or captured, some detachments encircled or scattered are still resisting locally.

Resistance, however, will be broken in the shortest time. The attack against the remainder of the English Army in the flat country only a few kilometers deep, protected by the rising waters of canals along the coast between Furnes-Bergues and west of Dunkerque is in progress. The opponent here is stoutly resisting in order to rescue as many soldiers as possible on ships if necessary, even without equipment.

English forces encircled around Cassel were crushed during the attempt to break through northward.

The main force of the German divisions in Artois and Flanders now is released for new tasks.

The number of prisoners and amount of booty could not yet be established, even approximately.

Air force operations in the course of May 30 were considerably hampered by weather conditions.

Nevertheless, harbor facilities of Dunkerque again were raided.

The navy, all along the Dutch coast and the coastal regions of Belgium and France in German hands, took over coastal defense.

German speedboats succeeded in sinking by torpedo an enemy destroyer off the Belgian coast.

In the course of the night of May 30-31 British airplanes again attacked nonmilitary targets in Northern Germany. Not much damage was done anywhere.

One enemy airplane was shot down by a night chaser over Southern Holstein.

In Northern France the enemy lost three French and at Stavanger [Norway] one British fighting plane in air flights.

Two of our own planes are missing.

Attack on Paris Reported Near

By the Associated Press.

Louis P. Lochner, chief of the Associated Press Bureau in Berlin, reports from the Western Front that there is talk in army circles that this will be the next move in the European war:

A concerted German attack on Paris—that is, make the French capital the focus of pressure from a curving front—with Italy stabbing in from the south at the same time.

The pivot of this talk seems to be a German conclusion that the French Air Force no longer is a formidable threat to Italy's industrial region fronting on France.

Nazi Losses in West Put at 500,000 Men

PARIS, May 31 (AP).—The semi-official Telefrance Agency asserted today that the Germans had lost 500,000 men since they began their invasion of the Low Countries on May 10. This figure "finds itself written in authentic German documents," the agency reported without giving details.

British Estimate 500,000, Too

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—British military observers said tonight that it was difficult to estimate Germany's casualties in the twenty-two-day-old "real war" on the western front, but that an estimate of 500,000 dead, wounded and missing would not be far wrong.

British Flyers Tickled With New Turret Ships

Fighting Messerschmitts With Defiants Is "Like Knocking Apples Off A Tree," Says One Pilot

By DREW MIDDLETON

With Royal Air Force Command, Somewhere in England, May 31 (Passed by Air Ministry censor)—A dozen British flyers told today how in a lead-filled sky over Dunkerque they shot down twelve German planes, although outnumbered eighty to twenty-one.

The British lost but one plane, they said.

The battle saw four score Nazi Heinkels and Messerschmitts ranged against the R. A. F.'s small force of Hurricanes and Defiants.

Some of the victorious British pilots and their machine gunners belong to a squadron which in four days was credited with downing fifty-three German planes.

The men in this noted squadron maintain that Britain's new two-man fighter plane can lick its weight in Messerschmitts anywhere, any time.

Cookie Shot Down 8 In Day

One of the youthful pilots, called "Cookie" shot down eight German planes last Wednesday. He got another Thursday.

The job of these pilots for the last several days has been to protect the road of fire to the sea through which the Allied forces are fleeing Flanders to the English Channel.

Discussing the technical differences in British planes, "Cookie" recounted a successful air battle in which the Germans lost thirty-eight planes while engaging British firing from power-driven turret ships.

"Those jerries don't seem to be able to tell us from Hurricanes," said "Cookie." (Hurricanes fire forward.)

"They come alongside us, or as we say, 'on the beam,' and the gunner lets go.

"Like Knocking Apples"

"It was like knocking apples off a tree."

He paused, grinned and added:

"They gave us a little more hell today."

Today's battle of the twenty-one against eighty was little more unequal than most of the engagements fought in the air in the last three weeks. For sheer weight of numbers, the Germans have been on top constantly.

The conflict began when the twenty-one British planes sought and found the German squadron of forty Heinkel bombers that had been harassing ground troops.

"Just after we found them," a pilot said, "we were attacked from above by forty more German planes, Messerschmitts, the best plane they have.

Nazis Fall In Flames

"In the running battle which spread along the coast we shot down twelve enemy planes. They fell in flames. We saw three more wobble and spin out of line.

"We didn't chase them. You don't in this war."

The flyers related their experiences at their base, where, ten minutes after they returned from patrol duty over Dunkerque, they were sipping tea and lolling in deck chairs.

"We will go up again soon," said "Cookie." "This is a light day with only two patrols. Some days we have four and five and are in the air six hours."

One pilot remarked that "Jerry," the enemy, "never goes for us unless he's got bloody good odds in his favor." He added:

"Five For Every One"

"I think we are knocking down five for every one we lose, putting two out of action for every one their factories can produce."

The pilot who made that statement is a senior officer, holder of several medals and citations.

The officer emphasized that single combat "business" is avoided as much as possible.

"We fly in box formation," he explained, "and Heaven help the man who loses it.

"I call the youngsters back when they stray. It might be one of Jerry's decoys he's chasing. They're good at that."

He emphasized, as did all England tonight, that "we need ships and more ships."

Ships Better Armored

"Our ships are better armored," he said, "our ships are more maneuverable. Whether it's nature or training, when we see Jerry we attack. When he sees us, he counts us before he fights. But we need more ships."

He was enthusiastic about the new Defiant monoplanes with Merlin engines which carry four machine guns in the power-controlled turret aside from guns in the wings.

The newer models will carry still heavier armament.

The British Hurricanes and Spitfires carry one man each. The Defiants carry a pilot and a gunner.

"Our gunners are damned accurate," boasted a pilot. "Also, this turret gives them wider range and plenty of visibility."

"The Halfway House"

The base at which the airmen told their stories is referred to jokingly as "the halfway house between life and death."

Three thousand planes have been serviced and refueled at this base in the last three weeks.

Day and night the planes come and go. The gas is poured in, the machine-gun belts refilled, motors checked and general tuneup given. Then the ship is ready to go again.

While the mechanics work on the ship the pilots and gunners rest.

As the planes return from the death patrol the occupants, young, easy and confident, clamber out and start swapping stories.

They wear yellow life jackets, which they call "Mae Wests."

R. A. F. Parachuted Water To Garrison At Calais

London, May 31 (AP)—How the Royal Air Force parachuted supplies, including desperately needed water and ammunition, to the Allied garrison during the siege of Calais was told by the Air Ministry tonight.

"Orders were received at an air field in South England that water and ammunition should be taken to the garrison by air," the ministry said.

"Water was taken first. Each aircraft was loaded with two containers which were fitted into the bomb rack.

"The containers each carried ten gallons, and were fitted with parachutes that opened automatically.

"Just as dawn was breaking two sorties each of ten aircraft left.

"They were approaching Calais. The town was in flames. Smoke to some extent obscured the target.

Met Heavy Fire

"The leading planes met only light anti-aircraft fire but those that followed encountered heavy fire. Most of those behind the leaders were hit several times.

"As they passed over the citadel, the pilots came down as low as 50 feet to make sure of their aim."

Later in the day, the Air Ministry related, more aircraft, including protecting bombers, made another trip to Calais with ammunition and hand grenades.

Estimates of Germany's sky armada range from 10,000 to 20,000 planes. An authoritative French source reported Hitler hurled 5,000 planes against the Allies in the first phase of his total warfare. Hitler wouldn't have gambled with that number, this source thought, if he hadn't had a tremendous reserve to fall back on.

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Want to Get Home.

A SOUTHERN ENGLISH CITY, May 31 (A. P.).—Thousands of anxious relatives of the men of the British Expeditionary Force, tensely awaiting the publication of casualty lists, thronged railway stations up and down the country today as trainloads of battle-weary soldiers streamed back home.

These tattered legions, ferried across the tortured English Channel, were dead beat after weeks of hell. They wanted the solace of home.

Through the English countryside the trains sped with their loads of mud-stained troops.

At wayside stations where they stopped, the disheveled soldiers received fruit, cigarettes, tea and cookies. Women waiting on platforms handed out soft drinks and acted as postmen for hastily scribbled post cards to mothers, wives and sweethearts.

The majority of the youths were in their early twenties. A few world war veterans were among them, grim and silent.

In country railway stations English officers and soldiers handed hard-boiled egg sandwiches and cans of steaming tea to bearded French soldiers and their colonial comrades-in-arms, brown-skinned Senegalese wearing crescent-emblazoned turbans or stained scarlet tarbooshes.

Germans Drop Bomb Into Warship's Stack

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—A bomb dropped perfectly into the funnel of a British warship exploded in the interior and sank the vessel, a reliable spokesman said today.

Naval men said the odds against such a hit are millions to one.

Nothing was said about the identity of the ship. Three British destroyers have been sunk recently, however.

SAY NAZIS LOST 5 MEN FOR ONE

Soldiers From Flanders Cry for More Planes.

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—British soldiers from Flanders passing through London said they had inflicted five casualties for one on the Germans, but the cry on nearly every man's lips was "for God's sake give us more airplanes."

British and French soldiers everywhere demonstrated their superiority over the German ground forces, the returning men said.

With the Tommies were a number of auxiliary territorial service girls.

Flanders Called Spy-riddled

Briton Tells of Troubles They Made—Headquarters Was Always Bombed.

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—British military men said today that areas through which Allied forces retreated from France were "riddled with spies."

"It seemed that if Army Headquarters moved into a house—even one of a row—it could be guaranteed that that house would be bombed," one said.

Illustrating fifth column activity, the spokesman said one man in the uniform of a British officer gave an order to move troops two miles along a beach for embarkation.

"The man in charge of the embarkation party knew the beach pretty well," said the spokesman, "and asked a naval officer if it really was intended to embark from that place.

"The naval officer replied: 'We have no intention of doing any such thing.'

"Half an hour later the place was bombed."

The spokesman said that the case was being investigated to determine whether the "officer" who gave the order was a spy.

[German fifth column activities in the Flanders trap, were reported today in a London broadcast, picked up here by the National Broadcasting Company.

A young corporal said, according to the broadcast: "They sniped from behind hotels and lorries and many wore French uniforms. We routed a dozen of them and they all wore Allied uniforms."]

Charges Belgian Treason.

PARIS, May 31 (A. P.).—A French military spokesman declared today that German military successes in Belgium were "directly due to treason."

"Without this treason," he said, "we would most probably still be fighting on the line of the Albert Canal."

He spoke of an incident, in which only one officer knew how to blow up a bridge which the Nazi forces were able to cross over the Belgian canal fortifications, as distinctly unmilitary.

It was unbelievable that no one under that officer's command of fifty men knew how to blow up that bridge, the spokesman said, adding:

"Anyway, the French soldiers who attributed the German advances to the mistakes of the French High Command now know where to place the blame."

King Is War Prisoner.

BERLIN, May 31 (A. P.).—King Leopold III of Belgium is a prisoner of war, an authorized German spokesman disclosed today and it is unlikely that under that status he will be permitted to name a new Belgian Government.

The statement was made in response to questions concerning Leopold's status in view of the disagreement with his emigre government.

The Belgian Army, which had been estimated at 300,000 men, will probably gain its freedom soon, this informant said, and the men permitted to return home. The Belgian soldiers have not been assigned to prisons.

Belgian Parliament Meets.

LIMOGES, France, May 31 (A. P.).—The refugee Belgian Parliament met today to hear an official account of the acts taken by the Cabinet of Premier Hubert Pierlot since it fled Belgium and went to Paris. The Cabinet deprived Leopold of the throne "in the name of the Belgian people" last night, dating the order May 28, the day of his surrender.

MEXICO CITY, May 31 (A. P.).—The Belgian Legation announced today the unanimous decision of the Belgian residents of Mexico City to support "the constitutional government of Belgium," headed by Premier Hubert Pierlot in Paris, which disavowed King Leopold III after his capitulation to Germany.

The Legation declined to say how many persons attended a meeting at the Legation at which the decision was made. The meeting was closed to outsiders. Several hundred Belgians are reported to be in the city.

A British broadcast heard by the listening post of the National Broadcasting Company here today stated that Premier Paul Reynaud of France has received a mass of telegrams from the Belgian people, "demonstrating their determination to continue the fight with their Allies for the liberation of their country."

Belgian Parliament Group Denounces King

LIMOGES, France, May 31 (A. P.).—Belgian Senators and Deputies adopted motions today "stigmatizing" King Leopold's capitulation to the Germans and announced their agreement with the Ministers' stand that it is now legally and morally impossible for the King to reign.

Eighty-nine of the 202 Deputies and 54 of the 167 Senators affirmed their desire to continue to fight on the Allied side with a new Belgian Army.

The old Belgian army, they declared, had suffered "an undeserved fate" in being surrendered to the Germans by the King.

By official decree the Senators and Deputies deprived King Leopold of his Order of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor.

In Aurillac the French police arrested Dr. Maertens, a Flemish nationalist who in the world war was condemned to die for dealing with the enemy but was pardoned. He was accused by the police of possession of a million francs in gold.

Frantizek Fabrik, who entered France from Belgium, was executed after a military court had convicted him of spying.

Say Refugees Caused Defeat

Eyewitnesses Report Allied Supply Lines in Flanders Were Shattered.

By CHARLES FOLTZ

BERN, Switzerland, May 31 (A. P.).—The clogging of the Allied roads by millions of refugees and the efficiency of Germany's military machine in keeping its own supply routes unobstructed are what defeated the Allies in the north eyewitnesses returning from the war zone declared today.

One said that the morale-shattering presence of masses of refugees in areas where the Belgian Army was being cut to bits by the Nazi aerial and land assault accounted in part for the surrender of King Leopold III.

Seven eye-witnesses who arrived here through Germany after having been caught in the midse of the fighting in four different zones of Belgium and north France, agreed on contrasting the chaos caused by streams of refugees and non-combatants, flowing with all their movable possessions into roads essential to Allied communications; and the incredible orderliness in the rush of German supplies over the highways leading to their front.

Refugees Tie Up Tanks.

The witnesses, who declined to be named, included four diplomats, two business men and one casual tourist. Four were more or less pro-Ally, the others equally pro-German. All praised the courtesy and treatment accorded them by the Germans once it was decided that they should pass through the military zone.

One gave this description of the scene along the Calais-Abbeville coast road in north France last Wednesday:

"We swarmed along the coast road with tens of thousands of other refugees heading south. Swearing and sweating French troops in motorized units tried to go through northward, but the refugees were panic-stricken and there was little the troops could do.

"I saw one group of refugees stand like sheep—dazed and bewildered—and halt a whole column of tanks for at least ten minutes before they were literally led off the road.

"German planes bombed and machine-gunned these roads, for they saw moving, organized columns of troops."

Saw No Allied Bombers.

A diplomat who traveled through German-occupied regions from Amiens to Luxemburg asserted that "after the chaos we had left in France, the order on the German side seemed incredible. Supplies were not only moving up—they were rushing up at breakneck speed over unobstructed highways.

"Ambulances rolled toward Amiens, empty trucks and full ambulances headed back. The middle lane, by strict order, which was followed to the letter, was left open for motorcycle couriers.

"Yet that same road the day before was like the madhouse we had left.

"The Germans seemed to have plenty of gasoline, their morale was high and the organization almost fantastic."

This witness, pro-Ally, added: "We neither saw nor heard a single Allied bomber over the main highways just behind the front either day or night."

One who left the Belgian war zone the day King Leopold capitulated declared that "nobody who was there could wonder why."

"The Belgian Army was cut to bits," this witness said. "Whole regiments simply vanished under German fire the day before the surrender.

Soldiers Seemed Stark Mad.

"Even that was not enough to bring a surrender, but the troops' morale was shattered by the presence of masses of refugees literally on the army's skirts.

"German bombers striking at Belgian supply lines struck refugees too—Belgian refugees.

"Many Belgian soldiers seemed stark mad—torn between their desire to continue the fight and their inability to avoid bringing German fire on the refugees who shared their camps."

Another witness who had traveled the road between Arras and Cambrai in northeastern France on Wednesday said:

"Refugees and soldiers lay side by side along the road in death.

"Our column of refugees (they were in territory captured by the Germans the night before) flowed up to a place where we saw a well-dressed business man standing in front of his car in a ditch, lying under the raised hood. I got out to see if I could help him. Like others on the ground around him, he was stiff in death."

ITALY EXPECTED TO ACT BEFORE DECLARING WAR

Fascists Say Announcement Will Come After Troops Have Already Moved.

COLONIAL FRONTIERS GUARDED

Allied Move on Salonika Will Bring Italian Invasion of Balkans, Rome Hears.

ROME, May 31 (A. P.).—Italians close to the Government said today that any announcement of Italy's entrance into the European war probably would come only after the Italian forces already had moved, and that the world probably would learn of the first actions from points outside Italy.

Fascist authorities kept Italy's plans secret today, but precautions were taken to safeguard colonial frontiers against counter-attack.

Protection against air raids was tested in Gimma, capital of the Ethiopian province of Gallasidama, and the Provincial Governor, Peitro Gazzera, reviewed Italian troops.

Keeping Plans Secret

Fascist authorities, keeping their plans secret, closely watched British and French activity in Greece where, they said, an Allied move toward Salonika would bring an immediate Italian invasion of the Balkans. One informant said Italy would refrain from taking the initiative there, however.

Informed Fascists disclaimed knowledge of the reported visit of German Propaganda Minister Paul Joseph Goebbels to Adolf Hitler's headquarters which, a Nazi source in Berlin said, might be to prepare for announcement of Italy's entry into war.

Sources close to the government predicted it would come, as in the Ethiopian war, only after Italian forces already had moved.

Assurance to Greece.

Italy assured Greece five days ago that her neutrality would be safe from any Italian attack, a spokesman disclosed.

Italy's assurance of her desire to keep peace in the Balkans, however, was understood to depend on the success of those States in maintaining their neutrality against the Allies, who have been accused here of seeking to spread the war there.

Few observers here expected any sort of declaration of war, although the general expectation that Italy would soon enter the conflict riveted attention on a Cabinet meeting called for next Tuesday by Premier Mussolini to discuss important matters.

Council Not Called.

Fascist practice has been to divulge momentous decisions after they have been taken through the Fascist Grand Council, which includes most of the Cabinet. There has been no announcement, however, of a summons for a Council meeting.

Newspaper posters emphasized the theme that English and French resistance is doomed and that therefore it is useless to think Italy might at the eleventh hour desert Germany for the Allies.

The principal question appeared to be whether Italy would strike directly at France, at French and British Mediterranean possessions, or launch an independent Balkan drive menacing Greece and Turkey and thus ultimately the French and British.

Italians assumed that in replying to President Roosevelt two weeks ago Mussolini made plain his intention to carry out his pledges to Hitler under the year-old German-Italian military alliance.

Il Duce's reply still is kept secret, but Fascists said it undoubtedly contained a frank statement of Italy's position. They recalled that a day after it was sent, Foreign Minister Count Galeazzo Ciano announced that Italy "intends to keep faith with her engagements."

Sees Little U. S. Can Do.

A Fascist close to the Government expressed the opinion there was little that America could do to influence Italian policy at this stage of events.

The United States, he said, could only threaten to enter the war if Italy intervened and threats, he added, are not likely to influence Mussolini.

Recalling hints more than a year ago of the possibility of American help toward a world economic readjustment, this Fascist said, "the situation has gone beyond the possibility of such a settlement."

The Italian press gave prominence to a statement by Hungary's Foreign Minister, Count Istvan Csaky, calling it "a clear warning to the Balkan States."

The statement, published in a Budapest newspaper, said that the "community of interests" among Germany, Italy and Hungary, along with the Hungarian Army, was the basis for "hope that peace can be maintained in this European zone."

Citizens of Britain and France meanwhile sought exit visas.

Hasty Letters Home.

Americans whose duties kept them in Italy hastily wrote letters home which, they believed, might be the last to go by boat before this nation is cut off by sea from the United States.

Word that the United States liner Washington would not come to Italy but would embark Americans at Bordeaux, France, led to a general belief that the United States liners Manhattan and President Harrison would be the last boats to America before the war breaks here.

The entire student body of the North American College, consisting of 106 students for the priesthood, was included in the passenger lists of the Manhattan and the President Harrison. The group will be in charge of Mgr. Allen J. Babcock of Ann Arbor, Mich., vice-rector of the college. Its rector, Bishop Ralph Hayes, is remaining to wind up the affairs of the college.

ITALIAN ARMS WILL ENFORCE CLAIMS—ROME

Rome, May 31 (AP).—Italy kept Britain and France guessing again today.

But the fact that she is going to strike was emphasized by the leading Italian foreign affairs commentary, Relazioni Internationali, which declared in an editorial to be published tomorrow:

"France and Britain have rejected the demands of the Italian people; these demands will be enforced by arms. The Italian people will fight the French and British enemy with extreme determination to complete victory."

Authoritative Fascists disclaimed any intention of striking first against Greece, aligned with the Allies through a mutual assistance pact, but there was a big "if" to this disclaimer.

Any Allied move toward Salonika, Greek port used as a naval base by the Allies in the World War, or Greek partisanship toward Britain and France would bring the Italian army through the Balkans, Italy warned.

The visit of Dino Alfieri, new Italian ambassador to Germany, to Fuehrer Adolf Hitler's western front headquarters indicated to most observers that the two governments were working in close harmony in their plans for the overthrow of the British and French empires.

Private motorists in Italy today enjoyed their last day of using their cars. Tomorrow their vehicles will be halted for a lack of gasoline permits.

The Fascist Govt. also announced the rationing of laundry soap beginning tomorrow. The monthly allowance will be 200 grams, the equivalent of seven ounces for each person. Coffee and sugar already are regulated.

A British report that Enrico Missi, head of the Italian section of the Nationalist Party in the Maltese cabinet had been arrested and interned drew angry comment tonight from Fascists.

They predicted it would arouse further anti-English feeling tomorrow, when it will be prominently published in the newspapers. The press frequently has accused Britain of mistreatment of Italians in Malta, strategic British bastion in the western Mediterranean.

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Warning by Italian Editor.

ROME, May 31 (A. P.) (By German Radio).—France and Great Britain have "rejected" demands of the Italian people; these demands will be enforced by arms," Relazioni International, Italy's leading foreign affairs periodical, declares in an editorial to be published tomorrow.

"The hour longed for for more than fifty years has come," the publication said.

"The Italian people will fight the French and British enemy with extreme determination to complete victory.

"London and Paris have not yet grasped it that the present crisis is a tremendous revolution of peoples who have changed their destination by energetic and renewing ideals of the revolutions of Mussolini and Hitler. A new Europe arises on an indissoluble and balancing contact of Romanism and Germanism, two forces which are destined to lay down a new political form for centuries to come.

"With this inner and unshakeable conviction, the Italian people will enter the conflict by order of Mussolini.

"If the Italian people claim for themselves the Mediterranean and special problems linked up with it, then they not only demand a historic but a natural right.

"The political and military power of Italy depends on the Mediterranean."

Italians Leaving Paris.

PARIS, May 31 (A. P.).—Italian journalists are leaving Paris today, a spokesman for the Ministry of information said. He added that although this did not mean inevitable war with Italy it was possible the Italians would enter the fight within the next ten days.

Italian Ship Not Delayed

ABOARD S. S. CONTE DI SAVOIA, May 31 (AP).—This Italian liner, bound for Italy, passed Gibraltar today without being halted by the British contraband control.

MADRID, May 31 (A. P.).—A demand that Great Britain return Gibraltar to Spain was voiced today by Manuel Aznar, Spanish journalist and frequent semi-official spokesman for the Government.

Commenting on a recent statement on British-Spanish relations by Lord Halifax, the British Foreign Secretary, Aznar in an article in the Falange Journal Arriba complained that Halifax omitted reference to Gibraltar.

"The truth is," he wrote, "that the rock of Gibraltar towers like a shadow between England and Spain. This is the first of our great problems—not only one, indeed, but the first.

"We Spaniards with perfect unanimity know and say and clamor that Gibraltar belongs to us . . . that it hurts us to the depth of our soul to see a flag that is not Spanish waving in the winds above it."

Called From Switzerland

LAUSANNE, Switzerland, May 31 (AP).—The newspaper "Gazette de Lauzanne" reported tonight many Italians who had lived in Switzerland for years had received telegraphic orders from the Italian government to come home. The Italian Legation in Berne said it had no knowledge of a general recall, although "some" Italians might be summoned for military training periods.

Italy Hints London Negotiations Are Off

London, May 31 (AP)—Authoritative circles said tonight that Italy had intimated on Tuesday that she considered British-Italian negotiations over contraband control to be broken off. This indication was said to have been given despite the agreement in principle reached last week for an easing of contraband control against Italian ships.

Fifth Column Arrest In Malta

London, May 31 (AP)—The drive against fifth column elements on the Island of Malta, important British naval base in the Mediterranean, resulted today in the arrest of Enrico Mizzi, Italian editor of Malta, and Herbert Ganada, executive editor of the Catholic Action paper, the Voice of Truth.

SPANIARD ENTERS GIBRALTAR CLAIM

Says Rock Really Belongs to His Nation.

Allied Fleet in Maneuvers

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, May 31 (AP).—The Allied fleet continued maneuvers in the Mediterranean today, giving its big guns a stiff workout in the longest battle practice since the warships arrived here on May 3. The importance of the maneuvers was emphasized by the fact that this was the first time a majority of the fleet was participating.

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The Egyptian government ... doned the custom of mo... ministries from Cairo to Alexa... ia for the summer in view of the threat of Italian entry into the war. Newspapers published prominently dispatches that "Germany is pressing Italy to enter the conflict."

Egypt accelerated defense steps. A roundup of "fifth column" suspects continued while enlistment of Bedouin tribesmen reinforced the western desert lines.

TELEKY SAYS WAR WILL END SHORTLY

Claims Hungary Has Aided Germany and Italy.

BUDAPEST, May 31 (A. P.).—Premier Count Pal Teleky declared today that the German Army's "great victories have made it highly probable that the war will end in a short time."

The Hungarian Premier said the army command now would release some reservists for farm work.

Interviewed in the lobby of Parliament, he said Hungary had helped "our German and Italian friends by our self-discipline and quiet to keep peace in the Balkans and on the Danube."

Reds Arrested in Belgrade.

BELGRADE, May 31 (A. P.).—Several communist demonstrators were arrested today after staging a noisy welcome when Vasily Lavrentieff, Soviet Minister to Bulgaria, arrived to exchange documents with the Foreign Office ratifying the Soviet-Yugoslav trade treaty.

The demonstrators shouted: "Long live the Soviet Union! Give us a military alliance!"

Strong police squads dispersed several groups and took the leaders into custody.

Official circles confirmed a report that a Yugoslav Minister to Moscow would be named soon.

, Moscow, May 31-(AP)-Walter Thurston, the American Charge d'Affaires, talked with Soviet Premier Molotoff for nearly an hour today, but the purpose of his visit was not disclosed.
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Yugoslavian-Russian Bonds Are Drawn Closer

Belgrade, May 31 (AP)—Bonds between Yugoslavia and Soviet Russia were drawn tighter in private conferences today between Prince Paul and Soviet Minister Vasily Lavrentieff after formal ratification of the Russian-Yugoslav trade agreement.

It was the first time a Soviet diplomat has been received by the Prince Regent.

Meanwhile, another trade pact was signed with Germany assuring the Reich half of Yugoslavia's total exports. This is ten times as much as will be sent to Russia during the next year.

Belief was expressed here that the danger of attack if Italy enters the war had been lessened by the ... fresh evidence of Russian and G... economic interests in Yugoslavia.

The Balkan Entente economic conference opening in Belgrade tomorrow was not expected to accomplish much in increasing trade between the members—Yugoslavia, Rumania, Greece and Turkey. Any such increases might interfere with commitments already made to major powers.

Hungarians' Program Coordinated With Axis

Budapest, May 31 (AP)—The Government left no doubt today that Hungary's policy is coordinated with the plans of the Rome-Berlin Axis.

Premier Count Pal Teleky, in an interview, and Foreign Minister Count Steven Csaky, in a newspaper article, affirmed that Hungary's "common interest" with Germany ... Italy, as well as the mobilized Hungarian army, was a guarantee of peace in southeastern Europe.

The declarations of the Premier and the Foreign Minister were interpreted in diplomatic circles as warnings to pro-Ally Balkan powers to stay non-belligerent.

"Great victories of the German army have made it highly probable that the war will end in a short time," said Teleky.

He noted Hungary already had helped "our German and Italian friends by our self-discipline and quiet to keep peace in the Balkans and on the Danube."

Csaky wrote that army units had been put on a war footing since it is "conceivable that shots later may be fired in this part of Europe."

Crediting a "common interest" with the Axis powers for maintaining peace in southeastern Europe, he declared the aims of the Hungarian Government strengthen this interest. Hungary, he said, would "spare no sacrifices to develop our army."

India to Swell Army in Fear Of War's Spread

Will Enroll 100,000 Men, Quadruple Air Force to Meet Any 'Enemy Action'

SIMLA, India, May 31 (AP).—Gen. Sir Robert A. Cassels, British commander in chief in India, announced today that 100,000 additional men would be enrolled in the Indian Army and that the Indian air force would be quadrupled. He said the situation in France indicated "a definite danger" of a spreading of the war which "might mean India would cease to enjoy immunity from enemy action."

The new Indian Army formations, he added, would include motorized and mechanized units.

The Indian Army now includes about 240,000 native troops, including reserves, and 57,000 British troops. What part of this strength has been retained in India has not been disclosed. Some Indian troops have been sent to France, Palestine and Egypt.

British Cruiser Lost Off Norway In Bomb Attack

9 Died on H. M. S. Curlew, Says Admiralty, Telling of North Coast Battle

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—The Admiralty announced today the loss of the 4,290-ton British anti-aircraft cruiser Curlew, which was sunk as the result "of a bombing attack some days ago off the north coast of Norway." Four officers and five sailors lost their lives, the announcement said.

The Curlew, which was built in 1917 but was remodeled recently to serve against aircraft, had a normal complement of 400, which was probably increased to 450 in war time. She was specially armed with a primary battery of ten four-inch anti-aircraft guns and several smaller guns, and was the second British cruiser admitted lost in this war. The first was the Effingham, sunk after striking a rock in Norwegian waters.

The Admiralty's communique follows:

"The Secretary of the Admiralty regrets to announce the loss of H. M. S. Curlew (Capt. B. C. B. Brooke) sunk as a result of a bombing attack some days ago off the north coast of Norway.

"During recent successful operations in the Narvik area his majesty's ships have been heavily engaged in bombarding enemy positions on land and in protecting occupied coastal areas and convoys. They have been exposed to incessant bombing attacks in the course of which many enemy aircraft have been destroyed.

"The confined and dangerous waters off these coasts restrict the freedom of movement so greatly that occasional losses are inevitable.

"It was while engaged in these most arduous operations that H. M. S. Curlew was struck by bombs and subsequently sunk. Difficulty experienced in ascertaining the names of survivors has prevented this announcement from being made before. It is now established that four officers and five ratings (sailors) lost their lives and the next of kin have been informed."

Norse Ship Lost With Fifty

OSLO, May 31 (AP).—Dispatches from Bergen said fifty persons were killed today when the coastal steamer Jadarland, 1,000 tons, sank after an explosion near Hauge... on Norway's west coast.

NAZI TROOPS SHOVE INTO BODO, NORWAY

Capture Roadhead After Bombing Defenders Out Of Town

[By the Associated Press]

Stockholm, May 31—German troops shoved into Bodo, Norway, end of the road north, today, after bombing its defenders out of town.

Other German units fought desperately along a railroad through the mountains near Narvik, 118 miles northeast of Bodo, to keep a line of retreat open to the nearby Swedish frontier. The Allies captured Narvik earlier this week after a long siege of the ore port.

Germans Captured

In a communique dated somewhere in Norway, the Norwegian army headquarters reported capture of several hundred Germans driven east from Narvik and said others fled in civilian clothes.

A Norwegian spokesman said Bodo was abandoned after systematic bombing which "virtually wiped the city off the map." Norwegian soldiers fell back into the roadless mountains north of the city to block any attempt to break through toward Narvik by land.

Wounded On Handcars

Swedish newspapers told of Allied and German wounded being brought to the Swedish frontier opposite Narvik in railroad handcars. They said one hospital train made up at the border carried 162 wounded, most of them Germans.

Norwegian sources said the Allies were steadily widening their hold around Narvik. The town was pictured as wrecked by a month's fighting and by the dynamiting of important buildings.

Retreating Germans were said to have wrecked switches and heaped ruined engines on the railroad tracks to the east to block pursuit.

'BITING ON GRANITE'

Hitler's Power Is Waning, Greenwood Asserts.

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—Arthur Greenwood, Minister without portfolio, assured radio listeners tonight that Adolf Hitler is "biting on granite" and told them there "is no need to be downhearted."

"The enemy beats on our very gates with his mailed fist," declared Mr. Greenwood, Laborite member of Prime Minister Churchill's war cabinet. "We have suffered grievous losses. We have inflicted greater losses on the enemy.

"Our power in the field, on the seas and in the air waxes as his wanes. Our economic resources expand as his are eaten up. Our economic stranglehold makes it more and more difficult for him to replace his weapons of war."

A hint of a new call on the services of civilians in the British war effort was given when Mr. Greenwood told the nation that it "must face far reaching changes."

"More and more," he said, "we shall all become active combatants in the war, serving the national cause in different ways."

Gen. Billotte Is Killed In Car Crash at Front

Was Head of French 1st Army in Flanders Fighting

PARIS, May 31 (AP).—Gen. Gaston Billotte, a former military governor of Paris, was killed in an automobile accident three days ago while commanding a group of armies in the field, it was announced today. No details were given.

Gen. Billotte, sixty-... years old, was born at Strasbourg, Alsace. He was graduated from St. Cyr, famous French military academy, in 1896. After serving in the World War he became, in 1926, head of the French staff college.

He went to Poland in 1920 with the French military mission which aided the Poles in their war with the Bolsheviks.

FRANCE CUTS GAS RATIONS

Raises Price Of Motor Fuel Because Of Military Needs

Paris, May 31 (AP)—The Government reduced gasoline rations today and raised the price because of military needs.

Gasoline went up the equivalent of about a cent and a half to 11 cents a liter—which is a little more than an American quart. Material reductions were ordered in all classes of allowances.

ALLIES ON PAR WITH GERMAN AIR FORCE

NEW YORK, May 31—Friday—(AP)—Heavy losses inflicted by the Allies upon the German air force probably have enabled Britain and France to achieve equality with the Germans in trained flying personnel, the official British radio said today in a broadcast heard by CBS.

It said a figure of 5,000 Germans lost "is thought to be a low estimate." This based on the estimated destruction of 2,000 German planes, most of them bombers, since the invasion of Belgium and The Netherlands.

"These losses in men in the air are thought to be three or four times as great as those of Britain and France," it added, "and while the Germans have still a great number of planes, the Allies have probably already equality in respect to personnel."

11 REDS FACE DEATH

33 Rounded Up in France for Distributing Tracts.

PARIS, May 31 (A. P.).—Robert Blache, a former official of the banned communist newspaper Humanite and thirty-two other members of a secret ring were arrested today for distributing communist tracts.

They were held for trial before military tribunals.

Eleven of the group, including Blache, will face the death penalty if convicted.

France Honors Admiral For Work at Dunkerque

Abrial Is Promoted to Grand Cross of Legion of Honor

PARIS, May 31 (AP). — Admiral Jean Abrial was rewarded today for his direction of French naval forces holding the entrenched ports of Dunkerque (five words censored here) by promotion to the rank of Grand Cross in the Legion of Honor.

The Official Journal said he was being thus honored for his "feats of war."

Recently in Mediterranean

Rear Admiral Jean-Marie-Charles Abrial is sixty-one years old and has had a long and distinguished career in the French Navy. Until recently, he was in command of the French Mediterranean fleet.

Belgian Flyers Reported With Allies.

The British Broadcasting Corporation, in a news report picked up here by the Columbia Broadcasting system, said today that parts of the Belgian air force which refused to surrender have been reorganized in the British air force.

Poles Say Their Children Must Give Blood to Nazis

Vampire Atrocity Story Is Type Current in Last War, Too

PARIS, May 31 (AP).—A type of report prevalent during the last war made its first appearance in this war today. It was contained in an announcement by the Paris office of the Polish Information Service, a department of the exiled Polish government.

"The Germans are taking blood from children in occupied Poland for transfusion to German wounded soldiers," the statement said, and added that since the beginning of May the drawing of blood occurred in "rapid and brutal" operations which "many undernourished children have not survived."

NAZIS' NEW "NIGHT CHASER"

Secret Type Warplane Mentioned In Berlin Communique

Berlin, May 31 (AP)—The German high command today mentioned a new piece of equipment in the formidable catalogue of German weapons—the "night chaser" or "night hunter."

Just what qualities the plane possesses were kept secret but one was said by the daily communique to have shot down a British machine on a night raid over southern Holstein.

Nazis Use Air Ambulances

Planes Carry 20 Wounded Sitting or Eight on Stretchers

BERLIN, May 31 (AP).—The German Army has established a regular air ambulance service from the front to hospital bases at home, to provide swift transportation for the wounded, especially those in bad shape.

Big Junkers-52 type planes are being used. They are painted white, with large red crosses on their wings and sides. Each can carry eight soldiers lying on stretchers or twenty sitting.

Authoritative sources said 100 such planes were used in one day in one section of the western [illegible]

Women Take Over Jobs In London's Subways

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—Women began replacing men as ticket clerks in London's subways today.

Now It's "On To Paris" The Nazis Are Singing

Anti-French Song Takes Its Place Along With "Engelland" On German Radios

Berlin, May 31 (AP).—An "On to Paris" song against France has taken its place on the German radio alongside the popular "Engelland" song—"We Are Sailing Against England"—that has been su[illegible]e the start of the war.

Freely translated, the song goes:

"March! Onward!
Over the Me[illegible] Scheldt and
the Rhine,
We are marc[illegible]nce,
We are marc[illegible]narching,
Into France!"

K. P. by Technicians Fought

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—Reports that skilled engineers in the British armed forces have been set to peeling potatoes and scrubbing canteens caused the Amalgamated Engineering Union to pass a resolution today deprecating such a waste of technical ability.

Glowworm Deaths Put at 115

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—A list of casualties in the sinking of the destroyer Glowworm by the Germans in a battle off Norway on April 8 disclosed today that seven officers, 105 British seamen and three Maltese seamen were missing and assumed to be dead. Among those lost was Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Roope, commanding. The announcement said that one officer and thirty-nine men also were taken prisoner.

First Air Raid on London 25 Years Ago Killed Five

Zeppelin Set 41 Fires With Its 'Inefficient Bombs'

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—Twenty-five years ago tonight London was raided for the first time by a German Zeppelin.

The Encyclopedia Britannica says the airship was armed with "an inefficient type of bomb, but there were forty-one fires, while five people were killed and fourteen injured."

Every Street in Britain May Have a 'Mr. Sensible'

'Agent of Reassurance' Would Bolster Morale in Raids

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—A nation-wide plan to enlist a "Mr. Sensible" in every street to maintain public morale in the event that radio broadcasting and newspaper circulation are disrupted by bombing or invasion was announced today by Sir Wyndham Deedes, information officer for London.

The plan envisages local "agents of reassurance," responsible for posting reliable news bulletins in streets and "allaying public fears, stimulating public effort for victory and giving advice and exhortation."

"Muddling" Factories Warned

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—Supply Minister Herbert Morrison warned today he would use the "full rigor" of his emergency control powers against war factories showing "signs of slackness, irresolution, slow starting or muddle."

Morrison said that an appeal for "harder and longer work" in the munitions industries had met with "a splendid response" and that "essential munitions are coming forward more swiftly and the rate of growth of the arms production machine is accelerating."

Furness Heir Missing

By the Associated Press.

LONDON, May 31.—Christopher Furness, 28, bachelor son of Lord Furness, chairman of the Furness shipbuilding firm, was reported missing today and believed dead after suffering severe wounds in Flanders. He was a lieutenant in the Welsh Guards Regiment.

Earl Roberts' War Relics To Be Melted Into Arms

Daughter Presents 'Priceless' Historic Trophies to State

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—War trophies of the late Field Marshal Earl Roberts, including "priceless historic relics dating back for centuries," have been given by his daughter, Countess Aileen Mary Roberts, to the state for melting down for munitions.

The gift was announced a few days after the death in action of Capt. F. R. A. Lewin, nephew of the countess and grandson of the Field Marshal.

[Marshal Roberts gained fame in Indian campaigns and in the Boer War].

Elizabeth Appeals to Women

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—Queen Elizabeth made an appeal today for women volunteers for the Auxiliary Territorial Service when, as commander in chief of that organization, she inspected a company of girls near London.

CHANNEL ISLANDS MEN MUST SERVE

Lose Freedom From Call to British Arms.

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—Men of the Channel Islands, hitherto liable to military service outside their islands only for the task of rescuing the King in the event of his capture by an enemy, may now be enlisted in the British armed forces under the national service bill.

Laws Are Ancient.

Many of the laws governing the Channel Islands date back to 1066, when England was taken by William the Conqueror, the ambitious Duke of Normandy.

The Channel Islands, which are closer to the shores of Normandy than to those of Great Britain, were part of the domain of the Duke of Normandy when he invaded England, and when that invasion had been completed he supposed that he was adding English soil to his own land. As things turned out, much of the Duke's territory actually was added to England, including the Channel Islands. These islands aggregate about seventy-five square miles and the largest of them are Jersey, Guernsey, Alderney and Sark. For the most part they lie in comparatively shallow water and the currents that shoot by the rocky coastlines of the islands make navigation to and from them extremely dangerous.

The islands are extremely independent politically and originally were more the personal property of the King than of the general British Government. The islands since 1771 have been divided into two States—Jersey and Guernsey—which are ruled largely by lieutenant-governors recommended by the War Office. Regular army troops are stationed on the islands as protection and also every male inhabitant must serve in the militia at one time or another, but only for service on the islands.

Flanders Troops Sing And Carry Souvenirs

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—Men of the Allied forces returning from Flanders today, grimy but still singing, carried captured German weapons as souvenirs.

One bore a German officer's sword, another an enemy bayonet, a third a Nazi officer's revolver.

Some carried Bren guns of Czecho-Slovak manufacture.

5,501 Soldiers' Families Claim Aid in Britain

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—A total of 3,382 pension claims have been filed for widows and orphans and 2,119 for parents and other dependents of men in war service, Sir Walter Womersley, Pensions Minister, told the House of Commons today.

Fund Set Up for Britons, Refugees in Native Land

5,000 Who Once Lived on the Continent Are Penniless

LONDON, May 31 (AP).—More than 5,000 Britons, former residents of Germany, Holland and Belgium, are penniless refugees in their native land. They include professional men, university professors and business men who once enjoyed large incomes but who have been forced to seek government relief.

A British War Refugees Fund has been formed to aid them, with Foreign Secretary Viscount Halifax as president and Sir Neville Henderson, Ambassador to Germany before the war, as treasurer.

Sir Nevile Henderson, last ambassador to Germany, announced he was donating the proceeds of his book, "Failure of a Mission," to a fund for relief of these refugees.

Britain Bans Radios in Motors.

LONDON, May 31 (A. P.).—An official announcement today said that a new defense regulation forbids use or possession of radio receiving sets in automobiles. All such installations must be dismantled by June 2, the decree stated.

GALWAY FULL OF AMERICANS

Almost Every Home Is Thrown Open to Them.

THEY'RE AWAITING U. S. SHIP

And Late Returners From War Zone Pay High Fares.

GALWAY, Ireland, May 31 (A. P.).—Hundreds of homeward-bound Americans in the British Isles were singing "Take Me Down to Galway Town" today, and by noon most of them had had their wish.

This sleepy west coast fishing town of a normal 18,000 population received an influx of more than 1,200 Americans overnight and all but a few were awaiting the arrival of the United States liner President Roosevelt to take them home. The ship is expected about nightfall.

Every hotel, practically every private residence and even public halls are equipped with cots and other bedding to care for the rush of Americans fleeing the war zone. Hostelries which had nearly closed last week because of the scarcity of tourists thankfully put on extra help.

The Spur Is Mutual.

Every dining room in town was filled with groups of well-dressed Americans. They gathered at street corners and the strange talk of the people from the great nation across the sea seemed a magnet for the Irish folk who spoke just to hear the American speech, and here in Galway county the Irish speak with a brogue Americans love to hear, so it was a 50-50 proposition.

The response to various consular appeals to Americans to return home has far exceeded expectations.

The President Roosevelt will be taxed to capacity. Cots will be set up in halls, lounge rooms and in every available space.

In spite of that, however, there is a question whether all who wish to return will be able to do so on this trip.

Pay $300 a Cot.

At first there was considerable grumbling about the arbitrary cost of $300 a cot on board the ship. The complaining ceased when it was pointed out that the ship was making the eastward crossing without revenue of any sort and that the majority of the Americans still here are here only because they had failed to heed earlier consular suggestions that they return home.

Special trains were run across the country from Dublin yesterday and today.

Americans, finding that they were allowed to take only £20 (about $64.00) when they leave Ireland, spent the day in the local stores. Linens, laces, knick-knacks of every description that smack of the Old Sod were being bought up as fast as the shopkeepers could wrap them.

Galway never saw anything quite like it, but it is not complaining. Many debts will be paid with the cash left here by the Yankees, some of whom have been residents of Britain for fifteen or twenty years.

Americans Abroad Plan '40 Lafayette Escadrille

U. S. Pilots Will Fly in New Unit of Famous Air Squadron

PARIS, May 31 (AP).—A "Lafayette escadrille of 1940" will be created soon, with American flyers and money, to fight for France, Humbert J. Clemente, commander of Paris Post No. 1, American Legion, announced today. It will be the successor to the famous American air squadron which fought on the Allied side in the World War.

Meanwhile press reports said that French pilots in nine American-made Curtiss planes had held off a wave of forty-two German Heinkels attempting to bomb a railroad station. The French were said to have brought down six of the German planes as against the loss of two of their own.

U. S. War Cemetery At Montfaucon Bombed

Hit While Memorial Day Services Were Being Held Near Paris

Paris, May 31 (AP)—French newspapers reported today that the American World War cemetery at Montfaucon, in the Meuse-Argonne region, was bombed yesterday at the same time that Memorial Day ceremonies were being held in the American cemetery at Suresnes, near Paris.

Three unnamed American army cemeteries in France are in German hands and a fourth is under fire.

JAPAN WANTS VOICE IN PEACE

Desires a Say Concerning Dutch East Indies.

GETS RAW MATERIALS THERE

Tokio Dislikes the Idea of Their Being Nazi-controlled.

TOKIO, May 31 (A. P.).—Japan will demand a voice in any settlement of the European war in order to protect her interests in the Netherlands East Indies, persons close to the Government said today.

While Japan is neutral in a conflict which, according to the belief here, may end this summer in a German victory, officials said:

"Japan cannot be indifferent to important changes in the status of areas and territories within the Pacific zone."

German acquisition of the Netherlands East Indies, or practical control of them through a puppet Dutch Government, is regarded with increasing uneasiness in view of the enormous importance of the island's resources of oil, rubber and tin.

The Governor-General of the Dutch territory has assured Japan that there will be no change in the volume of these exports to Japan despite Holland's involvement in the European war. But if the Netherlands East Indies were to become a German colony, it is regarded as almost certain that Germany would take all of the raw materials to bolster her own military and economic status.

While Germany has announced that she is not interested in the Indies, and France, Great Britain, Australia and the United States have announced their desire for retention of the status quo, the view prevails in some circles that Japan should take over control of the islands before the end of the war in order to forestall whatever results a peace might bring.

In these quarters there is doubt that the United States would intervene and no other nation is considered capable of action.

Meanwhile officials insist that the Government has not changed its policy of non-involvement, has formulated no concrete plan concerning the Indies, and instead will await developments in Europe.

Add TOKYO--xxx Europe.

Proponents of quick action in the southern Pacific so far are exerting practically no influence on the government.

The question of former German pacific colonies now held by Jap under League of Nationals maddat also is under consideration. Reliable sources assert that, because of the "close friendship" between Germany & Japan, Germany will not pdemand their return.

These quarters said they expected a German victory, with the question then arising of disposition of the oil, rubber and tin of the Dutch East Indies.

The Japanese government was pictured as viewing with uneasiness the prospect that these valuable raw materials would be diverted entirely to Germany, cutting off shipments usually going to Japan.

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South Africa On Alert

Cape Town, May 31 (AP)—Close guard is being maintained over South Africa's power stations, bridges, airdromes and other vital points.

"Fifth Column" suspects were reported under close watch, although the govt. said it did not consider it necessary at the moment to intern all enemy aliens.

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Curfew in Ireland

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 31 (A. P.).—Curfew between 10:30 P. M. and 6 A. M. for all aliens 15 years old and upward was ordered today, effective June 3.

A "dig for victory" campaign conscripted all arable fields.

Australia to Intern Aliens.

CANBERRA, Australia, May 31 (A. P.).—The Australian House of Representatives passed today a bill giving the Commonwealth wide powers to deport undesirable aliens which was regarded as foreshadowing an intensive drive against fifth columnists.

India Arrests Germans.

CALCUTTA, May 31 (A. P.).—Eighty-five Germans, including some women, most of them recently released from interment, were arrested today in a roundup of "undesirable elements."

Bomb Exploded in Londonderry

BELFAST, Northern Ireland, May 31 (AP).—A bomb explosion in Londonderry tonight shattered windows but caused no casualties. The bomb was tossed into a Londonderry street and police on duty at the Midland Theater fired two shots at a man running from the neighborhood. Police swarmed into the area quickly, searching houses and halting many automobiles.

Ex-Luxury Liners Patrol South American Coast

Apparently "Covering" 12 German Ships Tied Up In Brazilian Ports, Travelers Say

Boston, May 31 (AP)—Two former British luxury liners, the Monarch of Bermuda and the Queen of Bermuda, both heavily armed, are doing patrol duty along the east coast of South America, passengers of the Mormac Gull reported upon arrival here today.

Several of the Gull's seven passengers said the British vessels were "bristling" with armament—forward, amidships and aft.

They added both vessels apparently had been assigned to "cover" twelve German steamers tied up in Brazilian ports.

MRS. MORROW SAYS SHE'D AID ALLIES

Disagrees With Lindbergh in Wire to Senator.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (A. P.).—Mrs. Dwight W. Morrow, mother-in-law of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh, urged today that the United States give active aid to the Allies.

A telegram from Mrs. Morrow, placed in the Congressional Record by Senator Smathers, Democrat, of New Jersey, said:

"I and members of my family support resolution passed by New York branch of Committee to Defend America by Aiding Allies.

"Urge you to support immediate action on three points as follows:

"First, make available to Allies as many planes as may in opinion of President be released without impairing national defense.

"Second, make available a hundred million dollars to aid refugees in war zone.

"Third, stop export of war materials which may find their way to aggressive nations."

In a radio address on May 19 Col. Lindbergh said: "Let us turn our eyes to our own nation. We can not aid others until we have first placed our own country in a position of spiritual and material leadership and strength."

Reports from Jamestown said the planes were sold to the Canadian Government but it was believed here the purchaser was the British Air Ministry.

It is understood the planes will be shipped overseas as quickly as possible. They will be used much as observation balloons were utilized in the World War. The Stinson 105 is a three seat craft with top speed of 105 miles an hour.

No Answer at Capital.

WASHINGTON, May 31 A. P.).—Reports that Premier Mussolini of Italy had told President Roosevelt that Italy intended to keep her pledges and aid Germany were neither confirmed nor denied at the White House today.

Asked about it, Stephen Early, a presidential secretary, said that he could only repeat that there had been an almost continual correspondence between the President and heads of other Governments.

MEXICO'S 5TH COLUMN

U. S. Newspaper Men Asked to Present Proof.

MEXICO CITY, May 31 (A. P.).—The Secretary of the Interior yesterday asked the Attorney-General to summon Arnaldo Cortesi, Mexico City correspondent of the New York Times, and Hal Burton, special writer for the New York Daily News, for questioning on reports of fifth column activity in Mexico which appeared recently in the two newspapers.

The burden of the dispatches from Mr. Cortesi and Mr. Burton, as quoted by the Secretary of the Interior, was that German and communist agents had established headquarters in Mexico

The Interior Secretary, Ignacio Garcia Tellez, asked Attorney-General Genaro Vasquez to "take the necessary steps" that the two men "should present proofs of their affirmations, that all data relative to the dangerous facts which they report should be obtained, and that measures in conformity with the law should be taken."

New Zealand Dictatorship

Wellington, New Zealand, May 31 (AP)—An emergency regulations amendment bill passed both houses of Parliament today, placing all persons and property at the disposal of the state. The bill also empowers compulsory military service.

TO BUY 400 PLANES

Argentina Will Concentrate on Air Defenses.

BUENOS AIRES, May 31 (A. P.).—Preparing to reorganize her air defenses, Argentina contemplates the acquisition of 400 additional warplanes for her land forces, it was reported today.

The newspaper La Nacion said that the planes would probably be built in the United States.

An appropriation of 150,000,000 pesos (about $36,000,000) to buy the aircraft and other aviation defense equipment, such as anti-aircraft guns, would be sought, the paper said.

British Buying Light U. S. Planes, Is Belief

3 Stinsons Being Flown To Canada Seen As First Of Fleet Of Such Ships For Front

Ottawa, Ont., May 31 (AP)—Three Stinson 105 planes being flown from Jamestown, N. Y., to an eastern Canadian port are believed by air officials here to be the first of a fleet of light commercial aircraft being purchased in the United States by the British Air Ministry to direct artillery fire on the Western front.

War Perils World Says F.D.R., Asking Total of 5 Billions

Clipper Mail Seized

Hamilton, Bermuda, May 31 (AP).—Twenty-one bags of mail, nine of them from Germany, were removed today from the west-bound Pan-American Yankee Clipper, which landed here with Rosemary Kennedy, daughter of the U. S. Ambassador to London, and several other Americans aboard.

Bad weather was given as the cause for the landing. The big flying boats abandoned regular stops here several months ago after British officials began removing mail from them. The clipper will leave for New York tomorrow.

Authoritative sources declared, incidentally, that the Belgian royal children, contrary to some rumors, are not traveling on the Clipper.

Reports that the royal children were in a French chateau in the department of Lot.

Akron, O., May 31 (AP).—Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. officials expressed belief today that five children traveling on the Yankee Clipper under the name "De Francis" are the children of D. A. de Francis, Goodyear representative in Lisbon.

Washington, D. C. May 31.—Warning that a possibility now exists of all continents becoming involved in "world-wide war," President Roosevelt today told Congress "over a billion dollars" more was needed for American rearmament, indicating the total bill would be close to five billion dollars for this year.

Official quarters estimated the additional expenditures asked by the President today would total about $1,375,000,000, including $700,000,000 for the army and $675,000,000 for the navy.

The President asked for the adoption of this three-point program:

1—Immediate legislation authorizing him to call the National Guard into active service.

2—Intensive training of 1,000,000 men for auxiliary service behind the battle lines.

3—An additional appropriation for supplemental expansion of the Army and Air Corps.

Swift Action Seen.

Congressional leaders indicated that the President would get all that he asked—and swiftly.

Significant of the growing concern with which the White House now views the war situation as it affects this hemisphere was the Roosevelt action in asking for power to summon to active duty the 225,000 enlisted men and 15,000 officers of the National Guard—a move unprecedented in our peacetime history. Its nearest precedent occurred at the outbreak of the World War.

The President's special defense message—his second in three weeks—termed events of the past two weeks in Europe "almost incredible." Hammering home the "urgent need" for speed he declared earnestly:

"No individual, no group can clearly foretell the future. As long, however, as a possibility exists that not one continent or two continents but all continents may become involved in a world-wide war, reasonable precaution demands that American defense be made more certain."

Urges Production Speedup.

He strongly emphasized that this nation must without delay develop its production capacity to manufacture the mechanized materials of modern warfare. Our Army and Navy need now vastly greater stores of munitions, guns, ammunition and fire control equipment, he stressed.

"The problem of defending our national institutions and territorial integrity is no longer a problem for men equipped simply with an indomitable determination," said F. D. R. "Modern defense requires that this determination be supported by the highly developed machinery of our industrial productive capacity."

Our program must be enlarged with speed and more speed, the President said. He called the need for rapid action "the one most obvious lesson of the war in Europe," and continued:

"There is definite danger in waiting to order the complete equipping and training of armies after a war begins."

Asks "$1-a-Year Men."

Returning again to the pattern of World War day preparedness, the President also asked Congress to authorize the Government to hire "dollar-a-year men" to facilitate the defense drive. In a letter to Speaker Bankhead he explained that:

"The purpose . . . is to enable the heads of the various Government agencies to obtain the advice or utilize the service of persons who are recognized as outstanding authorities in their particular field and who may desire to offer their services to the Government at one dollar per year during the existing emergency."

While the President did not explain in his message details of the use to which the National Guard will be put, it was learned authoritatively that the state troops duties will follow closely those of 1917-18 when they guarded munitions plants, war materials factories, railroad bridges and right of-way, railroad yards and key industrial cities generally.

The almost incredible events of the past two weeks in the European conflict, particularly as a result of the use of aviation and mechanized equipment, together with the possible consequences of further developments, necessitate another enlargement of our military program.

No individual, no group can clearly foretell the future. As long, however, as a possibility exists that not one continent or two continents but all continents may become involved in a world wide war, reasonable precaution demands that American defense be made more certain.

An investigation into manufacturing resources since my message of May 16th, to determine the practicability of placing additional orders with industry for special material, both to provide an early expansion of existing production facilities, and to obtain increased quantities of the special weapons concerned, has caused the War and Navy departments to submit to me an urgent and new recommendation that increased appropriations and authorizations for the national defense be made before the adjournment of the present Congress.

Over and beyond the acquisition of this actual material is the evident requirement for the immediate creation of additional production facilities to meet possible future emergencies as well as present deficiencies in the making of munitions, such as guns, ammunition and fire control equipment. These facilities require a long time to create and to reach quantity production. The increased gravity of the situation indicates that action should be taken without delay.

The problem of defending our national institutions and territorial integrity is no longer a problem for men equipped simply with an indomitable determination. Modern defense requires that this determination be supported by the highly developed machinery of our industrial productive capacity.

The expansion of our defense program makes it necessary that we undertake immediately the training and retraining of our people, and especially our young people, for employment in industry and in service in the army and navy.

The requirements of industry and the expanded armed forces for persons with experience in mechanical and manual fields are obviously going to be great. We do not have such trained persons in the number that will be required for the tasks that lie ahead of us if our defense is to be assured. We have, therefore, the task of training a large number in the skills and semi-skills required by modern production in industry and by a highly mechanized defense force in the army and navy. A primary consideration in the training of skills must be, not the existing distribution of workers among skilled fields, but the distribution that would be required if our industrial machine and our defensive forces were fully mobilized.

In the national effort for defense upon which we are now engaged, it is imperative that we make full and effective use of the mighty capacities that lie in our population. Here as yet undeveloped lie the ability and the strength needed in the building up of our armaments to provide a sure industrial foundation for the meeting of any and all defense requirements. Without the full development of these skills our national defense will be less than it must be in the critical days which lie ahead. Without the full contribution of our people, our defense cannot attain the invulnerability which the nation demands and which we are determined it shall have.

The one most obvious lesson of the present war in Europe is the value of the factor of speed. There is definite danger in waiting to order the complete equipping and training of armies after a war begins.

Therefore, I suggest the speedy enlargement of the program for equipping and training in the light of our defense needs.

I have instructed the representatives of the War and Navy departments and also the representatives of the several agencies dealing with the training of young men for non-combatant services to make available to the appropriate committees of the Congress the plans and proposals which they have laid before me.

These plans call for immediate appropriations to carry forward congressional decisions in bills already pending, for immediate appropriations to add to the program and for authorizations to enter into contracts which it will take some time to complete.

There is a specific recommendation I would make in concluding this message, that before adjournment this Congress grant me the authority to call into active service such portion of the National Guard as may be deemed necessary to maintain our position of neutrality and to safeguard the national defense, this to include authority to call into active service the necessary reserve personnel.

The amounts involved are large—over $1,000,000,000—but I believe that for national safety the needs are urgent.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

Text of Roosevelt Message

President Stresses Necessity for Speed to Complete Training of American Army.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (A. P.).—The text of President Roosevelt's defense message to Congress today follows:

HOUSE IS TOLD PUBLIC WANTS DEFENSE TAXES

Morgenthau Holds People Will Bear Additional Arms Burden.

$656,000,000 IS SOUGHT NOW

Treasury Head Also Asks Congress to Raise Legal Debt Limit for Emergency.

WASHINGTON, May 31 (A. P.).—Secretary Morgenthau said today that the administration's defense tax bill represented a public desire "to be taxed" for the purpose and disputed a Republican contention that it was intended to pay for ordinary expenses of the Government. An increase in the public debt limit and additional taxes both are essential, the Secretary of the Treasury told the House Ways and Means Committee, to meet expanded defense needs.

However, Representative McLean, Republican, of New Jersey, interpreted the tax measure as a vehicle to finance ordinary peacetime expenditures as well and drew from Mr. Morgenthau an admission that part of the revenue was to go for all the expenses of the War and Navy departments for the fiscal year beginning July 1.

Saying that he could not draw the line between various sets of war and navy expenditures, Mr. Morgenthau begged to differ with Mr. McLean and gave this as the administration's attitude:

"What we had in mind was that the people would like to pay for the extraordinary armament program; that they would like to be taxed and to feel that the money that will be borrowed by the army and navy would be paid for by them in five years."

Borrowing Power Dwindles.

Urging the enactment of a $656,000,000 defense-tax bill, the Secretary told the committee as things stood, the Treasury's borrowing power would be completely exhausted by the end of next February.

Also, he added, the working balance of the Treasury—about $1,300,000,000—would be dangerously depleted by that time.

"The maintenance of a balance approximating the present one," he testified, "is distinctly in the interest of economy and financial strength and is especially to be desired in the troubled world of today."

Debt Increase Provided.

Noting that the measure also provides for a $3,000,000,000 increase in the Federal debt limit, to make it $48,000,000,000, he asserted:

"The orderly financing of Federal expenditures, expanded as they are by emergency expenditures for national defense, requires provision of additional taxes or an increase in the limit of the national debt. In my judgment both steps are essential."

He said that President Roosevelt's budget message of January 3 anticipated a deficit of $1,716,000,000, to be financed by borrowing.

"Since that time," he added, "events have taken place that make necessary expenditures for national defense that far exceed the amounts provided for in the 1941 budget.

"On the basis of appropriation bills which have passed and those which are now pending in Congress, the Treasury and the Bureau of the Budget estimate that a deficit of the fiscal year 1941 will amount to $3,703,000,000."

U. S. Again Focuses Eyes On East Indies

[By the Associated Press]

Washington, May 31—Problems of crucial interest hang over the Far East as the United States sends Clarence E Gauss to Australia to become its first Minister to that British Dominion.

Gauss, now conferring with officials here, will leave Monday for San Francisco and will sail June 6.

State Department officials and the new Minister himself have no illusions concerning the seriousness of his task or the tremendous import of the questions that may confront him before many weeks.

Those Dutch East Indies

If the Germans should overrun Britain and France, many well-informed students here believe the United States would face a more immediate crisis in the Pacific than in the Atlantic. And they believe it might arise first over the Dutch East Indies.

Japan has called for maintenance of the *status quo*, but inner circles in Tokyo said today that a German victory in Europe would bring up the question of the disposition of the islands' oil, rubber and tin. The Japanese Government was pictured as uneasy over the prospect that these raw materials would be diverted entirely to the Reich.

What If Japan Seized Them?

In the light of Secretary of State Cordell Hull's statement that disturbance of the Indies' status would threaten the peace of the entire Pacific, what might President Roosevelt do if Japan seized the islands?

Diplomatic circles believe that an embargo against Japan would have little effect and also might provoke a counter-embargo. And the Indies' rubber and tin would be as necessary to the United States as American raw materials might be to Japan.

Would U. S. Fight?

Would the United States fight to preserve the islands *status quo*?

Many Administration officials evade answering, but do not rule out the possibility entirely. The American fleet is based at Hawaii, and there is no indication here that it will be withdrawn for the time being.

It is at this moment that Gauss, one of the outstanding American experts on the Far East, goes to Australia.

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Australia Also Interested

Australia herself has a vital interest in the Dutch East Indies. She governs one-half of the island of New Guinea, the other half of which belongs to Holland. Japanese occupation of the isles might include occupation of Australian Guinea.

Experts here believe the Indies might make a vigorous fight if attacked, but they are not so sure that the defense would be successful. They do not know whether Britain and France would help the islands or could help sufficiently.

Rush Mediterranean Rescue

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—Stern measures to rescue Americans from the Mediterranean area, over which war clouds are lowering, were adopted by the State Department today.

Officials disclosed that notices had been sent to all the belligerent governments cautioning them not to molest or delay the liner Washington, which is now enroute to Bordeaux, France, and Lisbon, Portugal, to bring out Americans gathered there. The department told the belligerents that the ship was not carrying passengers, cargo or mail to Bordeaux excepting two Red Cross representatives and a shipment of Red Cross medical supplies and clothing. It would proceed without convoy and with the American flag prominently displayed and fully lighted at night, the notices added.

Official fears here that Italy might enter the war were evinced in two ways: first, the Department said the Washington might not proceed to Genoa, its regular port of call, if the passenger list were filled at Bordeaux and Lisbon; and second the department advised Americans remaining in Italy after the departure of the Manhattan tomorrow from Genoa, and desiring to return to the United States, to leave Italy immediately and go to Bordeaux to catch the Washington. The same applies to Americans in Switzerland.

Other Vessels Filled

Officials said there were other American passenger ships in the Mediterranean bound for the United States and loaded to capacity with passengers—the President Harrison, from Port Said for New York, and the Exochorda and Excambion from eastern Mediterranean and Italian ports for New York. In addition, there are over twenty American freighters bound from Black Sea and eastern Mediterranean ports to the United States, many of which carry from ten to twenty passengers.

"Very few, if any, Americans who desire to return to the United States remain in Italy, the Balkans or the Levant—or will remain after tomorrow noon," the department reported.

On Jan. 1 of this year, the department estimated nearly 40,000 Americans were living in this area. It is presumed that a large percentage of them have not desired to return to the United States because of marriage to Europeans or family or business connections.

Edsel Ford Summoned On 'Defense Problem'

Sees Morgenthau and His Plane Engine Expert

WASHINGTON, May 31 (AP).—Edsel Ford, president of the Ford Motor Company, conferred today with Henry Morgenthau, Secretary of the Treasury, and his airplane engine expert, Dr. George Jackson Mead.

None would say whether they discussed possible Ford production of airplane motors, but it was learned that Mr. Ford promised to report to Dr. Mead on some "national defense problem."

Mr. Ford was the second automobile manufacturer to confer with Mr. Morgenthau and Dr. Mead within a week. The other was Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of General Motors Corporation, which already manufactures airplane engines.

Speculation that the Ford company might possibly assist in the expansion of the air services was aroused in view of the fact that Henry Ford said recently that his company could produce 1,000 planes a day in an emergency.

5th Column Act Passed by Senate

Washington, D. C., May 31 (AP).—President Roosevelt's reorganization plan, designed to deal quickly with "fifth columns," was approved today by the Senate, which passed a resolution to put it into effect swiftly. The vote was 55 to 4. The resolution provides that, 10 days after it becomes law, the Roosevelt program to transfer the Immigration Service from the Labor Department to the Justice Department shall become effective.

Mackenzie's Interpretation of the European War

May 31, 1940

By DEWITT MACKENZIE

If you would have a concrete illustration of whether the Anglo-French determination to prosecute the war has been weakened by adversity in the battle of Flanders, it is to be had in two brief sentences taken from different parts of the AP report today:

PARIS—A second British expeditionary force has arrived in France, it was announced yesterday, to take over the Somme salient.

Berlin—Meanwhile the great and bloody fighting attending the Allied evacuation from Flanders, chiefly through the port of Dunkerque, continued with unabated fury.

So the war goes on, Flanders or no Flanders, and let no one doubt the magnitude of the stake. It is nothing less than to determine whether empires shall survive.

When I arrived at the New York office in the early morning hours, I greeted one of the printer attendants with "well, who's winning the war?" He looked at me speculatively for a moment and then replied:

"I guess maybe nobody's winning."

And I guess maybe he is right. The unprecedented death and destruction which already has descended on Europe out of the fury of the war give ample warning of chaos and disaster to come, no matter which side may be able at the end to raise a battered hand in token of "victory."

IN ANY event, the jubilant Hitler is busy with plans for following up his great initial success. And the Allies have turned grim faces straight toward the storm.

There are several directions in which Hitler might strike—against England, against the heart of France, or even in the Balkans—but as usual he is keeping his own counsels and there is no clear indication of his intentions.

Perhaps the greatest immediate danger which could beset the Allies would be an onslaught by Italy against France itself while they are weakened and considerably disorganized as a result of the defeat in Flanders.

HITLER and Nazi Propaganda Minister Goebbels have been reported conferring at Hitler's headquarters at the front, Goebbels having been specially summoned. One usually well-informed Berlin quarter said they were preparing to proclaim Italy's role in the war.

Informed London observers said they expected Hitler to try to divide the Allies by separate offers of peace, and to threaten Italian entrance into the war to force acceptance.

However that may be, the Allies certainly have plenty of reason to believe that Mussolini may be getting ready to take some sort of hand in the bloody game. Whether the British and French could shoulder that extra weight successfully is, of course, a matter for trial, but there is no doubt that they would given an excellent account of themselves. I think we might go a step further and put it this way:

* * *

If the Allies can hold the blitzkrieg in hand from now on for a brief space, time will be playing in their favor and it's a fair gamble that they would indeed be able to handle an additional enemy.

We shall know a lot more about the prospects when we learn how badly the Germans have suffered in the blitzkrieg thus far. Their casualties and consumption and loss of materials undoubtedly have been staggering.

Herr Hitler's problem is that he cannot stand a long war because of lack of resources. If the Allies can hold him off now, their road will grow immeasurably easier in the near future.

Italy Is Vulnerable.

In any event, if Mussolini comes into the war he will be making a pretty stiff gamble himself. It is understood that Italy won't reach the peak of war preparedness for another two years. She also is short of vital supplies.

Besides that she is vulnerable to attack by air and along her great coastline. Mussolini has a big and well-equiped army under arms, but would have to cope with the Anglo-French fleet in the Mediterranean, and guard against the danger to his industrial areas from bombing. He has a large and reputedly excellent airforce himself, but bombing squadrons have a knack of slipping through even the best air defenses, as is being demonstrated daily.

There's this about the position so far as England and France are concerned — they won't be surprised if the Duce lines up against them.

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LONDON, MAY 31---ENGLAND ECHOED TONIGHT THE CRY OF HER RETURNED TOMMIES: "FOR GOD'S SAKE GIVE US MORE AIRPLANES."

THE PLEA RANG THROUGH A DAY WHICH SAW 90,000 ALLIED SOLDIERS SNATCHED SAFELY FROM THE FLANDERS TRAP, AND ALL BRITAIN HEARTENED BY THE ASSURANCE SHE HAD ESCAPED TOTAL DISASTER IN THE CHANNEL HORROR.

ALTHOUGH OFFICIALDOM PRONOUNCED THE WORK OF THE ROYAL AIR FORCE IN FLANDERS "MAGNIFICENT," THE TRIBUTES GAVE ADDITIONAL WEIGHT TO THE CLAMOR FOR MORE AND BETTER PLANES OF ALL TYPES.

"WHEN WE DUCK A NAZI BOMB," EXCLAIMED AN INFANTRYMAN, "WE WANT TO SEE A BRITISH PLANE CHASE THE BOMBER."

THE SENSATIONAL PLUCKING OF TROOPS FROM THE FRENCH SHORE AND TRANSPORTING THEM ACROSS THE CHANNEL IS BEING ACCOMPLISHED DESPITE AN INFESTATION OF SPIES, INCESSANT BOMBING, MIDGET TORPEDO BOAT ACTIVITY, AND A LAND ASSAULT INTO WHICH THE GERMANS FLUNG MUCH OF THEIR MIGHT.

RETURNING TOMMIES DECLARED NAZI LOSSES IN FLANDERS WERE FIVE TIMES AS GREAT AS THOSE OF THE ALLIES.

A NAVAL SPOKESMAN DECLARED THE LOSS OF A SMALL TRANSPORT, THREE DESTROYERS AND SEVERAL AUXILIARY VESSELS WAS TRIVIAL COMPARED WITH THE LIVES SAVED.

COMMENTING ON THE GERMAN CLAIM THAT THE BRITISH RETREAT WAS A ROUT, AN ARMY SPOKESMAN DECLARED THAT "THE HARD FACT REMAINS THAT NO MILITARY OPERATION IS SO DIFFICULT AS REEMBARKATION AT THE END OF A RETREAT."

HE POINTED OUT THAT DESPITE THE INEVITABLE CONFUSION OF THE RETREAT, THE REMOVAL OF "LARGE NUMBERS" OF BRITISH AND FRENCH TROOPS "STILL GOES ON" WITH THE GERMANS HELPLESS.

ALTHOUGH THE RESCUE OF THE BOTTLED UP ALLIED ARMY REMAINED BRITAIN'S GREATEST CONCERN, INFORMED LONDON OBSERVERS SAID THEY LOOKED FOR AN EARLY ATTEMPT BY ADOLF HITLER TO DIVIDE ENGLAND AND FRANCE WITH SEPARATE PEACE OFFERS. THESE FACTORS WERE MENTIONED:

1. THREAT WOULD BE MADE OF ITALIAN ENTRY INTO THE WAR TO INDUCE ACCEPTANCE.

2. THE FRENCH WOULD BE THREATENED WITH A SMASHING ASSAULT BY LAND AND AIR AGAINST PARIS.

3. THE BRITISH WOULD BE ASKED TO ACCEPT HITLER'S TERMS OR FACE "TOTAL WAR," PRESUMABLY MEANING INVASION.

THERE WAS NO INDICATION ANYWHERE THAT THE BRITISH OR FRENCH WOULD HEED SEPARATE PEACE PROPOSALS.

MEANWHILE THE DAY'S DEVELOPMENTS INCLUDED THE STATEMENT FROM A COMPETENT SOURCE THAT ITALY HAD INTIMATED SHE CONSIDERED BRITISH-ITALIAN NEGOTIATIONS ON CONTRABAND CONTROL AS BROKEN OFF. THIS CAME IN SPITE OF AN AGREEMENT ON PRINCIPLE LAST WEEK THAT AN EASING OF CONTRABAND CONTROL OVER ITALIAN SHIPS MIGHT BE WORKED OUT SATISFACTORILY.

THE NATION, WHILE CALLING FOR MORE PLANES TO TURN THE TIDE OF WAR, STEELED ITSELF FOR THE EXPECTED CASUALTY LIST FROM FLANDERS.

RELATIVES WERE UNABLE TO GET INFORMATION FROM RETURNING TROOPS TO SUPPORT THEIR HOPES.

"BLOODY, BITTER FIGHTING ALL THE WAY," ONE SOLDIER CALLED IT. HE CAME HOME ON ONE OF THE SEVEN SHIPS WHICH REACHED THE SAME PORT WITHIN TWO HOURS TODAY.

THE MEN CARRIED ALL THE EQUIPMENT THEY COULD SALVAGE. "WE LEFT THE HEAVY STUFF BEHIND," ONE SAID. LOSSES OF MATERIALS WERE SAID TO TOTAL $150,000,000.

THE BOMBING AT DUNKERQUE, AN OFFICER DECLARED, IS "TERRIFIC," BUT "THE LOSS OF LIFE SMALL."

THOSE WHO ENDURED THE "BLIZZARD" OF BOMBS AND GOT SAFELY ACROSS THE CHANNEL EXPRESSED FEELINGS OF SHEER LUCK.

WOMEN AND MEN WEPT AS THEY WELCOMED THE RETURNING SOLDIERS. BOYS WHO LEFT FOR FLANDERS WITH SONG ON THEIR LIPS CAME BACK POWDER-BURNED, TATTERED, HUNGRY AND TOO EXHAUSTED TO SPEAK.

ONE BRITISH OFFICER SHOT HIMSELF IN A TROOP TRAIN ON THE WAY TO LONDON--UNABLE APPARENTLY TO ENDURE THE CONTRAST OF SECURITY WHICH AT LAST HAD COME TO HIM.

WHETHER THE NEXT GREAT ASSAULT WILL BE ON ENGLAND OR PARIS WAS REGARDED AS MERELY A MATTER OF TIMING. THE PEOPLE EXPECT BOTH SOONER OR LATER.

IN A RADIO SPEECH TONIGHT, SIR ARTHUR GREENWOOD, MINISTER WITHOUT PORTFOLIO AND LABORITE, DECLARED HITLER IS "BITING ON GRANITE." HE CONTINUED:

"OUR POWER IN THE FIELD, ON THE SEAS, AND IN THE AIR WAXES AS HIS WANES. OUR ECONOMIC RESOURCES EXPAND AS HIS ARE EATEN UP.

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"WE HAVE SUFFERED GRIEVOUS LOSSES. WE HAVE INFLICTED GREATER LOSSES ON THE ENEMY. THERE IS NO NEED TO BE DOWNHEARTED."

RELIABLE SOURCES SAID ABOUT TWO-THIRDS OF THE 90,000 TROOPS RETURNED TO ENGLAND ARE BRITISH, OF WHICH THERE WERE ORIGINALLY 175,000 IN FLANDERS. THE OTHER TROOPS BROUGHT HERE ARE BELGIAN AND FRENCH.

NO CASUALTY FIGURES HAVE BEEN MADE PUBLIC FOR THE ALLIES. THE NAZI LOSSES IN FLANDERS, BY ALLIED ESTIMATES, TOTAL ABOUT 500,000 MEN.

THE "FIFTH COLUMN" DRIVE WAS PUSHED WITH EVER GREATER INTENSITY BECAUSE OF THE REVELATIONS BY RETURNING OFFICERS ABOUT THE SPY INFESTATION IN NORTH FRANCE AND BELGIUM.

"IT SEEMED," DECLARED ONE, "THAT IF ARMY HEADQUARTERS MOVED INTO A HOUSE--EVEN IF ONE OF A ROW--IT COULD BE GUARANTEED THAT THAT HOUSE WOULD BE BOMBED."

WHILE ENGLAND WELCOMED ITS FLANDERS SURVIVORS IT BECAME GENERALLY KNOWN THAT WITH THE WITHDRAWAL OF NORTHERN TROOPS, MORE AND MORE BRITISH EXPEDITIONARY FORCE SOLDIERS ARE GOING INTO ANOTHER ACTION IN FRANCE BELOW THE SOMME RIVER.

AMONG THE DAY'S HAPPENINGS:

BRITISH MILITARY OBSERVERS PREDICTED ADVERSE REACTION IN GERMANY WHEN THE "FRIGHTENING" COST OF THE BLITZKRIEG THROUGH HOLLAND, BELGIUM AND NORTHERN FRANCE WAS REALIZED.

IT WAS BELIEVED IN OFFICIAL QUARTERS THE GERMAN DRIVE MIGHT SLOW DOWN FOR A FEW WEEKS FOR REPLACEMENT OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

THE ADMIRALTY ACKNOWLEDGED THE SINKING OF THE CRUISER CURLEW OFF THE COAST OF NORWAY WITH LOSS OF FOUR OFFICERS AND FIVE MEN AND 400 SAVED.

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RETURNING TROOPS WILL BE RESTED BEFORE GOING INTO ANY NEW ACTION. SOME SOLDIERS WERE SINGING "THE BEER BARREL POLKA" A FEW HOURS AFTER THEIR RETURN FROM THE CHANNEL HELL.

THE EVENING AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY EI

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THE EVENING AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID ENEMY AIR ACTIVITY EITHER BECAUSE OF UNFAVORABLE WEATHER OR FOR UNKNOWN REASONS HAD SHOWN "MARKED DECREASE" WHILE THE RAF CONTINUED "INTENSE" OPERATIONS COVERING THE RETREAT TO THE FRENCH COAST. TWELVE ENEMY CRAFT WERE REPORTED DESTROYED.

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-BRITISH DOUBT THAT ITALY WILL ENTER THE WAR ON GERMANY'S SIDE WAS LARGELY REMOVED TODAY BY PREMIER MUSSOLINI'S VETO OF FURTHER NEGOTIATIONS WITH BRITAINFOR ADJUSTMENT OF ALLIED CONTRABAND CONTROL IN THE MEDITERRANEAN.

THE ONLY DOUBT LEFT IN THE MINDS OF DIPLOMATIC OBSERVERS IS JUST WHEN ITALY WILL LINE UP AS A BELLIGERENT WITH HER PARTNER IN THE ROME-BERLIN AXIS.

THERE ARE SOME WHO BELIEVE ITALY WILL PLUNGE INTO THE WAR WITHIN A FEW DAYS, PERHAPS OVER THE WEEKEND. OTHERS TAKE THE VIEW THAT MUSSOLINI WILL WAIT TWO OR THREE WEEKS, PERHAPS OPENING FIRST WITH A PEACE GESTURE.

THE POSSIBILITY AROSE TONIGHT THAT BRITAIN MIGHT SEEK A QUICK SHOWDOWN BY DEMANDING AN EXPLANATION OF MUSSOLINI'S BREAKOFF OF THE NEGOTIATIONS.

THE BRITISH OFFICIAL VIEW WAS UNDERSTOOD TO BE THAT RELATIONS ARE ABOUT AS BAD AS CAN BE AND THAT THE QUICKER THE SITUATION IS CLARIFIED BY A DEFINITIVE MOVE THE BETTER.

THE VIEW IS WIDELY HELD IN DIPLOMATIC QUARTERS THAT MUSSOLINI MAY BE USED BY ADOLF HITLER TO SPONSOR A GERMAN-DICTATED PEACE PROPOSAL TO THE ALLIES.

THIS, IT WAS SAID, MIGHT TAKE THE FORM OF A "PEACE--OR ELSE" PROPOSITION, THE "OR ELSE" BEING A DECLARATION OF WAR BY ITALY.

TWICE WITHIN THE PAST SIX WEEKS, MUSSOLINI HAS UPSET NEGOTIATIONS DESIGNED TO PLACE BRITISH-ITALIAN RELATIONS ON A BETTER FOOTING. BOTH TIMES HE STEPPED IN JUST WHEN AN AGREEMENT HAD BEEN REACHED AND EVERYTHING BUT THE DETAILS ARRANGED.

HIS FIRST INTERVENTION WAS OVER A TRADE AGREEMENT INVOLVING THE EXCHANGE OF CERTAIN PRODUCTS AND THE SECOND WAS OVER NEGOTIATIONS FOR CONTRABAND CONTROL.

PLANES SIDEBAR

LONDON,MAY 31-(AP)-THE YOUNG ENGLISH FLYING OFFICER, STANDING BESIDE HIS HURRICANE FIGHTER PLANE THAT CARRIED HIM THROUGH MANY A BRUSH WITH NAZI AIRMEN, SAID SIMPLY:

"WE CAN WHACK THE DAYLIGHTS OUT OF JERRY WITH THESE FINE PLANES, BUT WE NEED MORE OF THEM--MANY MORE OF THEM."

WAR WORN BRITISH SOLDIERS, SAVED FROM THE FLANDERS "POCKET OF HELL" TOLD OF THE GALLANTRY OF ALLIED AIRMEN ATTEMPTING TO HOLD OFF GERMAN PLANES THAT CAME OVER LIKE SWARMS OF LOCUSTS.

BUT, THEY WENT ON, WHILE FRENCH AND BRITISH FLIERS FOUGHT AND WON OVER ADOLF HITLER'S FIGHTERS IN ONE SECTOR, WAVES OF NAZI PLANES THAT COULDN'T BE OPPOSED BECAUSE OF THE ALLIES' NUMERICAL DEFICIENCY ROAMED ELSEWHERE. SOWING BOMBS, BULLETS AND DESTRUCTION.

ESTIMATES OF GERMANY'S SKY ARMADA RANGE FROM 10,000 TO 20,000 PLANES. AN AUTHORITATIVE FRENCH SOURCE REPORTED HITLER HURLED 5,000 PLANES AGAINST THE ALLIES IN THE FIRST PHASE OF HIS TOTAL WARFARE. HITLER WOULDN'T HAVE GAMBLED WITH THAT NUMBER, THIS SOURCE THOUGHT, IF HE HADN'T HAD A TREMENDOUS RESERVE TO FALL BACK ON.

ROYAL AIR FORCE MEN SEEM MORE THAN SATISFIED WITH THE PERFORMANCE OF THEIR PLANES.

THIS PARTICULAR YOUNG FLIER LOOKED AT HIS HURRICANE LIKE A PROUD PARENT.

"SHE HANDLES LIKE A JEWEL," HE WENT ON. "SHE WILL BANK ON A SIXPENCE. SHE CLIMBS LIKE A HOMESICK ANGEL."

POINTING TO FOUR MACHINEGUNS BRISTLING ON EACH WING, HE EXPLAINED EACH FIRES 1,150 BULLETS A MINUTE, MULTIPLIED THIS FIGURE BY EIGHT TO GIVE THE STUNNING PACE OF THE HURRICANE'S DEATH CHATTER.

"ONE OF OUR HURRICANES," HE SAID, "CAUGHT A GERMAN IN THE SIDE WITH THE FULL BURST OF ITS FIRE POWER. THE BULLETS CHOPPED THE TAIL RIGHT OFF THE PLANE AS IF THE JOB HAD BEEN DONE BY A CAN OPENER."

HE SAID THAT IN AIR FIGHTS WITH THE GERMANS IT ALWAYS WAS THE SAME STORY THE NAZIS ALWAYS HAD THE ADVANTAGE OF NUMBERS AND ALWAYS FINISHED WITH GREATER LOSSES.

"WE NEED MORE PLANES," HE CALLED OUT AS THE ORDER CAME TO BE OFF. "TELL THAT TO CANADA. SAY WE CAN USE MORE OF THE FINE FLIERS SHE SENT US IN THE LAST WAR."

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DUBLIN, MAY 31-(AP)-DEFENSE MINISTER OSCAR TRAYNOR BROADCAST A CALL TONIGHT FOR VOLUNTEERS FOR THE ARMY AND ALL OTHER BRANCHES OF IRELAND'S DEFENSE FORCES.

"THIS ISLAND NOW IS ACTUALLY WITHIN THE THEATER OF OPERATIONS OF THE WAR," HE WARNED. "THE AIRPLANE AND SUBMARINE DESTROY OUR HISTORICAL IMMUNITY.".

IRELAND HERETOFORE HAS BEEN THRUST TO THE FORE AS A POSSIBLE BASE FOR A NAZI PARACHUTE INVASION OF ENGLAND.

DUBLIN, MAY 31-(AP)-A NEW CHARGE OF REFUSING TO ANSWER POLICE QUESTIONS WAS FILED TODAY AGAINST MRS.ISEULT STUART, WIFE OF THE IRISH NOVELIST AND POET, FRANCIS STUART. SHE HAS BEEN HELD WITHOUT BAIL SINCE MAY 25 ON A CHARGE OF "COMMITTING AN ACT PREJUDICIAL TO THE SAFETY OF THE STATE."

A SPECIAL MILITARY COURT WAS TOLD SHE WAS SUSPECTED OF AIDING A MAN MYSTERIOUSLY LANDED IN IRELAND BY PARACHUTE AND STILL MISSING.

HER HUSBAND IS BELIEVED TO BE IN GERMANY.

TRIAL DATE WAS FIXED FOR JUNE 25.

BY J.NORMAN LODGE

GALWAY, IRELAND,MAY 31-(AP)-THE U.S. LINER PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ARRIVED HERE LATE TONIGHT TO TAKE MORE THAN 1,200 AMERICANS BACK HOME AND OUT OF THE DANGERS OF WAR.

THE SHIP ANCHORED ABOUT TWO MILES OFF SHORE TO AVOID THE COMPARATIVELY SHALLOW WATER IN THE HARBOR. THE AMERICANS' LUGGAGE, 80 TONS OF IT, WAS PUT ABOARD.

LONG BEFOREHAND, THE PROSPECTIVE PASSENGERS HAD ASSEMBLED IN THIS SLEEPY VILLAGE ON THE WEST IRISH COAST.

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AS THE CROWDS SWELLED, TO THE DELIGHT OF THE TOWNSFOLK WHO CANCELLED THE REGULAR FRIDAY HALF-HOLIDAY TO SELL THEIR WARES TO THE OVER-MONIED AMONG THE AMERICANS, IT BECAME APPARENT THAT THE REFUGEE SHIP SENT OVER AT THE REQUEST OF PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT WOULD HAVE TO CARRY MORE PASSENGERS THAN ANTICIPATED.

TO MEET THIS BULGING RESPONSE TO CONSULAR APPEALS FOR AMERICANS TO GO HOME, THE SHIP HAD EXTRA BERTH ACCOMMODATIONS READY AND COTS IN THE PUBLIC ROOMS.

THE ROOSEVELT WAS EXPECTED TO MAKE A QUICK TURN-AROUND.

EXTRA POLICE PRECAUTIONS WERE IN EVIDENCE AROUND THE CUSTOMS PENS WHERE THE AMERICANS HAD THEIR LUGGAGE EXAMINED.

THE GALWAY FOLK PROFITED ENORMOUSLY AND FIGURED THEIR LOSS OF HOLIDAY WELL COMPENSATED, THE REASON BEING THAT AFTER THE AMERICANS WERE TOLD THEY COULD TAKE NO MORE CURRENCY THAN £20 (ABOUT $64) OUT OF THE COUNTRY, THEY JAMMED INTO SHOPS TO TURN EXTRA MONEY INTO LINENS AND LACES AND OTHER SOUVENIRS OF THE OULD SOD.

THE ROOSEVELT WILL SAIL SHORTLY AFTER NOON SATURDAY.

SPECIAL TRAINS WERE RUN UP FROM DUBLIN AND MORE WERE DUE TOMORROW MORNING, BRINGING REFUGEES INCLUDING FILM NOTABLES, WIVES OF DIPLOMATS, BUSINESS MEN, TEACHERS AND CHILDREN--BY THE SCORES.

KX FOR SEATTLE

PARIS,MAY 31-(AP)-THE DOWAGER QUEEN ELIZABETH OF THE BELGIANS WAS LAST REPORTED NEAR KING LEOPOLD'S HEADQUARTERS IN BELGIUM A FEW DAYS PRIOR TO HIS CAPITULATION FROM THE GERMANS.

Genoa, May 31-(AP)-The exodus of Americans from Italy increased today with last-minute arrivals here to catch the U.S. liner President Harrison Sunday, scheduled to sail shortly after the departure of the U.S. liner Manhattan.

Additional cots had been fitted out in saloons of the President Harrison, providing space for the few Americans who had lingered undecided on what to do and have now decided to go.

The Manhattan originally was scheduled to leave tomorrow but shipping officials said the task of leading 2,000 passengers aboard the ship normally carrying 1,800 probably would hold the Manhattan in port until Sunday.

One dining room had been converted into a dormitory for Northern American College students who arrived from Rome tonight along with 30 nuns of the Good Shepherd.

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LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-THE AIR MINISTRY ANNOUNCED TONIGHT THE ROYAL AIR FORCE HAD DESTROYED 12 ENEMY AIRCRAFT AND DAMAGED THREE OTHERS ONE R.A.F. PLANE IS MISSING.

LONDON, MAY 31-(AP)-PLANES OF THE BRITISH FLEET AIR ARM, ATTACKING GERMAN COMMUNICATIONS ALONG THE BELGIAN COAST, WERE CREDITED BY THE AIR MINISTRY TONIGHT WITH NUMEROUS DIRECT HITS ON TROOP CONCENTRATIONS, MOTORIZED UNITS AND "A LARGE OPEN TOURING CAR ESCORTED BY TWO MOTORCYCLE OUTRIDERS."

AN AIR MINISTRY COMMUNIQUE SAID THE FLEET AIR ARM--WHICH IS SEPARATE FROM THE ROYAL AIR FORCE--OPERATING WITH THE COASTAL COMMAND DIRECTED ITS ATTACKS ON GERMANS BRINGING UP TROOPS AND AMMUNITION TRUCKS ALONG THE NIEUPORT ROAD ALONG THE COAST.

COPENHAGEN, MAY 31-(AP)-GENERAL KAUPISCH, COMMANDER OF THE GERMAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, TOOK LEAVE OF DENMARK TODAY AND EXPRESSED SATISFACTION AT FRICTIONLESS RELATIONS BETWEEN THE DANISH POPULATION AND GERMAN TROOPS.

HE SAID HE AND MOST OF HIS STAFF WERE LEAVING FOR GERMANY AT ONCE

LONDON, MAY 21-(AP)-THREE PERSONS -- INCLUDING THE 42-YEAR-OLD GERMAN WIFE OF A ROYAL AIR FORCE SERGEANT -- WERE HELD FOR TRIAL TODAY ON CHARGES OF BEING "FIFTH COLUMN" PLOTTERS.

THE WOMAN, MRS.MARIE INGRAM, A DOMESTIC SERVANT IN THE HOME OF A NAVAL OFFICER; WILLIAM SWIFT AND ARCHIBALD WATTS WERE ACCUSED OF CONSPIRING TO GET BRITISH MILITARY SECRETS FOR THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND.

MRS.INGRAM, THE PROSECUTOR DECLARED, ADMITTED HAVING A BROTHER IN THE GERMAN HIGH COMMAND AND SEEKING MILITARY SECRETS FROM A DISGRUNTLED CORPORAL IN A BRITISH TANK CORPS.

MONTEVIDEO, MAY 31-(AP)-URUGUAY PUSHED A HOME DEFENSE PROGRAM TONIGHT WITH ARMS PURCHASES AND COMPULSORY MILITARY TRAINING IN THE SCHOOLS AS A SPECIAL PARLIAMENTARY COMMISSION REPORTED FINDING EVIDENCE OF NAZI ORGANIZATIONS BOSSED FROM BERLIN.

HUGO FERNANDEZ, COLLEGE PHILOSOPHY PROFESSOR WHO HEADS THE COMMISSION, SAID 3,000 GERMANS IN URUGUAY WERE DOMINATED BY SUCH ORGANIZATIONS. HE TOLD OF RAIDS IN WHICH MAPS OF DEFENSE WORKS AND OTHER EVIDENCES OF ESPIONAGE WERE UNCOVERED.

BUENOS AIRES, MAY 31-(AP)-OWNERS OF THE 3,425-TON ARGENTINE FREIGHTER URUGUAY SAID TONIGHT THEY HAD RECEIVED A REPORT FROM BREST, FRANCE, OF THE ARRIVAL OF 14 OF THE URUGUAY'S CREW THERE.

THE MESSAGE, OFFICIALS SAID, REPORTED THE SEVEN LANDED FROM A GREEK SHIP, PRESUMABLY HAVING BEEN PICKED UP IN THE ATLANTIC AFTER A GERMAN SUBMARINE SANK THEIR SHIP 140 MILES OFF THE SPANISH COAST MAY 28.